

ORIENT.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE)

at St. Petersburg, Tokyo and Yokohama are also keeping close watch in touch with affairs, and in the event of war they will hasten to Manchuria and Korea. Officers of the general staff who are in the Philippines will also be hurried to the prospective battlefronts the moment war begins.

Orders have been sent to Admiral Byrd to detail Lieut. L. V. Gillis of the Monaghan, of the Asiatic fleet, to go to Tokyo to report on the Japanese fleet. Mr. Gillis is a naval attaché there, for "work in the field." Lieut. Newton A. McCully of the U. S. S. Dolphin, now here, will probably go to relieve Lieut. Marshall as naval attaché at Tokyo and then Lieut. Marshall and Gillis will endeavor to make arrangements to accompany the Japanese fleet in the forthcoming naval campaign. Several of the smaller ships of the Asiatic squadron will be ordered northward to observe the war, and will be instructed to maintain strictest neutrality.

FRENCH INTEREST IN CONFLICT.

PARISIANS BELIEVE WAR VERY NEAR AT HAND.

Lack of Funds on Both Sides May Stop Hostilities—Russia's Credit Almost Exhausted—Neither Nation Could Risk the Other.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

PARIS, Feb. 6.—[By Atlantic Cable.] Public attention is riveted on the ominous war cloud hanging over the Far East and for the time being Dreyfus, the Humberts and the expulsion of the religious orders are temporarily forgotten. The newspapers reflect the public feeling that war is very near at hand, only the most conservative maintaining that a pacific solution is possible. It is noticeable that those having government relations take a discouraging view. Official opinion has clearly turned toward the pessimistic idea, although not yet ready to concede that the last chance has gone. The officials are, however, convinced that Russia will not yield to Japan's demands relative to Manchuria, so that war depends on that issue. It will be for Japan to make a final decision.

In the matter of actual news the Foreign Office was unable today to give any information, as it has not yet been officially advised that the Russian reply has been sent. The last definite official dispatch from St. Petersburg said the reply was expected to be signed and sent Thursday. Since then there has been no official advice that the reply has actually gone.

In the meantime the embassies and legations are the centers of unusual activity in connection with the Far Eastern situation. Ambassador Porter sees foreign Minister Delcasse frequently and also keeps in touch with the Russian and Japanese representatives. Other members of the United States Embassy mingle in diplomatic circles for exchange information with all the colleagues. Definite results are promptly communicated to Washington.

CONQUEST IMPOSSIBLE.

M. Leroy Beaulieu, the eminent author and authority on Russia and the Far East, being asked what he thought of Russia's controversy with Japan, he made the following significant reply:

"In the event of war I am convinced that neither party will be able to conquer the other. That is, Russia will not be able to penetrate into Japan and Japan will not be able to conquer Russia. A conclusive and lasting victory, and Japan will equally be unable to penetrate into Russia and give effect to any temporary triumph."

M. Beaulieu seems to base his conclusion on the fact that after the first battle the contestants would find no geographical obstacles making a decisive victory impossible.

M. Delcasse, in personal conversation with members of the diplomatic corps, does not conceal the gravity of the situation, but he holds that, even if a diplomatic rupture occurs, it does not mean an immediate outbreak of hostilities. One of the leading diplomatic circles in Paris, however, has maintained war a matter of a few days.

"On the contrary," the Minister replied, "I do not believe it likely to our for a month or two, even should a rupture occur completely."

NEWS OF WAR LACKING.

This accords with the view of other leading officials and diplomats, who hold that the failure of the negotiations would be followed by a period of strategic preparation, of raising war funds and of maneuvering for position. The raising of war funds is considered as being one of the most vital questions should the negotiations fail. Therefore, a leading financier sought to learn whether funds would be raised more money here. He concluded with one of the most eminent financiers of France, connected with a Bank of France, that this brought some surprising statements concerning the enormous indebtedness of Russia, which has already incurred here, according to this financier, Russia's four-year total of the colossal sum of \$1,400,000,000, and that the country is now practically at up these loans in building the Trans-Siberian railway, the new waterways. The Trans-Siberian alone has proved a terrible drain, a deficit last year reaching \$20,000,000.

Therefore, in the event of a war, Russia must have some source of funds and it is the conclusion of the financier from the foregoing that she is not likely to place further loans in Paris which heretofore has been her chief financial reliance. On the other hand, the diplomat compared this with the announcement today from Tokyo that Japan had secured in securing voluntary subscriptions of \$1,000,000 toward her war.

That would run a war for about one year, said the diplomat. With Russia unable to get more money here and unable to get it at home, it is held that if a breakdown in the negotiations occurs, war will take a breath before fighting.

One of the officers of a trust company of New York City, who was recently here, reached the Russian capital at Tokyo, and he was unable to get it at home, it is held that if a breakdown in the negotiations occurs, war will take a breath before fighting.

NOVEL WAY OUT OF IT.

A novel way is taken in a certain effective means of preserving peace is for Russia and Japan to try the great diplomatic victory, thereby having more sentiment and subduing the war spirit. This view finds its support in the fact that the Foreign Office, of which the foreign official say that if negotiations happily fail in peace, both sides will claim a diplomatic triumph as a means

CZAR NOT FOR PEACE AT ANY OLD PRICE.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Herald this morning publishes the following, cabled from St. Petersburg, Saturday:

"Count Lamsdorf was summoned late on Wednesday evening to the Winter Palace, where he remained closeted with the Emperor for four hours. During that time the ruler of all the Russias went carefully over the document which probably decides the question of peace or war."

"When Count Lamsdorf returned he strolled across the palace square to the Foreign Office. His face was intensely serious, and I am informed that he replied when questioned: 'Unfortunately, war may come.'"

"In the reports of the New Year's week of peace which the Emperor uttered in speaking to M. Kurino, (all of which have not yet been published,) there are passages to the effect that the patience of even so large a country has limits, which are very necessary."

"The Czar is understood to have added: 'It should also be remembered that the vastness of the Russian dominion extends over half of Europe and Asia.'"

"People are apt to mistake the character of the Emperor. They think he is for peace at any price. This is not the case at all. If Russia's prestige is at stake, his 'peace theories' are extinguished, and the demands made by Japan are judged by him, as by his minister, to be harmful to the dignity of this country."

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GIVE YOUR STOMACH A NICE VACATION.

Don't Do It By Starving It. Either—Let a Substitute Do the Work.

The old adage, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," applies as well to the stomach, one of the most important organs of the human system, as it does to the man, himself.

If your stomach is worn out and rebels against being further taxed beyond its limit, the only sensible thing you can do is to give it a rest. Employ a substitute for a short time and see if it will not more than repay you in results.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are a willing and most efficient substitute. They themselves digest every bit of food in the stomach in just the same way that the stomach itself would, were it well and sound. They contain all the essential elements that the gastric juice and other digestive fluids of the stomach contain and actually act just the same and do just the same work as the natural gastric juice would, were the stomach well and sound. They, therefore, relieve the stomach, just as one workman relieves another, and permit it to rest and recuperate and regain its normal health and strength.

"It is rumored that the Russian transport Chikla has been prevented from entering Chemulpo."

"The quarantine against the Che Foo was removed owing to the anxiety of the Japanese government."

"The last detachment of five hundred men of the Twelfth Regiment left today. No more troops are expected to leave at present. It is reported that a large number of men of an Amur regiment concentrated at Liaoyang are preparing submarine mines for Port Arthur."

"I had not taken a quarter of that box before I found that they would do all the work my stomach ever did; and as a rest or vacation was out of the question for me, I determined to give my stomach a vacation. I kept right on taking the tablets and braced up and went ahead with my work with renewed vigor, and just as much as ever did and carried out that undertaking to a successful issue. I feel that I have Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets to thank for saving me the headache I ever received as well as my stomach."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are for sale by all druggists at 50 cents a box.

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RELIABLE GOODS.

N. B. BLACKSTONE CO.

Telephones:

Home.....259

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Spring and Third Sts.

Furs at Half Price

We never carry furs over through the summer months. We manage to dispose of them while the weather is cool enough to wear them. This season our fur buyers bought quite freely, more so than usual in fact, and we feel that a sacrifice is the only way out of the dilemma. Tomorrow you may choose from our entire line—and its full to the brim with the best fur styles in the market.

At Just Half Price.

There are Boas, Scarfs, and Stoles, out after the latest Paris models, the broad, flat effects predominating. Brown and Black Marten, Gray Siberian Squirrel, Chinchilla, Mink and heavy thick Bear Skin. Prices range from \$12.50 to \$110.00, but instead you will be asked \$6.25 to \$55.00 and every price between. Exactly 50c on the Dollar.

Special Values in

Flannelette Wrappers

Nicely made, comfortable, fleeced flannelette wrappers; made with a corset waist lining; dark colors for service. \$1.25 to \$2.25 values reduced to, each.....75c

Women's Cloth Suits, \$25 to \$40 Suits for \$15

A dozen or so to be sold tomorrow, Winter styles, fancy mixtures in most all the popular weaves and colorings, beautifully tailored gowns, some plain, others elaborately braided, stitched, etc. The latest sleeve and skirts, suits reduced from \$25.00, \$30.00, \$35.00 and \$40.00. Your choice of them for.....\$15.00

FANCY FRENCH FLANNELS 65c AND 75c GRADES 37½c



Smart Spring Waking Suit

\$20.00 Worth \$25.00

This suit comes in the new Spring Norfolk style—exceedingly nobby, with a certain dash and charm that is very becoming.

The cloths include mixtures in plaids, stripes and check effects. Jacket comes with strap shoulders and cuffs, while the skirt has the new fitted bottom, and the whole costume is trimmed with self-covered buttons. Jacket lined with guaranteed satin. The costume is a lined \$25.00 value. Our price will be \$20.00 while they last.

Spring's Prettiest Styles in Dress and Walking Suits

We shall have ready Monday all the very prettiest and most exclusive designs in dress and walking suits. These include the new military effects trimmed with gold, the new long skirted jacket effects, and the new blouse effects. Every suit in the big collection has some individual feature that makes it exclusive and winning. We shall this season demonstrate more forcibly than ever before our principle of selling at the very lowest prices—no extra charges because our styles are pretty and exclusive.

Walking suits and dress suits range down in price as low as any one would care to go.

\$20.00 Walking Suit \$15.00

No one would ever suppose that such a costume could be bought for \$15.00. It comes in the new collarless jacket style, jacket lined with guaranteed satin. It is made of a stylish all wool mixture, in brown, blue, and gray effects.

More Spring Arrivals Tempting in Price and in Style

You'll be quite surprised at the wide range of exquisite and fine garments which we are showing in every department of women's wearables.

Hundreds of beautiful new Spring waists in silk and washable materials.

All the prettiest new ideas in silk coats at \$10.00 to \$20.00.

Newest styles in separate skirts for Spring.

B. B. HENSLEY

Corner Third and Broadway

ANGELUS FLOUR

EXCELS ALL OTHERS.

dents of the country that those who wish to do so can proceed to Japan on board the British steamer Afridi, which has arrived here.

TO FIGHT UNDER WATER.

RUSSIA WELL EQUIPPED.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—A Russian officer who has lately returned from the Far East is quoted by the Moscow correspondent of the Times to the effect that the Russian Pacific squadron possesses at least two submarines. They were built on the Black Sea and were carried East in sections and fitted together at Port Arthur, where they now are.

The officer also states that the mouth of the Amur River is heavily mined,

and that the river is equipped with light craft, each patrolling about sixty miles, and carrying light artillery.

Los Angeles Co

And Mrs. Walter Raymond had
invitations for a large recep-
tion and dance to be given on
February 12, at Hotel Raymond.
Mrs. Raymond's sister, Mrs.
Lewis of St. Louis, was to
be present. Mrs. Raymond was
luncheon also in honor of M.
LITTLE ONES.
Now on the mountains extending
to the level of Echo Mountain
this morning, but was scant
and before noon the rain
at Mt. Wilson. The total rain
in the storm was 1.28 inches.
of the Education yesterday
the center for the
Moline avenue and Center street

Los Angeles County. Its Cities and Towns.

[NEWS REPORTS FROM TIMES CORRESPONDENTS]

FIGHT ON INCORPORATION.

PROJECT AGAINST ATADENA.

Atadena, Office of the Times, Feb. 7.—The project of incorporating Atadena, Cal., has been started by a group of men who are active in the community. The project is to incorporate the town of Atadena, which is located in the San Gabriel Valley, about 10 miles from Los Angeles. The project is being carried out by a group of men who are active in the community. The project is to incorporate the town of Atadena, which is located in the San Gabriel Valley, about 10 miles from Los Angeles. The project is being carried out by a group of men who are active in the community.

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CHEAP OLD JAIL.

HOLDS JACKSON.

Whittier, Feb. 6.—F. A. Jackson, a member of the livery firm of Jackson & Co., who conducted the Greenleaf stable, was arrested today for refusing to pay the occupation tax. Mr. Jackson declared the tax is not constitutional and refused to pay until he is convinced that the ordinance is valid.

This is the fourth time he has been arrested on the same charge. Twice the evidence failed to appear and the case was dismissed; the third time the jury disagreed, but the fourth time a verdict was reached and a fine of \$50 or thirty days in jail imposed. Mr. Jackson refused to pay either the original fine or the fine and the case was taken to the Supreme Court. Mr. Jackson's attorney, M. T. Owens and Everett Cooper, consulted with G. H. Woodruff, City Attorney, and agreed to wait until the Supreme Court would be in session.

Los Angeles, in April. This seemed to be satisfactory until today, when Mr. Jackson was arrested by City Marshal Foster and taken before City Recorder Bunting, who committed him for execution of sentence.

The Marshal proceeded to lock Jackson in the building by courtesy called a jail. It is a frame structure built of brick, with a partition in the middle and cement floor. It is a dirty place to put a tramp, and not a safe place in this weather for any man. Marshal Foster has tried to make the place as comfortable as possible, but it is poor comfort at best that the place affords.

Attorney Owens has gone to San Francisco, where the Supreme Court is in session, to procure a writ of habeas corpus. This will require several days, and it is probable that Mr. Jackson must be taken there by an officer at the expense of the city of Whittier, and entail an expense of several hundred dollars.

Mr. Jackson said last night: "I am not in jail for sensation or sympathy, but because I think I am right. My great-grandfather fought in the Revolution for the principles of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, and I believe that the Council has a right to impose an occupation tax on a man for working for his bread."

"I pay as much in taxes per valuation as any citizen of Whittier, and pay it in cash. If the law is valid, I will pay it. I believe that my honorable City Council put a tax on men in the city who rent property for an income. Or why not put it on all workingmen? This city has dozens of them who receive more salary than my income from the stable."

"If this law is an affront to the Constitution of the greatest country in the world, I will not pay it. I will not pay it for working and arrested for vagrancy if we don't work. God pity the workmen."

"I have fought this thing as fairly and I will fight it to the highest court."

Mr. Jackson is a man of means and highly respected in this community.

The funeral of Mrs. Sarah Ella Cox, widow of the late Benjamin Cox, and mother of Dr. F. H. Hadley, was held at Friends Church this afternoon, the pastor, Rev. Levi Mills, officiating. Mrs. Cox was 64 years old and had been ill for several months.

REDOONDO. The funeral of Mrs. Sarah Ella Cox, widow of the late Benjamin Cox, and mother of Dr. F. H. Hadley, was held at Friends Church this afternoon, the pastor, Rev. Levi Mills, officiating. Mrs. Cox was 64 years old and had been ill for several months.

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BARBAROUS SURGICAL OPERATION.

For the Cure of Piles.

It is not only intensely painful, dangerous to life and very expensive, but in the light of modern medical science and the discovery of the Pyramid Pile Cure, wholly unnecessary. If you have any doubt on this point kindly read the following letter from one who knows that the discovery of the Pyramid Pile Cure is borne out by facts.

"For a long time I suffered with piles. They gave me such pain and uneasiness that they almost disqualified me for doing anything. I saw an ad in the Atlanta Journal of Pyramid Pile Cure and ordered a 50 cent box. I used them and they gave me relief; that encouraged me and I bought another 50 cent box and they cured me. Oh how glad I am that I am well again."

The Pyramid cure and I am satisfied they will cure anybody else who is suffering as I was, if they will use them.

"You may use this in any way you see proper. If my experience will encourage any sufferer to use your Pyramid I shall be glad." H. K. HICKS, Calhoun, Ga.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is sold by druggists for 50 cents a package, and its merit is so well known that the sales exceed those of all similar remedies combined.

Write Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., for their little book on the causes and cure of piles, which is sent free for the asking.

WHITTIER. Feb. 6.—Whittier is to have a public drinking fountain, the gift of the members of the local W.C.T.U. The fountain arrived from the East this week, and will be in place within a few days.

The fountain is a fine piece of work, and has drinking places for man and beast. The site decided on is at the corner of Broadway and the Horns Savings Bank.

BUSINESS CHANGES. Two business changes took place here this week. Arthur I. Holly buying Carpentier's music store, and the transfer of Alvin purchasing the Economy store from W. H. Holloway.

OCEAN PARK. NEW BUILDINGS UNDER WAY. OCEAN PARK, Feb. 6.—Among the new houses at Ocean Park this week is the one for Allen C. Kennedy, to cost \$2000, on Wave Crest boulevard. Dana Burks is building a cottage to cost \$1500 on Ocean Park place. D. T. T. is about to erect a two-story house on Paloma and Speedway, and next week starts work on a fine residence on Ocean Front and Paloma.

T. B. Eville is erecting a frame store building on Pier avenue just east of the electric tracks, which will accommodate four grocery houses.

NOTES FROM THE BEACH. Residents will ask the trustees of Santa Monica that a dog license law be enacted and rigidly enforced.

Ocean Park is about to inaugurate a movement to entertain for a few days during their season in Los Angeles, the delegates to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The insurance underwriters announce a reward of \$50 for the arrest and conviction of a person who has been charged with the theft of a car from the beach.

EL MONTE. DEVELOPING WATER SUPPLY. EL MONTE, Feb. 6.—William Elliot has just installed a 15-horse-power gas engine, with a No. 1 pump. This will pump water for Elliot's Bassett property and for neighboring ranches, about ninety acres in all.

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OVERWHELMING SUCCESS.

ALL DOUBT DISPELLED.

Almost Miraculous Results Obtained in the Cure of Chronic Disease by the Rama System of Treatment

The Unrivalled Success of This Great Master of Medicine and Surgery Has Attracted the Attention of the Entire Population of Los Angeles and the Pacific Coast.

There was never a man who came to Los Angeles who has created the general sensation as Dr. Rama. A person who would go to see this man or meet him on the street would hardly take him to be the remarkable man he really is, or think he has the power of doing what he really has done, for the cure he has performed in Los Angeles is one of the most remarkable things that has happened here in recent years. From the first day that he came to the city up to the present time his offices have been crowded from early morn until late at night. There are those who have come to him who are totally blind and to whom a ray of light had not been visible for many years, but now they are able to see clearly, as a result of Rama's wonderful skill.

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CLAREMONT.

MONEY FOR THE COLLEGE.

CLAREMONT, Feb. 6.—Prof. C. B. Sumner returned from the East yesterday, with his bride, and announces a gift by an eastern party whose name is withheld, of \$5000 for the improvement of the Claremont College. Prof. Sumner left Claremont about three weeks ago and was married in New York. From the earliest days of Pomona College Prof. Sumner has been its loyal and devoted friend. For the first few years he was a member of the faculty, but most of his work for the college has been as that of financial secretary, in which capacity, he has secured large sums of money both for the college endowment and for running expenses.

BY GIVE-GO GIRLS. A farce was given this afternoon in Sumner Hall by the girls to the girls. The affair was distinctly feminine and a great success. The leading ladies were the Misses E. E. Smith, Ethel Smith, Sara Caldwell and Winifred Field. The performance was given for the benefit of Sumner Hall parlor, the proceeds to be used in buying new furnishings. The farce was followed by a series of living pictures, presenting various types of the Gibson girl.

COVINA. ORANGE GROVES PILLAGED. COVINA, Feb. 6.—Ranchers are complaining of the action of tourists in stripping the oranges from the border rows. Today some unknown party picked a bunch of grapefruit from the orchard of C. E. Bemis, estimated to weigh forty pounds. Mr. Bemis had been guarding his bunch for some time as he desired to place it on exhibition in the Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles. The bunch was so solid that no count could be made of the fruit it contained. All were growing upon one small limb about three-quarters of an inch thick.

Judge A. E. Davis, of this city, formerly a supervisor of the County of Los Angeles, is a candidate for Senatorial honors in the Thirty-sixth district. Rev. W. W. Utter, pastor of the Christian Church, has received a call from the Magnolia-avenue church, of Los Angeles. Mr. Utter at the earnest request of his congregation has decided to remain in his present charge.

SOLDIERS' HOME. ITEMS OF INTEREST. SOLDIERS' HOME, Feb. 6.—C. R. Scott has been appointed sexton of the Protestant Chapel, vice Briggs, resigned. John A. Frailey, late Co. G, Sixty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, a native of Pennsylvania, admitted from Downey, Cal., August 1, 1895, died January 20, aged 75.

William H. Eichler, late Co. C, Thirty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, a native of Germany, admitted from Anaheim October 21, 1891, died February 2, at Anaheim, while on furlough, aged 62. Leave of absence was granted to him by Martin Collins, U. S. Navy, is appointed clerk of the Hospital, vice McConnell, resigned. Miss Alberta Potchertnik, resigned, Miss Alberta Potchertnik, resigned, Miss Alberta Potchertnik, resigned.

Next Tuesday afternoon Home Rebekah Lodge will be instituted at 2:30 p. m. The initiatory work taking place in the evening. Members of Rebekah Lodge invited to be present.

SANTA MONICA. JUST A DEBATE. SANTA MONICA, Feb. 6.—The first open session of the High School Debating Club for the year was held yesterday afternoon in the Lincoln school building. The question was: "Resolved, that the State of California should be divided into the northern boundary of Kern county."

The affirmative won, and Miss Marion Sadler and Miss Ethel Shanks represented the affirmative. The debate was supported by Miss Louie Folkingham and Miss Ann Brown. The debate was preceded by a recitation by Miss Elizabeth, and a violin solo by Miss Beth Myers.

Rev. S. Hartwell Pratt of New York City is holding union revival services at the Presbyterian Church and Bible reading every morning at the Christian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Sluason of San Francisco are expected to begin tomorrow assisting in the singing.

The total rainfall for the storm at this place was 1.12 inches.

Mr. Mrs. R. H. Hubert of Minneapolis, Minn., are spending the winter with their daughter, Mrs. W. J. Kling at No. 25 Nevada avenue.

Letter of Thanks. Mrs. Sluason and family extend their heartfelt thanks to the friends who have been so kind to them in their recent bereavement.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

Kite-shaped Escursion.

The Santa Fe has arranged an excursion for Tuesday around the Kite-shaped Track for the benefit of the Ladies Aid Society of Haven Methodist Church. A special rate of \$2.75 has been made for that day.

Garrison Child Study.

At the meeting of the Garrison Child Study Circle Friday evening Mrs. Kate Tupper Galpin spoke on "The Relation of the Public School to Citizenship." Music was rendered by Dr. Small and Miss Hazel Galpin.

Charged With Burglary.

W. J. Benedict, who rooms at No. 814 South Spring street, is in the City Jail on a charge of burglary. It is charged that he entered the room of J. Stone in the same building and stole a fur collar and a watch valued at \$10. Had he not been arrested he would have been charged with a felony complaint but under the circumstances a felony complaint has been lodged against him. He denies his guilt.

Y.M.C.A. Not Y.W.C.A.

The reception at the rooms of the Young Women's Christian Association tomorrow evening will be to visitors of national prominence who have been attending the State convention of the Young Men's Christian Association at Fresno. Although it is to be held at the Y.W.C.A. rooms it will be a Y.M.C.A. affair. It was inadvertently reported in yesterday's Times that the reception would be given by the Y.W.C.A.

Arranging for Veterans.

Los Angeles men of the G.A.R. have begun active arrangements for the department encampment of that veteran order, to be held in this city on April 6, 7 and 8. The general committee has chosen W. E. Durrant, chairman and Henry Glaze secretary. An invitation has been extended to each W.R.C. to each chapter of the Ladies of the G.A.R. and to each camp of Sons of Veterans to appoint a committee of five to serve on the general committee. Sub-committees have been appointed as follows: Hall and House, J. W. Van Horn and J. M. Tibbitts; Finance, Judge R. N. Smith; and Visitation, J. W. Van Horn, Dr. E. W. Clark and C. Allen; Badges and Decorations, J. W. Van Horn, S. O. Wood and J. B. McCoy; Transportation, W. H. Holabird, G. C. Somers and H. Glaze.

BREVITIES.

Notice to East Los Angeles—From the Times: Patrons of the Times residing in this district, desiring to change their address or make any complaint, will receive prompt attention by phoning or calling on William H. Harmon, pharmacy, No. 134 North Hollywood street. Subscriptions will also be received here.

Pura remodelled, 1230 S. Grand ave. Mrs. Judson N. Russell desires to announce that she is prepared to furnish plans and architectural schemes for the decoration and furnishing of homes, clubs and hotels and to make purchases for her principals. 1232 South Union avenue, Home "phone 2827.

City Steam Carpet Cleaning Works are prepared to do the best carpet work in the city; have latest improved machinery for cleaning fine rugs and carpets; also make over hair and silk hose mattresses. Office 107 E. Flower street. Both phones, M. 427. John Bloemer.

R. Horwitz, fashionable ladies' tailor, 112 W. Ninth street, has received the latest foreign and domestic cloth suits and fashion plates for spring. Ladies are invited to inspect same. Ladies' Tailor, 112 W. Ninth street.

Telephone your "Want" ads. to The Times. Special clerks are constantly in waiting at the other end of your phone to take your ad. Ring up any time of day or night. Sunset, Press 1; Home, Exchange 1.

Mrs. N. E. Smith of 445 South Broadway left for New York the first of the month, where she goes to purchase her spring stock of millinery and select from the latest opening of imported hats and toques.

Members of the Loyal Legion visiting or enjoining in Southern California are requested to report in person or by letter to Secretary Charles S. Gilbert, 140 S. Spring street, before February 12.

The Robinson Conversation and Book Review Club, 210 p.m. Tuesday, 21st, on "Outlook for El Camello Real." Round Table: "Defects in Public Manors." Mrs. Greenleaf, director, 1053 South Hope.

Most reliable shampoo, face massage, Marie Jefferson and Elsie Teese, formerly with Vici Street. Hotel Savoy, over Broadway Dept. Store. Don't mistake. Room 21. Home 2603.

The Colonial Dancing Academy, 624 commences Monday evening, February 1st. Social every Thursday evening. References.

All the latest designs in accordion playing and pinching. Sun-planting, stitche, cutting and hemming free, 1145 South Spring. Tel. Main 207.

Rev. J. S. Thomson, pastor of the Independent Church of Christ, will resume services in Simpson Auditorium Sunday at 10:45 a.m.

The Natick House will serve chicken dinner today from 4:45 to 7:30 p.m.; meals, 35 cents; all other meals 25 cents; 21 meals for \$4.

Donations of cast-off clothing, bedding, etc., solicited. Bethlehem Institutional Church, 310 Vine. Tel. John 281 for wagon.

Peniel Hall, 227 South Main street, Monday evening, 7:30 a.m., Gospel meeting every night; also 4 a.m., 3 p.m., Sundays.

Mrs. H. Gratton Guinness of London, England, will speak at Young Women's Christian Association 4 p.m. Sunday.

Mrs. Maud H. Rushmore, shirt-waist maker, prices reasonable. Silver City, corner Sixth and Olive streets.

W. T. Woods will form a class for beginners in dancing Monday evening, 8:30 to 10 p.m. Spring.

L. Mackordes, formerly cutter with Joe Puhelm; fine tailoring; moderate prices, 113 E. Spring.

Reduced rates household goods to and from East. Bekins Van & Stg., 244 South Broadway.

Hotel Rossmore, cafe will open Tuesday morning, Feb. 3. Popular prices. First-class service.

Sponsoring a specialty at Zimmam's a luncheon factory, 254 S. Broadway, rooms 3 and 4.

Cal. School of Fencing is furnishing competent teachers to those who wish lessons at home. Italian or French school, 212-4 Johnson Bldg.

New Departure Bread at Bolter's only, 706 S. Broadway.

Prof. Heres, piano tuner; his own house. Exton Music Co.

Turkey dinner tonight. Hotel Rossmore, 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. Spring.

Pura remodelled, at 123 S. Spring.

There are undelivered telegrams at the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company for Frank Decker, J. J. Burton, R. T. Culpepper, F. W. Wible, Charles Gillespie, Ed. Smith, Giuseppe Amata, A. Conrad, William B. Cooper,

H. L. Robinson, Lee Masters, C. E. Thurston, Mrs. Lulu Grigsby, Mrs. W. H. Warrick, E. N. Jenkins, W. A. Clark, Esq., Louis Fay, William Beech, Carl Pike, G. P. Andrews, E. H. Walker, C. S. Girvan, Mrs. Elizabeth Samuels, and cable for Mrs. Cottman.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday from the office of the County Clerk:

Tred Ommann, aged 21, native of Switzerland, resident of San Pedro, and Florence Harris, aged 19, native of California, resident of Los Angeles.

Charles B. Angelo, aged 43, native of New York, and Mrs. Amelia Fieldner, aged 44, native of Pennsylvania; both residents of Los Angeles.

Thomas H. Tigue, aged 26, native of Canada, and Loletta Clements, aged 24, native of Missouri; both residents of Los Angeles.

Thomas J. Jordan, aged 23, native of Washington, resident of Seattle, and May Underwood, aged 23, native of Indiana, resident of Los Angeles.

James P. McGough, aged 23, native of California, resident of Rivera, and Ruth Lane, aged 23, native of California, resident of Downey.

Peter J. Filano, aged 25, native of California, resident of San Bernardino, and Jeanette S. Hebbard, aged 21, native of Kansas, resident of Colton.

Edward W. Fisher, aged 22, native of Pennsylvania, and Katherine L. Roach, aged 22, native of Kentucky; both residents of Los Angeles.

William R. Morehouse, aged 25, native of Michigan, and Helen M. Littlefield, aged 25, native of Illinois; both residents of Los Angeles.

Bertram J. Snedden, aged 23, native of California, resident of Griffin, Ventura county, and Grace Mae Loring, aged 23, native of California, resident of Los Angeles.

Julius M. Cox, aged 22, native of Kansas, and Ella Minge, aged 22, native of Kansas; both residents of Los Angeles.

Al M. Loughney, aged 25, native of Wisconsin, resident of Los Angeles, and Kealia Burt, aged 21, native of Wisconsin, resident of Superior, Wis.

James M. Hastings, aged 31, native of England, and Mary A. Morrow, aged 21, native of Ireland; both residents of Riverside.

Milton Raymond, aged 23, native of California, resident of Santa Ynez, and Una McDowell, aged 23, native of Iowa, resident of Eldora, Iowa.

BIRTH RECORD.

NEWARK—To the wife of S. M. Newark, No. 418 Beacon street, February 3, a son.

SHERA—To the wife of D. A. Sher, 1007 1/2 Diamond street, January 31, a son.

FULTON—To Mrs. Theo. Fulton, Jr., 440 East Twenty-ninth street, January 2, a daughter.

CUMPTON—In Rivera, February 3, to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Cumpton, a son.

GUTHRIE—To Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Guthrie, 433 West Twenty-eighth street, February 3, 1904, a son.

DEATH RECORD.

CURTIS—At 233 W. 21st st. February 3, 1904. Funeral R. Curtis, aged 32 years. Funeral from chapel of the Orr & Hines Company, No. 46 S. Broadway, Sunday at 11 a.m.

MAYOR—In this city, Feb. 3, Sydney Mayor, beloved nephew of James Mayor, a native of Illinois, aged 22 years. Funeral from parlors of Robt. Sharp & Son, Monday, February 8, at 10 a.m.

WHITTAKER—In this city, February 4, 1904. Walter B. Whittaker, a native of Illinois, aged 38 years. Funeral will take place today (Sunday) at 2 p.m. from the parlors of Robt. Sharp & Son, 46 S. Broadway.

GUTHRIE—In this city, February 3, at 10 o'clock a.m., a solemn anniversary requiem mass for the repose of the soul of the late Bernard Guthrie. On the same day and at the same hour, a similar service for the same intention will take place in St. Vincent's Church, corner of Grand avenue and Washington street. All kind friends invited to be present.

CLARK—Passed away February 3, 1904, James H. Clark, beloved husband of Carrie Clark, born Hollowell, Me., April 24, 1859. Funeral from late residence, No. 222 West Broadway, Monday, February 8, at 10 a.m.

MEADE—In this city, February 3, Michael George Meade, youngest son of Mrs. J. J. Meade, Mrs. J. Miller, Thomas W. John J. Patrick, J. and Nellie E. Meade, and nephew of John Meade, a native of Ireland, aged 19 years. Funeral from the late residence, 468 South Main street, Monday, February 8, at 1:30 p.m. Services at Cathedral of St. Vibiana at 3 p.m. interment New Calvary.

WALSH—In this city, February 3, 1904, Joseph Walsh, aged 71 years. Remains at Quinn & Co.'s undertaking parlors, 1123 South Flower street. Interment Boston.

HOLLAND—February 3, 1904, at Tulaca, Cal., William W. Holland, a native of Pennsylvania, aged 20 years. Funeral from his late residence, in Tulaca, at 11 a.m. Sunday, February 7, at 10 a.m. Interment Hollywood Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances invited.

POINTER—In his late residence, 618 South Olive street, Edward La Point, aged 49 years, a native of France. N. V. Beloved husband of Mary E. La Point and father of J. J. La Point, Jr., and La Point, Jr.

BROWN—At the Los Angeles Hotel, Feb. 3, at 10:15 a.m., Frederick B. Brown, beloved husband of Laura J. Brown, and father of Charles H. Brown, aged 71 years and 4 months. Funeral Monday at 2 p.m. at the First Baptist Church.

HARRISON—Mrs. Vera E. Harrison, died at California Hospital, Saturday, February 3, 2:30 p.m. Funeral notices later.

Funeral Notices.

Members of Arbor Vitae Rebekah Lodge, No. 8, are requested to meet at L.O.O.F. Hall, Tuesday, February 3, at 1 p.m., to attend the funeral of one Mr. Brother Edward A. Point. LENA ELLIS, N.G.

CARD OF THANKS.

The children of the late William D. J. Harrison, desire to thank their many friends for their kindness and sympathy shown them during their late bereavement, the death of their father.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mrs. Mary Louise wishes to thank her friends, Stanton Post and Keller Corp., ladies for their kindness and sympathy shown her in her late bereavement, the death of her son and husband.

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A Watch for a Man

who wants a perfect time—
and we guarantee that this one will
—it is the best \$10 watch in this city;
in fact most dealers would call it a
fifteen dollar watch.
Either Elgin or Waltham movement;
20 year gold filled case; patent regu-
lator; a watch you'll be proud of.



Ladies' Gold Filled Watch

As nice a little watch as "she" would care to own; it is a guaranteed time-keeper, always to be depended on; the case is handsomely engraved, and is a 20 year gold filled hunting case model, only \$12.00.

Either Elgin or Waltham movement—the makes that have won a high place for American watches the world over.

Geneva Watch & Optical Co., 306 South Broadway.



251 S. BROADWAY



The New Styles For Little Folks

The store of fashion and style for girls and small boys is Magnin's. Of much interest now to mothers because we are showing the first of the spring styles. We'll give you a list of some.

Boys' and girls' Russian kilts of pure linen, embroidered emblems, sizes 2 to 4 years, \$4.50 up.

Pure linen Russian dresses, kilt effect, white hand embroidered collar, 2 to 8 years, \$5.50 up.

Peter Thompson suits the new French blouse in pure linen, pink, blue, tan, navy and natural linen, 4 to 14 years, \$8.00.

Boys' wash kilts in blue and brown checked gingham, sizes 2 to 4 years, \$1.00.

Boys' kilts of plain grass cloth, red or blue, sizes 2 to 6 years, \$1.50.

Boys' kilts of real French chambray, pink, blue, gray or red, trimmed with white braid and anchor; sizes 2 to 6 years, \$2.35.

Mail Orders Filled. Send for Catalogue.

Oil Paintings.

By famous artists—the only large collection in city, many of local scenery—not amateur work, but highly artistic. Visit our exhibit in our art gallery.

Sanborn, Vail & Co. 307 SOUTH BROADWAY.

Wedding Invitations and Announcements

are strictly correct and in form when they come from here. While maintaining the highest standard of excellence in our engraving department, our prices are always reasonable. Send us your orders and we will guarantee the best results.

SEE OUR VALUABLE WORK. WHEEDON & SPRENG CO. 308 So. Spring St. Holmbeck Hotel Bldg.

TONGUES UNFETTERED. Stammering, stuttering, halting, hesitation, etc. speedily cured by educational methods. Foreigners taught English sounds. Instructor experienced. SEE OUR VALUABLE WORK. 1023 East 25th Street.

RATTAN TRUNKS. Lightest—Strongest. Phone Home 818 and Main 818. C. Cunningham, 215 S. Main St.

Third and Broadway.

Fashions Favored



Smartest Spring Styles.

Women's Outer Apparel.

Women who want garments that are distinctly new may come here with full assurance of finding costumes, suits and wraps fresh from the tailor's hands—garments that have "new" written all over them. The latest and smartest styles evolved by New York's noted tailors are being received here daily.

\$25—Silk Lined Suit in handsome black and blue Voile, Eton jacket edged with silk cords; fancy vest effect. The skirt is in the new full effect and has a handsome silk drop lining.

\$22.50—Eton Jacket Suit in fancy mixed materials—the body of the jacket is tucked, and it has shaped cape extending down back and front—separate silk vest—jacket is all braided, skirt has graduated cluster pleats with stitched straps of self material.

\$20—Cheviot Eton Suits—colors of black and blue, belted Eton jacket in broad shoulder effect; Persian trimmings on neck and front; cuffs and shoulders have white silk inlaid and soutache braid trimmings; skirts have yoke over hips and broad box pleat down backs and fronts.

SALE OF WAISTS MONDAY.

\$2.50—Handsome \$5, \$6 and \$7.50 Waists—only one each of a kind in Vestings, Cheviots, Madras, Alpaca, in both white and colors. These are all high-grade waists and for Monday only are extra good values at \$2.50.

THE UNIQUE

245 SO. BROADWAY CLOAKS AND SUITS



THE BERNETT TOILET PARLORS

Northeast Corner Fifth and South Spring Street.

Boswell & Noyes Drug Co.

Reliable Prescription Druggists.

About Prescriptions

You wouldn't trust an incompetent physician to write a prescription for your sick. Would you trust an incompetent druggist to fill it? Prescription filling is a most important part of our business; the doing it rightly is our assurance to every customer. The best drugs handled by registered pharmacists.

Swamp Root 85c
Hood's Sarsaparilla 75c
Lyon's Tooth Powder 15c
Crema de Lis 35c
Pierce's Prescription 75c
Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets 40c
Gude's Poptomangan 90c
Packer's Tar Soap 15c

Third and Broadway.

Machin Shirt Co.,

High Grade Shirt Makers
124 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

Handsome Gray Waves \$10.00

These waves have guaranteed naturally wavy fronts, nice long hair in the back and cover the entire head. Quality and style are characteristics of all our hair pieces.

Weaver-Jackson Hair Co. 441 So. Broadway

Foot-Form SHOES

Values Unequaled Dollars and Cents Logic

When you purchase a pair of shoes at the Cummings store you are guaranteed your money's full value. Not a flimsy bargain price. Your shoes of the following good makes:

Foot-Form
Hanna & Son
Laird Schreiber & Co.
The So-S-2 (so easy to the foot) \$3.50
W. E. CUMMINGS SHOE CO.

Fourth and Broadway

Times Clearing House

CLASSIFIED ADS.

XXIIIrd YEAR.

Liners.

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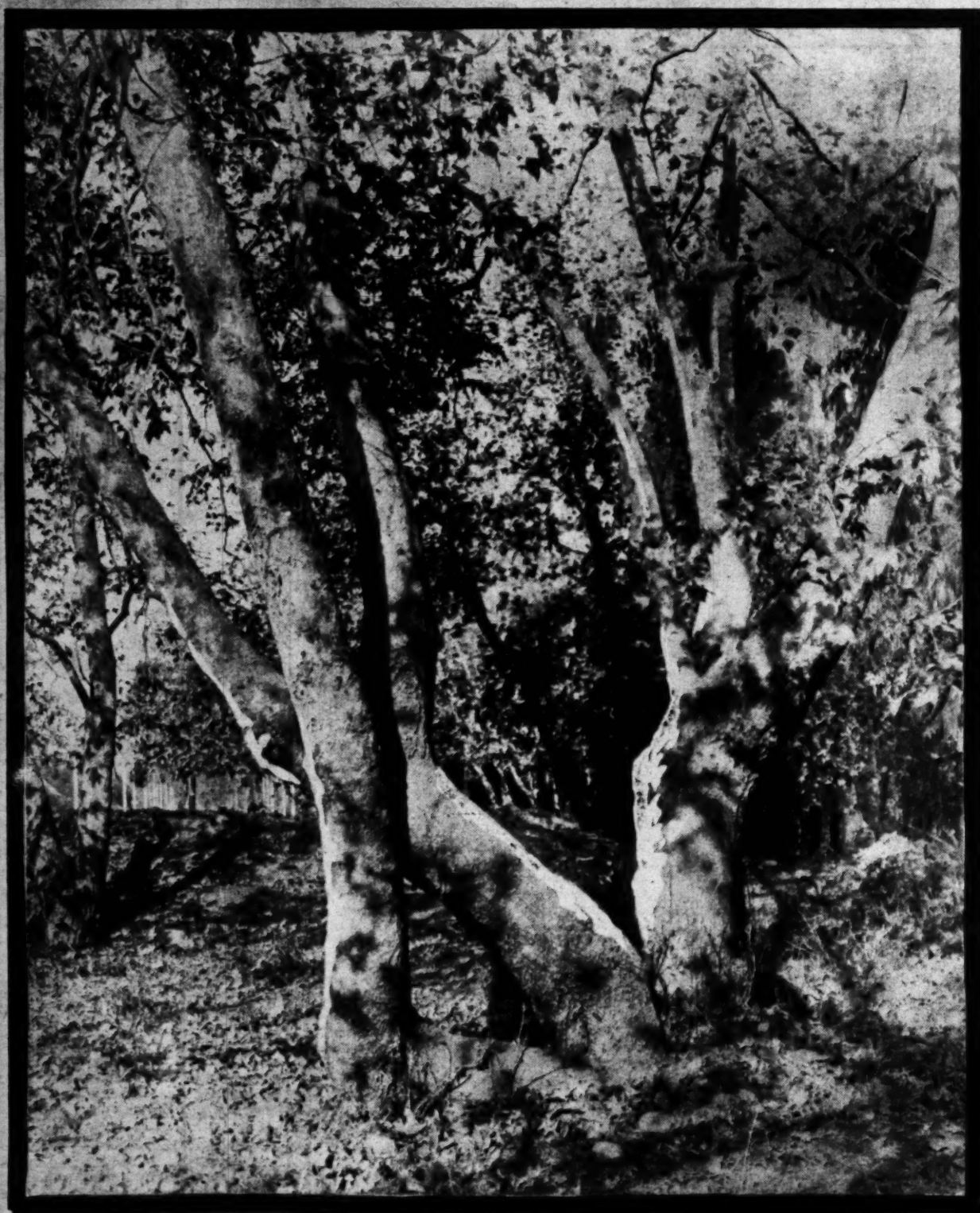


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Editorials by Eliza A. Otis.

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 5, 1897.

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AN INSIDIOUS FOE.

WE honor the patriot soldier who takes up arms against his country's foes, and who is ready to go forth to battle amid the dangers of cannon shot and shell, giving his life a willing sacrifice, if need be, so that the country which he loves may endure. It is a noble principle that actuates him, and one to which all honor is due. But in this land, and in every civilized land, there are foes as powerful as any that are met upon the field of battle, as deadly in their assaults upon the nation's welfare, and which must be met with a no less determined courage and unswerving purpose, if the integrity of the nation is to be preserved, than the foreign foes, who would wreck our national strength and power.

And not the least danger from these foes is the fact that they are attacking us from within; we find them lurking in every town and city of the country; we find them in all civilized lands insidiously at work at the very foundations of moral strength and social integrity.

One of the most powerful of these foes is Intemperance—the drink habit—which is laying hold upon so many in all civilized lands. We recently ran across the statement that "Germany spends \$500,000,000 a year for beer alone!" So states the commission appointed by the Kaiser to investigate the drinking habits of his subjects. Their entire drink bill for a year is \$750,000,000. On the average the people drink one-eighth of all they earn. The commissioners also report that drinking is steadily on the increase, in spite of hard times. After reading the report, it is said the Emperor exclaimed: "An increase of ninety millions of dollars in five years! Why, the Yankees themselves could not stand it! No; no nation can stand it without inviting poverty and ruin."

Enormous as that sum is, the United States outdistances it by several millions. We are a great and prosperous people, of almost unlimited resources, and if we were truly a moral, temperate people, there would need be no such thing as suffering poverty in our midst.

Consider for a moment the amount which free, enlightened and so-called Christian America spends for intoxicating liquors every year, and determine if the foes within our borders are not as powerful and as much to be dreaded as the foes without who are liable to assail us.

Unchallenged statements assert that the people of the

United States spend every year the vast sum of nine hundred million dollars for intoxicating drinks! No one can fully realize the awful misery, the want, the destitution, and the degradation arising from this evil. Says George H. Hubbard in his work, "The Why of Poverty:"

"The statistics given in regard to the extent of the drink habit and its enormous cost are startling to every thoughtful reader, but they are very inadequate to express the real magnitude of the evil. As well attempt to express the cost of a great explosion by the value of the dynamite used in the bomb, as to express the cost of intemperance by the value of liquor consumed by our people. Every dollar of the nation's drink bill represents many dollars of expense that can only be hinted at, but can never be computed or expressed by figures. It represents production hampered by intoxication. It represents wages lost by idleness. It represents life destroyed and property squandered, disease and crime increased."

"The cost of our asylums, almshouses and jails is enormous. Look at our army of seventy thousand criminals in the prisons of our land, involving an expense of one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars a year, and a total loss to the country of more than six hundred million dollars. Look again at our eighty-nine thousand paupers and thirty-five thousand tramps, eighty per cent. of whom, with an equal proportion of the criminals, have been brought to their present condition through intemperance. Of the nearly one hundred and seventy thousand insane persons in our asylums, fourteen per cent. are the immediate victims of strong drink. . . . Let us remember the fact that there are about two hundred and ten thousand men employed in the various departments of the liquor traffic, manufacture or sale. Adding these forces together, we have an army of more than four hundred thousand men withdrawn, by the influence of intemperance, from useful and productive labor to spend their time and energy in doing that which is injurious to mankind."

This is indeed a dark picture, and one to which no patriotic citizen should be indifferent, and our common country must be the great battleground where this ever-aggressive foe must be met and routed. No true patriot, no earnest lover of his country, will fail of enlistment in the army which is to do battle against this ever-active and insidious foe of civilization and prosperity.

HOPE AND WAIT.

STILL the record of disasters is growing. Cyclones, floods, awful cold, train wrecks, explosions in mines, and death in various forms reaping his great human harvest, while we of this Sunny Southland sit here under the serenest of skies, and breathing the balmy air, deploring only the absence of rain, which, of course, is necessary to give us our usual harvests.

But even if our usual rainfall fails to come we have less to complain of than most any other portion of the habitable globe. There will be no battling with the elements as elsewhere, no contention with scorching heat, no fear of the blasting thunderbolt, no dread of cyclonic winds, no terrible struggle with freezing temperature, and in that portion of our land where irrigation is provided for, crops will ripen and bear abundantly, and the land will smile with plenty.

So, while we pray for the coming of the rains, if they should fail to come, let us not be unmindful of our many blessings, and rejoice in our freedom from the great calamities that other portions of the country have experienced, and go hopefully forward in the work of developing the marvelous resources of the State, trusting in that wise and gracious Providence, who will overrule all things for our good. There is no chance in the conditions of the season, therefore let us hope and wait.

REMARKS BY MEN OF THE TIMES.

The stories of frost in California sent out recently were received in the East with a feeling almost of scorn.

Regular rebellions will commence in Santo Domingo again as soon as there is something sufficiently tangible to rebel against.

Korea probably feels that, compared to her own situation, the fellow who was between the devil and the deep sea, simply had things coming his way.

The average politician will regard Secretary Gage as foolish for taking an interest in the boys. The boys that it pays to manifest an interest in are those that are over 21.

What is the matter with particularly proper Brother Bok? That cover of the February number is almost—er—well, almost suggestive; that is to say, from a Lady's Home Journal standpoint. Yum-yum!

The American Prohibition Year Book for 1904 contains a mass of statistics showing the remarkable advance that has been made by the prohibition movement in this country during the past two years, a great number of cities and counties having adopted prohibition. In the same volume appears the statement that in 1880 the consumption of alcoholic liquors per capita in the United States was 10.09 gallons, and is today 19.48 gallons, having nearly doubled within thirty years. What moral are we to draw from these two statements?

We are already beginning to harvest a crop of victims from the new race track, a young man having been arrested a few days ago for stealing a small sum from his employer, which he had gambled away on the horses. From now on, we must expect an ever-increasing number of these defalcations, even as in San Francisco, where thousands of young men have been ruined in this way

during the last few years. Drinking is bad; lechery is worse, but the gambling vice is the worst of all, when it once obtains a firm hold upon a man—or a woman.

Out of 6000 duels in Germany last year but twenty-two were attended with fatalities, which would indicate that it is nearly as dangerous to fight a duel in the Kaiser's realm as it is to attempt to cross the street in front of the continuous string of automobiles.

WAITING FOR THE RAIN.

The sky bends cloud-veiled face above the dry, parched earth,

Gigantic pillars rise and touch the zenith high,
Like lofty Titans they do tower in majesty,
We wonder if behind their vast, unmeasured girih
The storms do slumber and the longed-for rains do bide,
And there is cruel mockery in secret wait—
Will they not open for the earth their great floodgate—
Upon the roaming winds will they not quickly ride
And touch with jewelled raindrops all the flowers,
And find the harvest seeds that sleep within the earth,
And all the grassy blades that too are waiting birth
Within the mighty womb of this fair land of ours?
The sun looks out with golden beams within the west,
Yet high and higher climb the clouds within the east,
They drape the mountains and cover every crest,
But still yet smiles the golden sun within the West.
O Night, sweet Night, as you do drop your curtain down
Whisper the clouds to give us gracious showers,
To pour their benediction on the fields and flowers,
From bare and thirsty vale to lofty mountain's crown.
Then will thanksgivings rise from every leaf-tongued thing,
From the wide bare plains where the sleeping grasses lie,
From the glad, cleansed air where our sweet songbirds fly,
And from our hearts our grateful thanks to God we'll bring.
January 19, 1904. ELIZA A. OTIS.

THE ROOM'S WIDTH.

I think if I should cross the room,
Far as fear;
Should stand beside you like a thought;
Touch you, dear,

Like a fancy to your sad heart
It would seem
That my vision passed and prayed you,
Or my dream.

Then you would look with lonely eyes,
Lift your head;
And you would stir, and sigh, and say,
"She is dead."

Baffled by death and love, I lean
Through the gloom,
Oh Lord of life! am I forbid
To cross the room?

—[Elizabeth Stuart Phelps]

THE DAYS THAT ARE TO BE.

We've all been singin' of the days—the days that are to be—
When the ships that sailed away from us shall all come home from sea;
When the harbor lights shall gleam
And God's stars above us stream,
And we'll pass from stormy billows to the music of a dream!

And the days are not so distant—for their light is beaming bright,
The deepest seas are known of God—earth's shadows are His light!
And across the stormy foam
Where the lonely wrecks may roam,
The stars will guide forever to where the bells ring "Home!"

—[Frank L. Stanton.]

CURRENT COMMENT.

Chinese Gen. Ma announces his intention of going to the front for Japan. What will become of poor Pa in the meanwhile?—[Salt Lake Herald.]

Germany is having trouble in Central Africa. The negroes of that country don't like to be cheated by "white men," any more than the Indians of America do.—[Seattle Times.]

In Cuba the President has the right to adjourn Congress at any time. The overriding of a Presidential veto is likely to bring the session to a close in short order.—[Kansas City Journal.]

A Brooklyn clergyman gave his beloved one a monkey on a stick for a Christmas gift, and she broke the engagement. No wonder, she thought two monkeys would be more than she could manage.—[Washington Times.]

Baffled love will resort to anything. A West Virginia young man, en route to be married, was held up by his hated rival and robbed of his marriage license, delaying the ceremony forty-eight hours.—[Atlanta Constitution.]

Chicago University geologists predict that a hundred years from now there will be no large animals on the earth. They should cheer up. It is just possible the octopus will still be with us.—[Philadelphia North American.]

The English postoffice department is planning to send mail from Gaiway to Montreal to quicken the service. There have been whiskers on the English mail service for some time. Will they now be known as "Gaiways"?—[Boston Transcript.]

Yeast: When we get real cold weather they say we are getting a taste of winter. What is the taste of winter? Crimsonbeak: Why, it's when it's bitter.—[Yonkers Statesman.]

The Labor Problem. By Frank G. Carpenter.

AGAINST THE UNIONS.

WORDS FROM AN EMPLOYER WHO FOUGHT THEM AND WON.

A TALK WITH GEN. HARRISON GRAY OTIS—LABOR IN CALIFORNIA—THE STORY OF A STRIKE—SOUND RULES FOR EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES—BIG SYNDICATES NOT HAD UNLESS LAW-DEFTYING—UNCLE SAM AND THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE—EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS DEFENSIBLE—A LABOR CONFLICT COMING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

[Revised version.]

WASHINGTON (D. C.).—My interview today is with an independent employer who has been successfully fighting organized labor for more than a decade, and who has radical views as to labor and capital. I refer to Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, editor and chief owner of the Los Angeles Times, one of the great newspaper properties of the far West. Gen. Otis has edited the Times for nearly a quarter of a century; he has employed all sorts of labor, and in 1890 his office was filled with union men. They made certain demands which Otis refused to grant. They struck, and Otis, whose education in fighting began with four years in our Civil War, fought back. He filled his office with non-union men. He was boycotted, but he continued to fight, and has been fighting union despotism ever since, taking only one vacation, during which he was a brigadier-general in the Philippines and served on the firing line at the time of our Spanish war, and in the Filipino rebellion.

labor in California.

My first question was as to labor conditions on the Pacific slope. Gen. Otis replied:

"In Southern California, where I live, we have to a large extent industrial freedom. We are comparatively free from strikes, and as a result, perhaps, we are growing more than any other part of the State. We are building railroads, pumping oil, getting out minerals and becoming rich. It is different in San Francisco. The labor situation there is bad, and serious disturbances have been going on for a long time. The effect has been to paralyze industrial activity, cripple commerce and restrict manufactures. The losses have already mounted into the millions, and the greatest losses have been felt by labor itself, because least able to stand them. There have been strikes, boycotts and frequent acts of industrial violence, owing to the domination of the unions, and men have been persecuted, beaten, maimed and murdered for refusing to do their bidding."

The Trades Unions.

"What do you think of the growth of the unions? Will they ever control the labor of the country?"

"I think not. They constitute only a small percentage of all the laborers, and the law-abiding majority will never surrender to the too often lawless minority. It cannot do so in the very nature of the case. Industrial freedom is as sacred as personal freedom, political freedom or religious freedom. My position is that every citizen has the lawful right to pursue, undisturbed and unhampered, any lawful occupation in a lawful way, and to be protected in that right by the whole power of the government, if need be."

"This is warranted by the Constitution and the law, and nothing less than this will serve. As to the growth of trades unions, that would not in itself be a menace to the country if their tendencies were not so unreasonable and monopolistic as many of them have been in recent years. I have never opposed unions as such, but only their tendency toward lawlessness. As they are today, their domination tends to paralyze industry and is an intolerable despotism. The right not to join unions is as sacred as the right to join them, and it is not for one class of citizens to say what another class shall or shall not do in this regard."

Labor's Worst Enemy.

"Give me your idea of the labor situation, Gen. Otis."

"It is abnormal, threatening, bad," was the reply. "It is a serious drawback to the progress of the country. The remedy lies in the enforcement of the laws as they stand. We don't need new legislation, but we must enforce existing laws. The fundamental right of independent labor must be preserved and the liberty of all workmen be protected. If it is not, all will suffer together, the laboring classes most. What labor needs is to be protected from itself."

"What do you mean by that, General?" I asked.

"I mean that organized labor has so far, drifted from right lines that it is now the most bitter foe of its natural brother, unorganized labor, which it is wickedly attempting to crush. Capital is not the natural foe of labor, organized or unorganized; but organized labor is fighting not only the employers, upon whom it must depend for wages, but also all other classes of labor, which it can never dominate. It is the greatest enemy that labor has, and it is at the same time a menace to the country."

How it Feels to be Boycotted.

"Give me some of your own experiences in labor matters. How does it feel to be boycotted?"

"It is not pleasant," replied Gen. Otis, "but one would feel worse as a slave. I will not deny that we were annoyed by the boycott, but we have made money by it, and, above all, have retained our own self-respect as men and as Americans. The story of our trouble began thirteen years ago, when we were confronted by a senseless strike in the Los Angeles Times office. The men in our composing-room then walked out without any adequate cause or provocation. They crippled the office temporarily, but we refused to yield and stood fast against the boycott which was at once instituted. Our business was injured somewhat for the first few months, and I might say

for the first year. Nevertheless, the earnings of the paper slowly but steadily increased, and after the first year they increased rapidly. We refused to restore the strikers. We defied the boycott and spurned the boycotters. The people appreciated our action, and the prosperity of the paper has been confessedly great. As it is now, we pay the highest wages to our skilled and faithful workmen, and we have disbursed more than a million and a half gold dollars for labor since the day we defeated that senseless and wicked strike."

Employers and Employees.

"What, in a nutshell, are the rules which should govern in the relations of employers and employees?" I asked.

"In a nutshell," replied Gen. Otis, "they are faithfulness, fidelity and devotion to duty on the one hand; good will, fair wages, reasonable hours and good treatment on the other hand, and fair play on both, without unwarranted interference by outside persons or organizations not properly concerned in the affairs of either workman or employer."

"I am a worker myself," continued Gen. Otis, "and I maintain the right of my fellows to work and to make independent contracts with their employers. I should like to see every worthy man and woman in the land who wishes to work employed at fair wages and at regular, steady work. High wages for short and irregular periods give less money in the course of a year than continuous employment at a more moderate yet fair rate of pay. I believe that under right and free conditions in the labor market it is possible for every competent workman in the country to have work for 300 days in the year, and be paid accordingly."

"What do you mean by right conditions?" I asked.

"I mean those conditions in which the relations between the employer and his men are mutually satisfactory. Such relations should prevail whether the labor is skilled or unskilled, organized or unorganized. I mean that the workman should have good wages, that his family should be well nourished, well clothed and well housed, and at the same time have enough left for education and recreation. Such conditions make for the welfare and contentment of the people and are a boon to the State."

The Work Day.

"How about the length of the working day?" I asked.

"There should be no contention about that," said Gen. Otis. "If the hour is made the unit and basis of labor, the problem would be practically solved. Then the number of hours to constitute a working day becomes a secondary consideration, and can be adjusted without trouble. Such matters can be arranged by the parties immediately concerned on a flexible basis, to suit the requirements of the business and with advantage to all concerned."

"There is one thing that is very important," Gen. Otis went on; "it is more important in many respects than wages or hours. It is that the owner shall have the right to control his establishment, the right to regulate the force and the output. He must be able to make a fair profit on his product, whatever it is, besides earning the annual interest on the cost of the plant, an item never to be left out of the account. Unless he is given a free hand to accomplish these things he cannot do a safe and sound or a growing business. He cannot thrive himself or enable his people to thrive for long. He cannot furnish that greatest need of labor, certainty and steadiness of employment, fair wages and repose."

"Have you ever been a laboring man, General?"

"Most emphatically so," replied Gen. Otis. "I know what it is to work and so do all my business associates. I began life as a farmer's boy, learned to read in a log school-house, and grew up among people with whom industry, frugality and free labor were the rules of life. I am a laboring man still. For the larger part of the past twenty years, during which I have been building up the Los Angeles Times, I have worked more hours daily than most of the men in my employ. I have never kept a record of my hours nor charged for overtime, though I have often put in from twelve to sixteen hours per day week in and week out. This, however, is merely a personal matter and of little importance in this discussion."

The Big Syndicates and Trusts.

"How will the great industrial combinations affect labor matters?" I asked.

"I see no reason why they should not be for the good of labor, provided the combinations are kept within the plain limitations of law, according to the wise policy of President Roosevelt. Great combinations can do great things. They can handle industrial problems which would be beyond single individuals or small capitalists. Great undertakings require great dynamic forces, immense machinery and enormous capital. They call for many workmen and create opportunities for wages. The real test is as to whether the combinations are lawful or unlawful. Outside of this they should not be restricted. They should not be crushed merely because they are big, any more than small operators and operations should be crushed because they are small. All are alike entitled to the protection of the law. Such combinations require proper restraint, but that restraint should be the restraint of law and not of public clamor."

The Civic Federation.

"What do you think of the compromise and arbitration policy of the Civic Federation, General? I mean the policy advocated by Mark Hanna, Samuel Gompers and others?"

"I think there is more or less politics in it," replied Gen. Otis. "It is more theoretical than practical, and has proved to be substantially a failure. Mr. Hanna and his people, ignoring the fact that the law is ample to do justice to all, are trying to substitute a contrivance of their own for the settlement of labor controversies. The

same amount of effort put forth in enforcing the Constitution and the laws would have accomplished more good. Their basic, though unexpressed purpose, seems to be to cajole or force the employer to give way merely in order to stop the row. No such plan of settlement can be permanent, for it is not right. The side to give way in such controversies is the side, whichever it may be, that has been proved to be in the wrong."

Uncle Sam and Labor.

"How about the labor unions and the United States government?"

"There should be no labor unions among civil government employees," said Gen. Otis. "You might as well graft them upon the army and navy. The government is and should be supreme, and it cannot take the risk of suffering labor unions to dictate to it in any particular. The labor unionist who enters the government service should at once drop his trade-union alliances and acknowledge his allegiance to Uncle Sam only."

"You are connected with printing, General; how should the government act as to organized labor in the Government Printing Office?"

"I have substantially answered that," was the reply. "I don't think the government should recognize any trades union, directly or indirectly, in the Government Printing Office. President Roosevelt was absolutely right in the Miller case when he insisted on its being an open shop. He went to the core of the matter in that case, and nothing less than the rules he laid down can prevail unless Uncle Sam intends to retire from the business of doing his own printing, which he evidently has no notion of."

The Government and Non-Unionists.

"How far should the government go in its protection of the non-union man?"

"It should go the whole length needed to protect him in his right to work for whom and for what agreed wages he pleases. The non-union man has every right possessed by the union man. His rights are, in fact, superior to the union man's rights so long as he keeps himself within the limitations of the law; for the union man does not always do that. He breaks out and undertakes to monopolize all labor himself and at the same time maltreats his non-union brother. I can't see how any sane man can support the theory that the non-union man or any man must join the ranks of organized labor in order that he may have the protection guaranteed by the Constitution and the law."

Employers' Associations.

"What do you think of the associations of capital now forming, having representatives to deal with organized labor?"

"I don't think they should be necessary, but they are. They will not be necessary when conditions are normal and where the law authorities are watchful. I think the law should protect the employer if he is unjustly treated by organized labor, as it should also protect the employee in a similar situation. The employer has as much right to such protection as the humblest workman. Associations of employers having for their object the protection of each other by lawful means are entirely proper. They are needed now more than ever before to deal with and check the aggressions of organized labor. They require the sinews of war to carry on their operations, and must have authorized representatives just as other associations."

The Public.

"If the capitalists and the labor unions combine, where will the consumers come in?"

"They will have to take to the woods," said Gen. Otis. "But such a combination will never be made so as to affect any large class of consumers. It could not last. It would be impossible."

"What is to be the outcome of this conflict?"

"The country," replied Gen. Otis—"I mean the people—will win, and win tremendously, when it comes to a direct conflict between the law and the labor leagues. I believe that conflict cannot be long averted. The American people will never yield to the lawless domination of the few. They will never surrender their clear, lawful, personal and industrial rights to the selfish demands of an aggressive minority. They will fight first, and when they fight, they will win."

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NOTE—Ray Stannard Baker, in his elaborate article in McClure's Magazine for February, deals with the labor situation both in San Francisco and in Los Angeles in a comprehensive manner. Liberal extracts from Mr. Baker's article were published in The Times of last Monday.—[Ed. Times.]

A BRIGHT OUTLOOK.

The solid prosperity of the country is not affected by Wall-street quotations. The depression in the stock market during the closing months of 1903 was coincident with extremely encouraging conditions in our internal carrying trade and foreign commerce, the sure indicia of extraordinary activity in all lines of production. The recent rise in prices of standard railway shares and other sound stocks and securities is responsive to the remarkable exhibits of the business situation of the country at the close of 1903, in many respects the most extraordinary evidence of present and coming prosperity ever exhibited in this or any other country.—[Philadelphia Ledger.]

The largest oil painting in the world is one by Tintoretto, representing a view of Paradise. It is 33½ feet in height, and 84 feet in width, and adorns a room in the Doge's palace, Venice.

Women who want garments that are distinctly new may come here with full assurance of finding costumes, suits and wraps fresh from the tailor's hands—garments that have "new" written all over them. The latest and smartest styles evolved by New York's noted tailors are being received here daily.

Ways of the Colombians. By Frederic J. Haskin.

A BENIGHTED PEOPLE.

AMERICANS LIKED BETTER BY THE WOMEN THAN BY THE MEN.

From a Special Correspondent.

BUENAVENTURA (Colombia) January, 1904.—If some of the tribes of Indians in remote parts of Colombia succeed in maintaining the laws and customs they now have in force, they will certainly not meet the fate of their North American cousins, and become extinct. They welcome white traders, but they won't let the pale-faces remain in their country over night. As soon as the trading is done, the visitors must return to their ships and sail away. As long as they do so, they are not molested, but if they manifest a tendency to hang around and get sociable, after the business is concluded, trouble is certain to result. This is because the Indian women like white men, and will run away with them if they get a chance. The native women are rather attractive as girls, but they age very quickly. The universal mode of dress among the women consists of one sack-like garment, reaching from the shoulders to the knees, with holes for the head and arms. It is one place in the world where the styles do not change. Most of the men wear trousers, and some of

the more progressive and prosperous among them wear shirts.

Woman's Rights Discouraged.

They have interpreters who can speak English, and their standard money is American gold. While the men are good traders, and lean toward civilized ways in their money and their dress, they are quite barbarous in their habits of living. They reside in shacks, and have three or four wives each. They select their companions while they are very young, a girl rarely reaching the age of fourteen before she is claimed by some brave. There is no marriage rite. One trader among them insisted that the high contracting parties to one of their jungle matrimonial alliances acknowledge the solemn obligation by running around a banana tree three times, but one of his companions scouted the idea, and said they never thought of putting themselves to so much trouble. The men insist upon being the head of the house, however, even if there is a lack of formality in establishing the same. A favorite method of punishing a disobedient wife is to tie her to a stake over an ant hill and let the insects nibble at her toes for an hour or two. It is said she will always be good thereafter.

Lifeless Sentinels Stand Guard.

The manner in which these Indians guard their villages

lation have become less dangerous and objectionable to neighbors, but their proximity to civilization has taken away none of their barbaric love of display. Many of them have embraced the Catholic religion, its forms and ceremonies seeming to readily attract them. They invariably add to the rites of the service whenever it is possible to do so. There are many instances which show that the conception of the Bible stories is somewhat clouded. Their manner of showing reverence is often most amusing. On one occasion a notice of service was posted, in which the Savior was referred to as "Colonel Jesus Christ." An inquiry developed the fact that the author of the notice considered "Colonel" a very honorable title, and thought that Jesus, being a great personage, was worthy of being addressed by the most distinguished name his admirer could think of. It was some time before it could be made plain to the well-meaning native that the title was not big enough for the man. Another notice concerning the approaching feast of Saint Ave, who was the mother of Mary, referred to the Saint as the "grandmamma of God."

Throughout all the West India Islands and South America there are many unorthodox Jews who have married the native women and pretended to embrace their religion. Many of this class are renegades. They smuggle and mix secretly in all sorts of rascality. They will steal the coat off your back if they get the chance. Many of these



CANE HOUSE IN COLOMBIA



OWNS A WHITE SHIRT AND FOUR WIVES



INFANTRY SOLDIER

from the intrusion of outsiders is very ingenious. They string dry calabashes on ropes of vines all around their camp, and hide them in the grass, and hang them in trees. Anyone prowling about will be almost certain to disturb some of these lifeless sentinels. The least jar causes the seeds inside of them to make a rattling noise that can be heard for quite a distance, thus sounding the alarm of the approach of an intruder. They are ugly customers if trifled with, and as a rule are left severely alone by the whites. It is undoubtedly best for all that they insist on being so exclusive. It would seem that there should be some dark corners of the earth where the crude children of nature can pursue their rough ways in peace.

The Indians living more adjacent to the centers of popu-



A GIRL OF COLOMBIA

fellows flaunt their professed religion as a merchant displays his goods. Over one door I saw this sign: "Put your trust in God, and buy your pants from Moses Maduro." The word *maduro* in Spanish means ripe, and Moses is certainly a well-seasoned hypocrite.

In another place there was a cigar store with religious mottoes painted all over its front. "Fear God—Do Right—Buy Here" was followed by "Any man who says we don't sell cheap is not a true servant of the Lord." The proprietor of that cigar store was a wonder, but he met his match in the person of an American Jew, who was making a trip through the south for his health. The first time the American sauntered up the street his eye caught the sign-plastered front of the cigar store. He stopped to read the mottoes. The proprietor of the store came out, and tried to entice the stranger to enter. The latter was so astonished he couldn't say a word, but walked off. He came back to the hotel and said: "Did you ever see the like? I thought I knew the worst a Jew could do, but that beats anything I ever knew of. I'm going to make that fellow sick in bed before night. He bought several hundred cigars, and got fifteen or twenty empty boxes, then he took up his station on the opposite side of the street. He began giving every man who passed a cigar.

Couldn't Beat the Trust.

He had not been there over a minute before out rushed pious Abraham fairly bubbling over with wrath. "Vy do you give away goods in front of my store? Do you wish to ruin me? Who are you dot you do such a ting?" The

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February 7, 1904.]

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION.

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looked at him for a moment, handed out smokes to a couple of passers-by, then said: "I am the owner of the American Tobacco Trust. We crush out all competitors. I have a hundred thousand cigars that are now being unloaded from the steamer, and I will advertise our goods by giving them away right here." Abraham rushed into his house, waiting at the top of his voice. He made more racket than if one of his children was dead. Finally he came back and said: "Bless, Mr. American Trust, why do you pick me out? Why do you pick me, and leave the other beeszn men alone?" The stranger replied: "Because you are a cheat. You have scriptures, all over your house, and you are really a bad man. You are taking the name of the Lord in vain. I will make a day laborer of you. If those signs were not there, I would probably go away." "Will you go away if I have no more signs?" asked Abraham. In less than half an hour a painter had obliterated the mottoes and the bogus Tobacco Trust had gone out of business.

Children in the Army.

Colombia probably has more children in its army than any other South American republic. It is a land of never-ending strife. If there were as many battles as there are manifestoes, there would soon be no soldiers left to bear arms in the cause. When the news of the secession of Panama reached Bogota, the capital fairly roared with wrath. For several weeks one manifesto after another was posted with such rapidity that it seemed the very existence of the United States was menaced. They had us shipped a thousand times. They tore us all to pieces and then jumped on our bleeding remains. They are the sort of fighters who win many battles in the cafes; they conquer many worlds during their noon siestas. When they talk they get so excited it seems they surely will explode. And the gestures they make! A Yankee sailor was watching a crowd of natives having an argument. One black-skinned individual got up to have his say, and as he spoke the sailor said: "Now watch that old warrior set his neighbors and sail into the contest. I'll bet if you were to let his hands behind him he couldn't say a word. He would be tongue-tied, and down and out."

Wanted American Husbands.

The women of Colombia are its one redeeming feature. Although they are tied to faithless husbands, they remain good women. Their lives are devoted to their children, and they certainly deserve more happiness than they receive. They are very proud, and although their liege lord and masters do not walk in a becoming way, they conduct themselves as gentlewomen should. The girls never let slip a chance to get an American husband, for they understand that the men of the north will be more devoted to them and provide better for them. They are so eager to make matches that will take them away from their unfavorable surroundings, that they almost lead off in the counting.

I know of one instance where an American had called to see a girl several times. He had made no proposals of any sort, and, in fact, had not referred to such subjects as love or matrimony. But the girl did not mind this oversight on his part. He was going away to be gone about a year, and she told him she was awfully sorry to have him go; that she would think of him every hour of every day; that she would dream of him every night; and that she would not dance with a single man while he was away. He said all this and meant it, without his having made a single advance to her. He was dismayed. He did not desire to hurt her feelings, and laughingly said, "All right." The next day their engagement was announced, and he has not finished his explanations yet. Strained relations and rumors of war make no difference to these girls. They are willing to become United States subjects on shot notice, and the American young man had better "look a little out" or he will find himself captured hair and hide.

FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

LIFE'S TROUBLES.

At 8 a.m. Mrs. Ferguson went to the foot of the stairway and called out: "George!" "What do you want?" came the sleepy response from an upper room. "There's nearly a foot of snow on the sidewalks, and somebody's got to—"

"For heaven's sake, Laura," broke in the angry voice of Mr. Ferguson, "have you waked me up from a blissful dream of summer to tell me about a dad-ding-ding snow-storm!"—[Chicago Tribune.]

VIENNA'S THEATERS.

There is no place in the world where the nervous can visit theaters so comfortably as at Vienna. All the arrangements point to the proverb that "a burnt child dreads the fire." It was no transient precaution that the tragedy of the Ring Theater effected. Every night, during the conflict, the iron curtain falls and ascends, to prove that it is in perfect order, and in all parts of the house candles are burning behind wire and glass, so that there may be light if the gas went out. It is twenty-one years since the catastrophe, which remains fresh in Vienna recollections.—[London Graphic.]

A Romance of the Real.

THE TRAIL OF THE WHITE BEAR ACROSS THE EAST.

Paul Henry in London "Today."

THERE was a time when Spain was the great world power, when Portugal carried her standard to the four quarters of the globe, when Germany was not a mere Prussian annex, when Italy was only a geographical expression, when Turkey stood unassailable as the greatest military and most civilized power in Europe, when Russia was Asia in Europe, with the barbarities and civil disorders of both continents and the virtues of neither. But the great drama has changed. The stars have disappeared from their preeminent positions on the "boards," have now, indeed, only a "line" to speak, or a mere walking-on part. The Omnipotent Manager has elaborated the puppet play, so that we wonder at the scenes that have been enacted, and are awed and startled when we make our little guess at the situations which are yet to come, before the black curtain of the Infinite falls at the conclusion. A strange, weird play this, teeming with romance! How often have we looked at some figure monopolizing the center of the stage—grand, noble, the mightiest of the mighty—and hailed him as the greatest actor of all time, whose deeds and sayings must be the climax of all that is to be done and said. Splendid in arms, splendid in wisdom; surely he has done the final deed and uttered the final thought amidst the acclamations of the vast chorus, which must needs mould the play on definite and decisive lines; leaving no loophole for those mysterious see-sawing variations which have marked the previous scenes. That stupid clownish-looking figure standing by the wings in the background, amusing himself in some fatuous, inexplicable manner; what is he doing there, we wonder, with that splendid figure in the center of the stage? Then suddenly "the tumult and the shouting dies; the captains and the kings depart," and that same clown works himself forward tempestuously, doing this and saying that, and leaving a something behind him before he disappears which alters the spirit of the play. It was a part, somewhat after this sort, that was played by Peter the Great.

II.

When in 1689 Peter finally overcame the dynastic quarrels at Moscow and ruled supreme, Russia had made little, if any, advance from the centuries of uncivilization. In the councils of Europe her voice was not heard. At none of the capitals were her accredited representatives to be found. In dress, and manners, and thought her people were Asiatic, with that love of perfect isolation so characteristic of the Chinese. It was death for a Russian to have any commercial intercourse with a foreigner. Shut in on all sides, with no outlet even on the Black Sea, Russia seemed cut off from the civilizing influences at work in Europe. And in Peter it hardly seemed that the country had found the man capable of giving her the necessary impetus forward. He was ignorant, debauched, incredibly violent—a man whose passions were capable of every cruelty. He drank to excess, his gross vices had been carefully fostered by his ambitious sister, the Princess Sophia, who hoped by this means to bring about his early decease. Military training he had none, of naval matters he was hopelessly ignorant, never having, indeed, seen the sea. We do not know what influence it was that gave to this barbaric mind that splendid dream of Russia regenerate, no longer an offshoot of Asia, but a European power in the van of progress. But the dream was dreamt, and the thought of it never left him. It inspired and lightened his life. It rose triumphant above his nature, separating the bad qualities from the predominant good quality—his boundless energy. He knew nothing, so he set to work to learn. Under the direction of a Scotchman, Gen. Patrick Gordon, a proper army was formed, which in his pursuit of knowledge, he himself entered as a private, rising through all the intermediate ranks until he obtained his commission. The Russian nobles were compelled to follow his example, in some cases with most barbaric blows. The long Tartar dress was forcibly abolished, indeed, everything was done with a whip and a blow. Chancing to see a small vessel built by some Dutchmen in his father's time on the river that runs through Moscow, he determined to build a navy. Numbers of unwilling young Russians were sent to Venice, Leghorn and Holland, to learn the art of shipbuilding. He himself followed, and in the garb of a shipwright, worked for wages at Saardam in Holland, as Peter Timmermand. Then he went to England, visiting Deptford, Woolwich and Chatham, working at Rotherhithe, spending his nights drinking pepper and brandy with the Marquis of Carmarthen, or mixing the same curious beverage with beer in the company of his comrades in a small public-house in the neighborhood of Tower Hill. But ever before him was that dream of Russia regenerate; not any mixture of brandy and beer and pepper from the vilest pot-house in Rotherhithe could blot it from his mind.

III.

When he returned to Russia, he had learnt what he longed to know, and he forced his knowledge on his country with no unmeasured blows. Well did his people dub him father of his country, for he chastised the disobedient personality, like a wise parent. He forced them to join the European nation. With his army he conquered Russia, tearing Finland and the Baltic littoral from Sweden, building his ports and his navy and his capital with the same untiring energy, even destroying his son and heir, Alexis, because he deemed him too weak to inherit his labors. Debauched and vicious as he might be himself, he lived his strange life for his country, and even in his death that same ideal was before him. He left behind him a will, which laid down the policy of Russia for future generations—the policy which Russia is still pursuing. His people were to push south. South they have moved, slowly but surely, embracing country

after country, swallowing up Turkestan, striding to the border of Afghanistan, struggling secretly for Persia, intriguing even for Tibet, creating that Russo-Indian policy which has given to us our Indian army and necessitated, if one authoritative statement may be believed, our present expedition to Lhasa. Today Russia owes her position as one of the three greatest powers in the world to this strange, savage, passion-stained genius, Peter the Great. Well might Voltaire say of him "that he gave a polish to his people, and was himself a savage; he taught them the art of war, of which he himself was ignorant; from the sight of a small boat on the river Moskwa he created a powerful fleet, made himself an expert and active shipwright, sailor, pilot, and commander; he changed the manners, customs, and laws of the Russians, and lives in their memory as the father of his country."

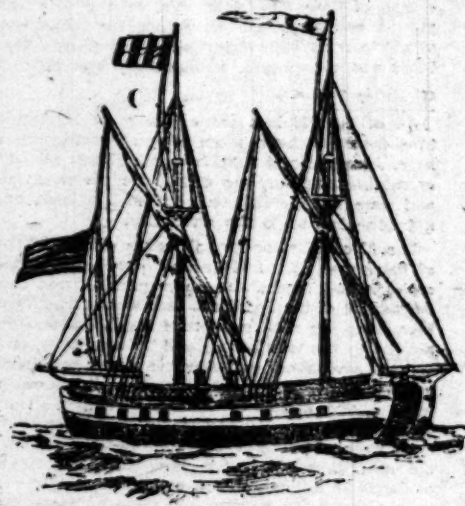
FIRST AMERICAN WARSHIP.

A BUNGLING BUT STURDY VESSEL THAT MET A TRAGIC END.

The first American war vessel was launched in 1814. The following article and illustration published in a Boston newspaper about two years ago is interesting:

Robert Fulton, whose soul animated the enterprise, was appointed the engineer, and on the 20th day of June, 1814, the keel was laid at the shipyard of Adam and Noah Brown, her able and active constructors, in the city of New York, and in little more than four months she was safely launched.

The naming of the new engine of war was left to Fulton himself, and, although it was at first proposed that she be christened the Fulton the First, Fulton preferred to give her the other name as one from the Greek representing the defense of the people. On June 1 she left her wharf near the Brooklyn ferry, at 10 o'clock, and, propelled by her own steam, proceeded majestically into the river. She navigated the bay, and was visited by the officers of several French vessels of war in the harbor not unmingled with apprehension. This trial trip was concluded at 2 o'clock



THE DEMOLOGOS—FIRST AMERICAN WARSHIP.

in the afternoon, and was made only for the purpose of testing the engines. Her day's trip ended at Power's Hook Ferry.

The following is Fulton's official report on the vessel: "Length on deck, 300 feet; breadth, 200 feet; thickness of her sides, 13 feet, of alternate oak plank and cork wood; carries 42 guns, four of which are 100-pounders; quarter-deck and fore-castle guns, 44-pounders, and further to annoy an enemy attempting to board her can discharge 100 gallons of boiling water in a minute, and by mechanism brandish 300 cutlasses with the utmost regularity over her gunwales; works also on an equal number of heavy iron pikes of great length, dashing them from her sides with prodigious force and withdrawing them every quarter of a minute." Such a description was certainly calculated to strike terror into the heart even of the stoutest British tar.

Probably the best idea of the Demologos has been given by the commission which was intrusted by President Madison with her construction. They said: "She is a vessel resting upon two keels, separated from end to end by a canal 15 feet wide and 66 long. One section contains the caldrons of copper to prepare her steam. The vast cylinder of iron, with its piston, levers and wheels, occupies another part. The great water wheel revolves in the space between them; the main or gun deck supports her armament, and is protected by a bulwark 4 feet 10 inches thick, of solid timber. This is pierced by 30 portholes, to enable as many 32-pounders to fire red-hot balls; her upper or spar deck is plain, and she is propelled by her engine alone."

The fate of the Demologos was a sad one, and was accompanied by one of the most unfortunate tragedies in the history of the navy. Before she had been completed, hostilities between the United States and Great Britain had ceased, and the country was at peace. The battleship was finally completed, but was not put in commission because it was felt that there would be no immediate use for so formidable a vessel, and that when necessary, if ever, she could be made ready for sea at short notice. She was accordingly taken to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and moored on the flats abreast of that station, where she remained in honorable retirement for fourteen years, during which time she served as a receiving ship. On the 4th of June, 1829, she was blown up in a most mysterious manner. In this frightful accident twenty-five persons were killed, one of them being a woman. The official reports do not throw much light upon the occurrence, but it is intimated that the explosion was the result of design.

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Our Wards in the Orient.

FILIPINOS AND SOME OF THEIR CHARACTERISTICS.

FIRST OF A SERIES OF ARTICLES PERTAINING TO THE DIFFICULTIES THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVE ENCOUNTERED—THE AUTHOR RESIDED FOUR YEARS, 1899-1903, IN THE PHILIPPINES AND HAD UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITIES FOR STUDYING CONDITIONS THERE.

By Andrew Venable.

OUR army was, as an officer has roughly expressed it, "simply pitchforked into the Philippines in 1898." We had not been interested in those distant possessions of Spain, and knew almost nothing of the cause of the revolution in progress there, or of the character of the people. The real difficulty only commenced when the Spaniards surrendered and the American flag was raised over the Ayuntamiento. The fruits of our victory were not a rich and smiling land, inhabited by a people who would accept gratefully the benefits of American institutions; but inevitable war with a treacherous and cruel population, flushed with victory over their old enemies. The Spaniards sowed the whirlwind, but reaped only part of it—the remainder was left for us.

Satisfactory comprehension of the events that have transpired since the advent of the Americans necessitates a clearer definition of the term "Filipino," and a more accurate description of his characteristics than I have seen published. In the parlance of the Philippines, the numerous savage tribes, and the Moros, who occupy the island of Jolo (Sulu), and parts of Mindanao, are not referred to as Filipinos, but by their tribal name. The term Filipino is used to designate a member of one of the civilized or Christianized tribes; Tagals, (or Tagalogs,) Viscayans, Ilocanos, Macabebes, Pampangas and others of less note. These civilized tribes are not homogeneous and have never had a national existence. When the Spaniards invaded the archipelago they found hundreds of rajahs, kings and other rulers, governing in small areas and frequently at war with each other. In the course of time they were able, to a certain extent, to put an end to these wars among the tribes, but never sought to consolidate them; on the contrary, union of the tribes was discouraged, as menacing Spanish supremacy.

Of Malay Origin.

All of the Filipinos are of Malay origin, but in each tribe there has been more or less intermingling of Chinese, Japanese and Spanish blood. These mixed bloods, or mestizos, as they are called, are the most intelligent and were most troublesome to the Spaniards, and have not been less so to the Americans.

The Macabebes occupy a portion of the rich province of Pampanga, island of Luzon. They are hereditary enemies of the Tagals, with whom prior to, and even after the advent of the Spaniards, they were constantly at war. Frequently the more numerous Tagals invaded their territory with fire and sword, and on one occasion massacred all save about ten thousand of the population. But a few years later the descendants of this remnant were again at the throats of their old enemies. The Macabebes prefer war to any other occupation. Many of them were soldiers in the Spanish army, and later joined the Americans. They are supposed to be descendants of Japanese sailors wrecked on the coast, and who, having married native women, remained on the island. They are tough, wiry little soldiers, of better physique than the Tagals, and have always depicted themselves well. There are several hundred of them at present in the United States Army as Philippine scouts, and as many more in the Philippine constabulary. They share with the Tagals many Asiatic characteristics and superstitions, but are considered more reliable. During the war in the Philippines they performed fine service as scouts, and never abused the confidence reposed in them.

The Ilocanos.

The Ilocanos inhabit Ilocas Norte, Ilocas Sur, and parts of other provinces in Northern Luzon. They number about 500,000, and are peaceably inclined. Physically they are the finest specimens in the archipelago, the men are tall and stalwart and the women comely. The complexion of the Ilocano is lighter than that of the Tagal, his nose arch higher and his features more clear cut. They are supposed to have descended from Chinese who came over in the early invasions of the pirates. Their Malay superstitions, however, show that they have in their veins much of the blood of the original invaders. They are agriculturists, and it was with difficulty that the Tagals induced them to rise against the Spanish in 1896. Soon after the outbreak of war between the Americans and the Filipinos, the Ilocanos returned to their farms. Of this I shall have more to say.

The Viscayans.

The Viscayans occupy the islands of Negros, Cebu, Leyte, Panay, and parts of Samar and Mindanao, and number about 3,000,000. The pure bloods resemble the Chickasaw Indians more than any people I know. They produce a large percentage of the world's supply of Manila hemp, and engage in all occupations. Their mental characteristics and habits are so nearly identical with the Tagals that the description of the latter (to follow) will answer for both. They are of the original Malay invaders and have attained a considerable degree of civilization. On one occasion they rebelled against the Spaniards but were quickly subdued, after which they remained quiet until they joined the Tagals in the great uprising in 1896. The last of the Viscayans were subdued by our troops in the autumn of 1902.

The Tagals.

The Tagals are the inhabitants of the greater portion of the island of Luzon, including the city of Manila, parts of Mindoro, Marinduque and other islands, and are to be found throughout the archipelago. While not quite so numerous as the Viscayans, they have by diplomacy or other means succeeded in exercising a strong influ-

ence over all other tribes. They so closely resemble the Viscayans in habits and thought, and their recent history is so entwined, that for sake of convenience these two tribes will be treated as one. They had practically conquered the Spaniards when Admiral Dewey entered Manila Bay, and it was their resistance to the Americans that ended late in 1902.

When Legaspi landed near the mouth of Pacig in Manila Bay in 1571, he found the territory immediately south of the river held by the Rajah of Maynila, (from whom the city received its name.) On the north bank of the river the Rajah of Binondo ruled, while a few miles west was the village of the Rajah of Tondo. A peace was soon made with these chiefs, which continued until the Rajah of Maynila was ordered to supply the labor for building houses and fortifications for the Spaniards. This he refused to do, and marched away with his entire following. The Spaniards pursued and drove him back to his village, after which he aided in the construction of the first rude houses and fortifications that received the name "Manila." The present walled city was constructed more than two centuries later, it is said, by Chinese labor.

The Native Religion.

The priests who accompanied the expedition commenced missionary work at once. They found the religion of the natives to be polytheistic, and that they were excessively superstitious. They adapted the Catholic religion as far as possible to the views of the people, and by substituting saints, virgins, etc., for unknown gods, gave them more gods than they had before. Thus they acquired an influence so powerful that they were undisputed masters of the islands for more than three hundred years. The superstitious fears of the people were so worked upon that they yielded blind obedience to the friars. To the uninitiated, the Filipino seems excessively devout, but those who have sounded the depths of his character know that his religion is merely an amplification of the polytheistic belief of his fathers. His is a religion of the head—not of the heart.

Not Without Virtues.

All books that I have read, save that of La Gironera, a Frenchman who lived for twenty years among and studied them closely, do the Filipino injustice in analysis of his character. Generally he is charged with all the vices and credited with none of the virtues. It has been charged that they are ungrateful, and that they have no words in their language that express thanks; this is incorrect. Salamat po is the Tagalog for "thank you." While stationed at Perez Dasmariñas in 1900, an order was issued by Gen. Otis directing that medical attendance and medicines be given to all sick Filipinos who needed them. These were invariably received with profuse thanks, and in no case did the recipient fail to come later with a gift in proportion to his or her means. Sometimes only a banana, but others poultry, eggs, mangoes, etc. Some days the medical officers' quarters resembled a combination fruit and poultry store. At first these gifts were declined, but after being informed that to decline greatly humiliated the donors, that which was offered was accepted, if only to be given to others who were needy. In hundreds of other ways and in many places I have seen them evidence gratitude as heartfelt as could be desired.

His Measure of Truth.

The Filipino is as truthful as regards general details as any other race, but will lie about himself or his own affairs. He considers his private affairs none of your business, but will tell you the truth about any work he may have in hand for you. On a newspaper on which I was employed for some time we had a foreman named Tolentino. He was a very capable man and kept the time of about thirty other Filipinos with scrupulous honesty. He had charge of the make-up of the last forms to go to the press every night, and his report of "time down" was never a minute wrong. One day he invited me to his wedding. The editor-in-chief, myself and others of the staff attended, a compliment very gratifying to both his and the bride's families. A few days afterward I politely inquired of his wife. In all seriousness he replied: "She is very bad, she is drunk all the time." I knew this to be a lie, for Filipino men rarely drink to excess, and women never. When I told him so, he only laughed. To him it was none of my business how his wife was, hence he lied. It was the only falsehood I ever knew him to tell. It is almost impossible to gain information from them of themselves or others of their race. Those who know this rarely attempt it.

Not Exceptionally Lazy.

My experience is that the Filipino is not lazier than others would be under similar circumstances of climate, food, etc. The key to this part of his character lies in his belief in caste or classes. Of these there are three, the aristocratic, or old nobility, the middle, and the laos, or peasants. For centuries the Spaniards respected these distinctions, and there is no doubt but that disregard of them was one of the causes of the last rebellion. The upper class scorn manual labor of any sort, but become professional men, soldiers, merchants or clerks; a member of this class will starve or become a ladrone rather than be an artisan. The middle class are the tradesmen, carpenters, printers, etc., and the lower class are common laborers. Their positions in life are considered hereditary, and none seek to rise above the class to which their fathers belonged. On the other hand, not one will do the work of the class below him—he will do nothing first. After I discovered this, although I employed a large number, I had no cause to complain of the work, wages considered. I found that if given good food and plenty of it, the laborers did reasonably good work. Also that for reasonable pay, artisans would serve faithfully.

Proud and Sensitive.

It must be remembered that Filipinos of all classes are intensely proud and sensitive. They consider anger a species of insanity, and their nerves go to pieces in the presence of an angry man who has power over

them. On one occasion I saw the owner of an office in which seventy-five men were employed, several sentences in a loud and angry tone, and ended by violent gestures, to one of the men. He unthoughtfully and immediately left the place; the entire force was so excited that it was more than an hour before work was resumed as before.

Low Estimate of Life.

Other Malay traits of the Filipino are the low estimate he places on life, his brutality under certain circumstances, and his remarkable endurance of pain, tender and affectionate to his family, but should active die he shows no emotion, and after the buried gives it no further thought. During the hundreds suspected of being friends of the Americans were buried alive by their countrymen. In one case the evidence proved that after the grave was the victim lowered himself into it and watched his deriders while they covered the lower part of his then calmly laid back his head to be covered. He no effort to escape. His murderers were, a year court-martialed and hanged. There are numerous instances of native friends of the Americans having hacked to pieces with bolos.

Spanish Influence.

With the decadence of Spain, the lot of the Filipino became more difficult. For two hundred years he was treated with reasonable justice by the military, and consideration by the friars. The latter taught the class the mechanic arts, and the lower class to reap; to the old nobility was imparted a limited education, at first; but this was extended as the centuries passed. In the course of time education in effect upon the aristocracy, and its members acquired social equality with the grandees of Spain; but the Spaniards would never accord. All Filipinos were "ans," and therefore inferior, hence the Don's their aspirations and evidenced their resentment by temptuous treatment. On their part, the Filipinos sent the contempt heaped upon them more to tortion and governmental outrages; these latter either matters of money or personal inconvenience the former rasped his vanity.

Influence of the Friars.

Whatever of civilization the Filipino enjoyed to the friars, but the gratitude earned during the hundred years was forfeited during the past fifty religious orders, Augustinians, Dominicans and Reco acquired from the crown grants to vast areas of the fertile lands in the islands. On these estates were the splendid churches and conventos, which, rising among the small nipa houses of the native villages, among the most surprising sights of the Philippines is true that these improvements were made by native labor, as was also the development of the agricultural which latter were often supplied with extensive irrigation systems; but in return the natives received guidance, and in case of famine the savings from harvest, which were carefully stored by the padres, richest haciendas and broadest fields in all parts of archipelago were the property of the church; but not thought the natives would have the envious eyes upon them had not the themselves become spies, informers, tyrants, robbers. Fifty years ago the educated ceased to trust the friars, who, discovering this, acted the awful deeds of the Spanish Inquisition. bare foot of the Recoleta brother donned the iron and the suave tone of the Augustinian changed to denunciation. The remainder of this story is well known to me only mentioned it to call attention to the of the friars, which became a factor of the rebellion have been troublesome to our government. The of this property in 1880 was more than \$25,000,000, cently the United States purchased it for \$7,000,000.

Forced Into Pitiable Conditions.

After the separation of Mexico from Spain in the condition of the Filipinos, who had been content with that part of the Spanish dominions for governmental purposes, became pitiable worse. It was necessary for them to provide for the improvement Spaniards what had previously been the share of Mexico. The salaries of the horde of impecunious who were sent to the Philippines, to grow rich, were ridiculously small, but a few years residence there sufficient to enrich them. Extortion, blackmail and order were the means employed. It is said of the of a governor-general who remained only two years Manila that she acquired an independent fortune ordering jewels, silks and other valuables for which tradesmen dare not present a bill. Anyone who sires a graphic though painful picture of this part of Spanish régime will find it in translations of "El Tangere," or "El Filibustero," by Jose Rizal, the of the Filipinos, and the only man of real power who ever rose from the Malay race.

The First Rebellion.

The first serious rebellion occurred at Cavite, but was promptly suppressed because premature. It was the vengeance of the Spaniards, executed Filipinos occurred everywhere, and for many files of suspects were shot on the Luneta in the presence of laughing beives of Spanish ladies, while played patriotic airs. Fifty-eight prisoners were in a dungeon under Fort Santiago. Estates were confiscated, women ravished, and the life of no was safe. Thus did the Spaniard sow the seeds of terrible harvest he was to gather a few years later. This was the beginning of the American difficulty with the Philippines, for after the withdrawal of the we fell heir to an heritage of hatred.

For while the Spanish scourge was being the obsequious Filipino, he was signing with the pact of the Katipunan, (blood brotherhood) devising the plan for revenge and scheme of which I shall tell you next week.

George Francis Train.

STORY OF HIS THRILLING PART IN
FRENCH HISTORY.

From a Special Correspondent.

OMAHA (Neb.) Jan. 30.—No one else perhaps knew Citizen George Francis Train so well in his earlier years as did ex-Mayor George P. Bemis of Omaha. Mr. Bemis was a cousin of Mr. Train, and for a number of years was his private secretary and companion, accompanying him on his celebrated tour around the world in 1879 and being constantly at his side throughout the time of his thrilling experiences in France.

In response to a request that he relate those experiences, Mr. Bemis said:

"Will I outline the part played by Mr. Train and myself in the Franco-Prussian disturbances? Gladly. When in 1870 the formation of the Train leagues which were intended to elevate the citizen to the Presidency of the United States two years later was fairly effected, Mr. Train and I set out from San Francisco July 21 to bind the earth with a chain of travel. Mr. Train had felt the prominent humps of this globe in the fifties, and his idea now, as imparted to me, was to recreate himself and to make the circuit in as short a time as might be consistent with that purpose. That idea was carried out on the run to Mar-tilles, but before we had been long in that city I suspected that my cousin had arranged our journey to suit the emergencies existing there and his own feelings in regard to them.

Met With Eggs in San Francisco.

"We sailed from San Francisco August 1, and from the time we arrived there until we returned from abroad our recollections were so many and so thrilling that I cannot recall all of them. The night before we sailed from San Francisco Mr. Train was advised to speak at the Grand Hotel on the Chinese question. He was then throwing down the gauntlet where others were standing back. There was at that time a society in San Francisco which had decided that any one who should venture to deliver a public address on that subject should be put out of the way, but that did not daunt Mr. Train. He made his speech just as he had said he would. Hardly had he begun to speak, however, before eggs began to rain upon the platform from the gallery. But eggs, even decayed eggs, could not stop Mr. Train. He talked until he had said all he wished to say, and he convinced those who heard him, too, that he was right and that the 'Cryspians' were wrong. After the speech he was followed to the Grand Hotel by a crowd, but no one offered him any incivility.

"The next morning we sailed on the Great Republic—twenty-five days to Japan, and seven more to Hongkong, and thence by French steamer forty-two days to Marseilles. At Singapore the pilot brought on board the news of the surrender of Napoleon at Sedan.

Stirring Speeches at Marseilles.

"From that moment Mr. Train was all animation—eager to get to the front to have a part in establishing a republic for France. As soon as we landed, we went direct to the Grand Hotel du Louvre et de la Paix, in Marseilles. The city was at fever heat, and rumors were rife as to what Gambetta was doing and what others were to do. All of these things but whetted Mr. Train's appetite to get into the thick of the fray. It was perhaps an hour after we registered when the leaders of La Commune of La Internationale and of La Ligue du Midi called upon Mr. Train and insisted that he address 7000 Frenchmen that night at the Alhambra. He readily consented, and when the time came he spoke in French, delivering one of the most impassioned speeches of his life. He stirred up those Frenchmen as they had never been stirred before, and was cheered to the echo. Following one patriotic burst of eloquence, in which he advised the establishment of a French republic, he said: 'Shame on a Frenchman who sits in the cafes and drink wine and smoke when his home is being assailed! Arm yourselves and fight until there is not a man left, if need be! Build barracks, throw up ramparts, and fight as you never have fought before! Let your cry be, "a Berlin!"' At the conclusion of the speech the audience followed him to the hotel singing 'The Marseillaise.'

"But that was only the beginning. For twenty-three days Train spoke seven times a day, until at last he had organized an army of 80,000 men ready and eager to be led to battle. During that period he had also organized a provincial government, which later had charge of the city for three days. Meantime Gambetta had organized another government at Tours, after fleeing from Paris in a balloon. Train's battle cry always was, 'a Berlin!' and 'I will lead you, and we will surround and besiege the German capital as the Prussians have the French capital—La Belle Paris!'

Arrival of Gen. Clousaret.

"During all this time we had quarters at the Grand Hotel, for which Train paid \$80 a day. They were not sumptuous quarters, and the rate for them was of course exorbitant. There was trouble for the American who dared to go among the French and organize a republic. It arose largely from jealousy. As soon as he had gotten things in shape, Train dispatched messengers after Gen. Clousaret, who had been banished from France by Napoleon for the part he had taken in organizing a republic out of the empire. The general arrived safely and was in our suite of rooms for several days before Train even told me who he was. One day Train appeared upon the hotel balcony, from which he had made so many impassioned addresses, and introduced him to the populace by his real name, and gave notice that the general would immediately take command of the city and its half million people. Without waiting for the cheers this announcement evoked to die away, Gen. Clousaret started for the City Hall, Train on

his right side, I on his left, each of us wearing a belt filled with revolvers. Behind us marched thousands of the armed civic guards who were to support the new government. We encountered the Imperial Guard, but instead of their resisting us they presented arms, and the general entered the City Hall, went into the council chamber, and, taking his seat at the table, passed a few resolutions. Then he emerged from the building and, taking his place at the head of the civic army, marched to the National Guard's headquarters and took possession.

"I recall one incident of our march to the City Hall particularly. When we reached the gates, a fine, soldierly guard barred our passage. A soldier behind us reached over and tilted his gun up, and the imperial guard, seeing that resistance would be futile, fell in with us. Later he took lunch with Train, and expressed a desire to come back to America with us. When the cabinet was organized, Gen. Clousaret, on the advice of Train, made him Secretary of War.

Saved by the Stars and Stripes.

"Meantime, Gambetta, in the south of France, was growing more and more jealous of Train and his doings, and three days after the organization of the republic he caused orders to be issued for the arrest of both Train and Clousaret. At that time there was an American man-of-war in the harbor, and from it Train borrowed a flag of the United States. He had also contrived to get hold of several French flags and a number of small American ones. Whenever he was called out on the balcony to make a speech he always waved these flags. One day after Gambetta's influence had begun to be felt among the people, 10,000 Imperial Guards charged up the street, stopped in front of the hotel, and set up the cry: 'Vive la republique! Vive le Train!' Train stepped out on the balcony, and I accompanied him. Just as he did so, five of the officers of the guard took guns from the hands of privates, and, pushing their way up to within a few feet of us, capped them, cocked them and aimed deliberately at our heads. It was a moment never to be forgotten, and it was only by Train's quick action that our lives were saved. Quick as a flash he picked up the two large flags, the French and American ones, and, festooning them together, wrapped them about his breast and cried in French: 'Shoot, you miserable cowards!' During the excitement I was crying at the top of my voice: 'Vive la republique! Vive la republique universelle!' expecting every moment to feel French bullets. But the Imperial Guard officers, seeing that we were not to be scared, sneaked back into the ranks.

Hot Words to a Hotel Clerk.

"The imperial soldiers did not, however, leave the vicinity, and in a short time the hotel clerk came up to our rooms with a note signed by an officer, saying that Train must leave Marseilles within an hour. Train ignored the demand, though he knew he was likely to be arrested any moment. Note after note came up, and at last Train lost his patience. In our rooms we had ten small revolvers, all I could buy in the city. Train buckled on his belt, shoved a big revolver into it, and, placing the little ones between the fingers of each hand, he threw open the door and confronted the hotel clerk. 'Sir,' he said, 'go back and tell those who sent you, and bear it in mind yourself, that the first man who attempts to molest me will be shot. Also tell them, and bear it in mind yourself, that the next man who brings me a message will be shot. Go!' And the clerk lost no time in going.

"But the time had come for Train to get away from Marseilles, and he and Gen. Clousaret took a closed carriage and drove to the first station out of the city, where they heard positively that warrants were out for their arrest. I was left behind to pack up and pay the bills, and it was 3 o'clock in the morning when I got away. At the railway station I had my first introduction to a female spy, a very pretty Frenchwoman, who entered my carriage and followed me for days. Arriving at Lyons, I failed to find Train or Gen. Clousaret, nor did I hear from or of them for several days. Then a note was handed to me containing the news that Train was under arrest and in prison a few miles out of Lyons. How Train got this note to me I do not recall. It was only a few words. They read: 'Am in St. Joseph prison and secretly incarcerated.'

Dumas Rendered Aid.

"Meantime I had telegraphed the London Times, Charles A. Dana of the New York Sun, and President Grant that Train was missing, and that I feared assassination. After I got the note I hastened to the prefect, but he would not let me see Train. I then looked up the elder Dumas, who had been in America, and he agreed to assist me. We went to the weavers' district and got twenty-five of the officers of the labor societies to accompany us to the prefect. He then gave his consent that I should see Train. I wired Gambetta that Train would like to go to Tours to see him, and the next day we were on a private car in company with two polished gentlemen who we learned afterward were secret service officers.

"At Tours Train had several interviews with Gambetta, and was always given first place in the list of callers. Gambetta suggested that Train would be of great service to France if he would go to America and address public meetings, and that he could incidentally enrich himself by making contracts for supplies for the French army. Again we found ourselves on a private car in company with two secret service officers, and later on board a vessel bound for Southampton. On his arrival in London Train wrote to Gambetta, but his letter was never answered. We then took passage for America, thus ending one of the most exciting and thrilling experiences on record. So far as I know, Gambetta's object was, of course, to get Train out of the country, and it must be confessed that he accomplished his purpose with true French politeness."

Train's Interest in Omaha.

Mr. Train was one of the best friends Omaha ever had, and he never lost his interest in or love for the western city he helped to build. Soon after he returned to this

country from England in 1862 he became interested in the West. His first public appearance in connection with the West was as a delegate from Oregon to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in 1864. For some time prior thereto Mr. Train, having organized the Union Pacific Railroad Company, had been interested in Omaha, and in 1863, when ground was broken for the construction of the road, he delivered a remarkable speech, in which he clearly prophesied the immense traffic the road has in the succeeding years enjoyed, and the marvelous development of the West that has taken place. In 1865 he bought some 5000 lots in Omaha and then traveled over the country lecturing and everywhere sounding the praises of the city. Largely as a result of his labors migration from the East to the West became an exodus. The hotels of Omaha were filled with people glad to get a place to sleep and eat at almost any price. In thirty years nearly 14,000,000 people have settled in the Trans-Mississippi States, increasing the material wealth of those States nearly \$14,000,000,000.

The 5000 lots Train bought have finally reverted to the original owners. Train always insisted, however, that he had an equity in them, and that if justice were done him, they would yield him a fortune. On some of the lots he put up neat cottages, and these he rented for a number of years at a good figure. The part of town in which they were constructed was given the name of Train Town, and that name still clings to it. In that part of town a new school building was erected recently. It was named Train School. Objection was raised to the name on the ground that Train sympathized with Emma Goldman, the anarchist. But the charge that Train was in sympathy with her was disproved, and the name of the school was permitted to stand.

The story has often been told of how Train built the old Cozzens House, in Omaha, but it will bear retelling. Train was staying at the old Herndon House, and became incensed at the management because of a draft to which he was exposed by a broken window pane in the dining-room. Train went to the proprietor of the hotel and asked him to repair the broken window. Getting no satisfaction, he announced that he would build a new hotel, and before night he had let the contract for the construction of one. The Cozzens House, built by Train under these singular circumstances, was put up within sixty days, and contained sixty rooms. Train leased it to a competent hotel man, but it was not a paying investment, and for years before it was torn down a few months ago, it was operated as a cheap lodging-house.

LEIGH LESLIE.

THE HATCHET AND THE CHERRY-TREE.

February being the birth month of Washington, it may not be inappropriate to reproduce here the earliest printed version of that most famous story of George, the cherry tree, and the little hatchet.

The story, which first saw the light of print in 1808, was for many years a serious matter, and not, as it is now, the subject of idle quip and irreverent jest. It was illustrated with severe and moral wood cuts; the caricaturist dared not assail it. The tale appeared in a very popular life of the Father of his Country, written by an itinerant clergyman named Mason L. Weems, who is generally suspected of having invented the story out of whole cloth. In a letter to a friend, he admits having introduced into his biography several stories, not necessarily authentic, but tending to embellish the work and to have a beneficial effect upon the reader.

Historians are inclined to treat the cherry-tree anecdote as a myth. In Washington Irving's voluminous "Life," published in 1859 by G. P. Putnam & Co., the story receives no consideration whatever. Prof. Alexander Johnston called it "quite apocryphal." In the more recent "George Washington" of Prof. Woodrow Wilson, the hatchet and cherry tree are not mentioned.

Five years ago, Mr. R. T. H. Halsey, in his book on blue Staffordshire pottery, described a rough earthenware mug, apparently made in Germany between 1770 and 1790, which was decorated with a quaint illustration of the cherry tree. A youth, attired in clothes similar in color and design to those worn by the Continental soldiers, was depicted standing near a felled tree. A large hatchet, the letters "G. W.," and the numerals "1776" also appeared.

The collector declared that the genuineness of the specimen was unquestioned. The fact that the decorations were beneath the glaze proved, he said, that they had not been added in recent years. He suggested that the famous story might have been current long before Weems flourished, and might have been wafted across the Atlantic during Revolutionary times, to be enshrined in this rough stoneware mug.

Weems attributes the story to "an aged lady, who was a distant relative, and, when a girl, spent much of her time in the family" of the Washingtons. She related it to Weems some years before the publication of his book. —[Joseph Rodman in the February Critic.

SPOILING THE THRILL.

"Suppose women had suffrage."

"Well?"

"Suppose they were on an equality with man so far as the offices are concerned."

"Well?"

"Suppose in the middle of a thrilling debate the Speaker of the House had to stop the proceedings to hunt for her smelling salts."

"Well?"

"That's all."—[Chicago Post.

BRIGHT MAN.

"There wouldn't be so many amateur hunters lost in the woods," said Jenkins, "if they'd only carry pocket compasses."

"Why?" asked Dumley; "what good is a compass?"

"You can't get lost when you have one. The needle always points to the north, and—"

"But suppose you want to get to the east, south, or west?"—[Philadelphia Ledger.

Marian's Point of View.

HER REFLECTIONS ON OLD AGE AND "BEAUTY PARLORS."

[By Mrs. Charles Stewart Doggett, author of "Marianella," "X-Ray Stories," "Studies From an Earthquake Shock," "Chinese Sketches," etc.]

MRS. MARIAN spoke with her eyes. "What is it?" said Thomas; which woman of your set is arraigned?"

The lady sipped her coffee in amused silence. "I am not censorious," she answered with deliberation. "Of course not; did I say you were?"

"You intimated as much, which is worse. I prefer straight accusation to insinuation, every time."

"Here goes my glove!" said Thomas, "and I therewith challenge you to a full confession. Non-committal smiles will be no longer tolerated by your confiding spouse."

"You don't begin to tell me as much as I tell you," Marian parried.

"Don't! Well, you see, you are a mind-reader; I don't need to tell you things. You get onto my curves by suggestion. For instance—when I am smoking too much you always know it, and hide my cigars. This matter of suggestion is hard on a man. I can remember distinctly when the same condition of mind was not taken seriously; simply called suspicion. I do not think the then unexploited science was at all popular in early times, especially with men. My grandfather, I recall, had a great aversion to being caught at checkers by my Puritanical grandmother. Now a fellow has to submit to his wife's sixth sense without complaint. When he is enjoying a fine game of poker on the sly—she always knows it, and mixes up the chips."

"I am glad that you have grown sensible," Marian told him. "But why did you not win the case you have just lost? Next time try suggestion on the jury—nothing works so well when evidence is slim."

"I have always thought you should be in the firm," said her husband.

"I am the silent partner," she retorted.

"To be sure, I had half forgotten that you were tongue-tied. That, of course, is the reason you won't tell me when you were smiling all to yourself."

"I was simply meditating on the inconvenience of traditional beauty."

"Indeed!" said Thomas.

"You know I don't mean myself!" his wife flashed out. "Of course I am referring to grandmother, who was born to belledom, and in the aristocratic South as well."

"Is the old lady's head no better?" the grandson asked.

"Yes, she is quite comfortable. I think she will sleep now," Marian assured him with relief. "I have been taking care of baby, all afternoon, while Jane danced attendance on her with violet salts, wet applications and fans. Poor old grandmal you would scarcely recognize her, despoiled of jewels and front hair."

"Will she always keep it up, do you think?" asked Tom.

"When she stops dressing the part of a Southern belle, she will die," his wife answered. "However, she has at last decided that a whole forenoon spent at the 'beauty parlors' is too strenuous! Thank heaven! She intends to advertise for a maid at once."

Marian tossed a napkin aside and rose from the table. "Don't make a noise!" she commanded. "She hears every little sound, and after her exertions of this morning, she must be kept quiet."

"Tell me about it," her husband urged. "Give out the funny side, then your sky will clear. Make a clean breast to the old man, for he sees that you are having troubles of your own."

Marian settled herself on the arm of Tom's chair.

"When I am old, I intend to wear comfortable garb," she began. "I think I will eschew fashion at sixty-five."

"Make it seventy-five," her husband interrupted.

"No, sixty-five is my limit for extreme, up-to-date dressing."

"I suppose you will not wear corsets, or aspire to a figure?"

"Of course I shan't wear slays!" she answered. "But don't fancy that I shall resemble a meal bag—my natural proportions will be all right. I am going to lead a renascence," she declared; "in a word—restore the old lady—not she the chimney corner—but one after the order of the Grachu mother, modified and sweetened. I hope to be numbered with aged autocrats of the twentieth century; those who have learned to transmit graciously, in a direct line, their own lost youth, beauty, and once over-charged spirits. Why should a woman feel ashamed to be old? Why shrink from the fulfillment of her honored years?"

"Wait till you get there!" said Thomas.

"Of course, I am only twenty-seven," Marian owned with pleasure. "You will have quite a number of dress-making bills to pay before I adopt a decadence garb, but sooner or later I shall give away my jewels and effect flowing, dignified garments, and fascinating caps. When I am old enough to carry off my part with distinction, I shall play it well, I promise you."

"Upon whom will you bestow your jewels?" asked Thomas.

"On baby's wife, to be sure," Marian answered with widening eyes, "and I hope there will also be several little sisters, before I order my robes of renunciation; it wouldn't be half so nice to be old, if there were no daughters to reflect one's lost youth. I shall simply adore being a grandmother, and, perhaps, a great one."

"It will be just like watching a delightful play," she went on. "No responsibilities; no pressing engagements; coffee and rolls in one's room in the early morning; nothing to hurry one forth (for I shall never meddle with the kitchen

utensils of a rising generation,") she declared, tilting her chin in saucy ecstasy. "I shall just watch others, and rejoice that my part is played out as far as tiresome details are concerned. You'll love me more than ever, Tom, when you see how well I can mind my own business, and rejoice in the deficiencies and shortcomings of youth. If my grandson should happen to flunk out of college, I'll comfort the poor lad; inflate his shut-down allowance on the sly; and make a man of him, in spite of his hard young father, who quite gives him up. If my pretty granddaughter falls in love with a poor young man, I'll assist her to elope, and then set the couple up at house-keeping with a lot of my best furniture and some of my precious heirlooms."

"Whew!" said Thomas, "you expect to be romantic unto the end."

"That is just what I shall be," Marian told him gaily. "You see, many old women let their hearts get as dry as the Mojave, and as wrinkled as their faces. The only part of youth they seem to know about is the latest thing in hats and parasols, and they want their wardrobe to be up-to-date at any price of selfish extravagance and inconvenience to the rising generation. Really, Tom, since grandmother's arrival, I have grown morbid on the possibility of dressing too youthfully. Of course, grandmother was a belle 'befo' de wuh,' and thank the Lord I shall never have that ghost to dress up when I am aged and need plenty of sleep and garments hung from the shoulders. Fortunately, belles are no longer the fashion; now every attractive girl has an equal chance to subdue the army of men who are determined not to fall in love with any one. For my part, I have great faith in the crop of grandmothers which will be eventually evolved from the common-sense young woman who has never boasted of innumerable lovers."

"Good!" said her husband, "but I fear you are a bit hard on grandmother." He chuckled slyly.

"Well," answered Marian, "I think she might have kept on her mourning for my third grandfather."

"That would have seemed partial; besides, she thinks that black affects her health and depresses her spirits."

"Yes," his wife burst in, "her craze for lavender is the work of a silly creature who calls herself a color vibrationist. This shocking crank has actually persuaded the poor old lady to eschew all somber shades and call up the ghost of youth in heliotrope."

"Why not?" asked Thomas.

"Because it is absolutely pitiful to see an old woman rigged up like a girl of twenty. However, grandmother is not the only one who makes herself ridiculous in these parts, for each season, poor, over-dressed old creatures swarm the hotels. It makes one absolutely sick to see them dressed to the limit, and loaded down with laces and chains and jewels, and mountains of false hair. Why can't they be satisfied to be real, darling old ladies—dignified and exquisite like old porcelain? How pitiful these tottering old souls look, compared with the autocratic, aged Quakeress, or with old nuns in folds of soft woolen."

"But you have not told me," said Thomas, "about the effective rigging planned for your own decadence. 'You have been guilty of glittering generalities. As you are neither a Quakeress nor a nun, I am unable to call up a vivid picture of Maid Marian transformed by age.'"

His wife smiled with the confidence of youth yet far removed from penalties of Time.

"I am really going to be charming," said she. "First of all, I shall always wear tea-gown effects in the house. I shall never be guilty of forcing my lost waist line upon the rising generation, and I do not intend to choke my shortened neck until the flesh bulges over a silly halter-like incipient goitre. My robe is to be soft black silk, made with simple, dignified lines. I intend to have a scarf effect about the shoulders, and around my throat I shall wear a soft lace, or tulle tucker—immaculate, and fastened by a miniature of my husband, or by an exquisite cameo. I never intend to wear a ring other than my wedding one, and I'm going to ornament youthful environment by looking like a real old lady. When I go forth, I shall wear a long cloak with several capes, and a real bonnet with strings under the chin, and a veil that befits the dignity of my years. The young people are all going to love me, because I have acknowledged my period and am not trying to cut their corners by foolish, kittenish pretenses. And I had almost forgotten—I intend to wear darling lace caps with my flowing silk gowns. Don't you hope you will live to see me?" she asked saucily.

"Sure!" Thomas answered.

"If the young folks will only want me about, I shall ask for no more," she went on. "I shall so love to see the wheels go 'round with no responsibility about the machinery that moves them. I know I shall be able to construe the advanced interpretation of 'Oh, tempora! Oh, mores!' I shan't object in the least to my granddaughter's fresh airs and advanced convictions. I shall want my posterity to keep up with the procession, and do things quite differently from the way I once did them."

"What an old saint you will be!" her husband told her. "It all sounds beautiful, and may I be there to see you? But supposing your stomach goes back on you? Supposing you get the rheumatism? Supposing you break your leg, and have to walk with a cane?"

"I'll be nice, anyway," Marian declared. "If my stomach plays me false, I shall eat in my apartments. If I have to stay in bed with the rheumatism, I shall make my grandchildren call upon me, each day, in turn. They shall give me the news of the town, and, if I am unable to go to the south of France for my health, I shall insist upon being moved to a south veranda, where I may catch glorious California sunshine. If I am brought low with a cane, my stick shall become my scepter. Under all circumstances, I am going to emulate my ideal of what a fine old woman should be."

"And how shall I dress?" asked Thomas.

"As a rule, old men don't make fools of themselves with silly, ultra wardrobe. Of course an elderly man has the advantage of his elderly wife. His wrinkles are called lines of thought and channels of experience. When his

mouth gets set and ugly, he trims his mustache less frequently, and perchance his chin should take on compound interest, he finds a beard the proper thing for a retired capitalist. It has never seemed quite fair to me—this advantage enjoyed by men of years," she went on. "And the coal and silk hat are such a boon to masculine decline, really love to look at an immaculate, properly-dressed man. Such ones seem to have much more sense at dressing than their wives; while the latter are often pathetic frights, their old husbands look like American prizefighters in plain dark clothes. It would never occur to these men to emulate their grandsons; to come out in pink shirts and jolly novelty suits."

"Well," said Thomas, "I'll remember what you've said to me. I shall try very hard to do you credit, and keep up with the dignity of your remote tea gown. But there's something at the bottom of this brilliant tirade. I haven't yet told me the real cause of grandmother's doing. What happened this morning, at the beauty parlors?"

"Only what I fully expected," Marian answered. "The day after her arrival, she has been contemplating campaign, and this morning she announced that she was ripe for action. She said she was entirely rested by her overland journey, and was sure it would tone her to take a face steam, a wrinkle massage, a manicure, a hair shampoo. Of course I saw her finish, and, naturally, but there was nothing to do but accept the challenge of the warpath. Shortly after 9 we started for Madam Vansberg's. Popular as this establishment is, I had never visited it before. I naturally expected to see it thronged with youthful patrons, but such was not the case. I saw only two young girls enter during the three hours in which I waited for grandmother. All of Madam's customers seemed to belong either to middle age, or to grandmother's period. There were also several old men in quest of wigs. These stealthy old bucks were brought thither, afterward learned, by the advent of a San Francisco dentist, who held a seance in a curtained corner of the place. Here he exposed his wares under the wise supervision of the one male clerk of Madam's establishment. The gentleman made pink cheeks and lovely hair and mustaches, as noiselessly, and successfully, as a rubber-tired runner. I was dying to peep behind the old rose draped modestly forbade, and I had simply to content myself with listening to ardent exclamations from the salesmen, profound affidavits from the Jew drummer. The victim question was evidently struck dumb, for not a sound comment did he make. Doubtless he felt like a thief in the night, for when he did issue from the rosy retreat, he made a bee line for the door, and I saw him no more. Meantime, grandmother had been gathered in by Madam, who opined at once an opportunity for trade. In a plink corner, marked by a circular brass rod, and adjacent to the gentleman's cabinet, curtained in rose, the lady vanished. I was left behind to contemplate environment and draw my own conclusions. You know I have never been to a spiritualistic seance, but I am now sure that spooks haunt beauty parlors. As I have explained the main cabinets for masculine and feminine ghostly aristocracy were the old rose retreats which I have described; but about midway in the shop, I noticed galleries running below and above; these seemed to extend the remaining length of the deep building. One could peer into the mysterious hallways and observe a number of doors leading on each side to small compartments of beauty cabinets. Occasionally a blondine attendant would sue forth, to drift noiselessly into the shop for supplies. If she presided over the higher tier of cabinets, she came on to a small balcony and called to the 'rubber-tired' gentleman, who at once divined her necessity, and went to the showcase for the article in question. The girl loitered, like Juliet upon the balcony, but presently pink cheeks found the balm demanded, and sprang aloft, like a modern knight, with an eye to business."

"Go on," said Thomas, "I like your story; it's immense."

"Well, you see," Marian continued, "it all seemed so exciting as a spook convention; just like Sycamore Grove before the ghosts were cleaned out. My eyes fairly flew to the doors of those cabinets; I wanted to identify the spirits within, but none of the doors ever opened, except for the convenience of the blondine mediums, who seemed determined to keep their subjects from the public eye. I believe there must have been a back way out of the cabinets, for I never once caught sight of a regenerated ghost. There were two very formidable chairs placed at the base of the lower gallery, one on each side of the staircase leading to the upper tier of cabinets. While I waited for something of interest to occur, the sisters of possibly sixty-five or seventy years came in and occupied the seats. The old women were strangely alike, and their false fronts, false complexions, and general air, were so perfectly duplicated that had one of them been guilty of a crime, a case of mistaken identity would surely have resulted. I could think of nothing but Robert and Crane in the 'Drumios.' I wish you could have seen the poor souls, Tom! They had certainly come to the beauty parlors with desperate intentions. While waiting for the regenerating touch of Madam, each produced the unconscious effect of a grotesque on either side of the spook gallery. Now, dear, I am not making light of age. I think it can be beautiful and grand, and even picturesque; but I do think it is disgusting and pathetic to see elderly women duped and made into frights by beauty artists. Why can't old people be satisfied to retire to their brains?" she asked.

"Supposing they had never had any?" Thomas objected.

"Then they should be religious," Marian decided. "I want to be nice when I get old," she went on. "I want to be honored, loved and respected; then I shall be happy. Why do old people wish to be taken for fools, when they ought to stand out like superb trees? I ever resemble a grand old ruin, I shall never blacken my period."

"Forty years hence, we shall see!" her husband posed with his rarest smile.

"I wish we might emulate twin pyramids," she said.

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VINCENT HANLEY

Evolution of the House.

HOW ARCHITECTURE DEVELOPED FROM CAVE TO PALACE.

By a Special Contributor.

It has doubtless occurred to many to wonder, as they sped on flying wheels past the cone-shaped teepees of the Sioux or the semi-spherical brush houses of the Maricopas, by what slow degrees the idea came about that resulted in the fine homes, commodious apartment buildings and twenty-story business blocks that are beginning to dot the uptown regions of most metropolitan cities. Hard following on the footsteps of this query comes another: was the idea before the Man or the Man before the idea? There is more in the old nursery rhyme of:

"Tell me the riddle I beg;
Was the egg before the owl,
Or the owl before the egg?"

than appears at first glance, and the same question has gone "ringing down the grooves of change" unanswered for many a century.

In no part of the world—if we seek to answer the questions above propounded—can we find such a perfect chain of ideas in regard to house-building, and perhaps home making, too, as in the Occident. From the skin "toldos" of the primitive Patagonian, dwelling on the bleak

terrene before he was to learn the principle of the key-stone and the arch, but learn he did finally, and all from these small beginning at the mouth of some primeval cave.

After he had learned to protect himself from the elements, it was not long until communities began to spring up. Most of them were roving predatory bands, little better than the creatures they hunted, but capable of killing more game and protecting themselves from other men better than ever before. Each of these bands usually consisted for the most part of members of one family and their descendants. So began the tribe. Many more centuries passed and these gens had learned to build communal dwellings, homes wherein tens and even hundreds might find shelter at one time. Possibly the first of these settlements was little more than a collection of leaf-thatched huts, such as any one may see in a Piute village. But this grew, coupled with the fact that man gradually learned to make the land he controlled bear him fruits and vegetables, until we find one of the highest types of communal life in the pueblo of Zuni, pictured herewith. Like most of the rest of the southwestern settlements, Zuni's history has been poorly kept, and our knowledge of it is therefore limited, but at one time it must have covered much more ground than now, as well as been more densely populated by a superior class of beings to those now there.

Farther to the north and east wandered the nomadic yet pastoral "Mound Builders," but they added little to the world's knowledge of housing its children. Truly:

and nations sometimes take, its cause due to nothing but the natural growth and development of an idea.

HARRY H. DUNN

ANTOINE BRIEUX'S SUCCESS

FRENCH CARPENTER'S SON WHO WRITES PLAYS WITHOUT LOVE SCENES.

[Paris Correspondence Atlanta Constitution.] It happens nothing connected with French theatre at present is more striking than the success of Antoine Brieux, whose play, "Maternity," the Theater Libre, is one of the hits of the Paris season. For Brieux's plays, one and all, have been sermons directed against what their author considers social evils, and the appeal which they have made to the masses of the notoriously high-minded French capital the more remarkable in that Brieux absolutely declines to sugar-coat the pill. There is little, if any, humor in his pieces, and no love interest. Just as "Maternity" is most fiercely-discussed French play of the year—advocating exactly such a policy of non-productiveness as President Roosevelt recently called "race suicide," so "Les Avariés" showed how, in the dramatist's opinion, the sins of fathers are visited on children, and "Les Remplacés" attacked the baby-farming system in Paris.

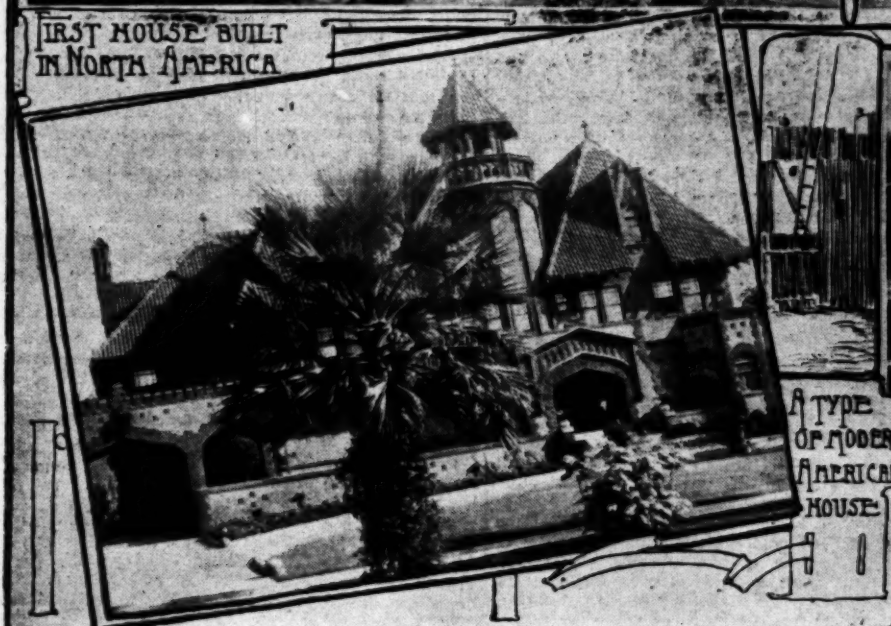
But Brieux himself and his curious story are even more striking than the success which his plays have gained.



FIRST HOUSE BUILT IN NORTH AMERICA



FRAMEWORK OF A PIMA SUMMER HOUSE



A TYPE OF MODERN AMERICAN HOUSE



ZUNI, FIRST FORM OF COMMUNAL DWELLING

outpost of a barren land, to the magnificent city home of one of Los Angeles' millionaires, reproduced herewith, the steps are gradual, and, while the highest attainment of architecture, as represented in the carved temples of early Central Americans, is probably far below modern results, still the reaching upward, the tendency to better homes, both inside and outside, cannot but strongly impress itself. What man's first idea of a home was, is hid in a haze of ages; it may have been a cave, more likely it was a brush nest, built with crude and untrained fingers from branches torn by main strength from the living tree. He was then, indeed, "half devil and half child," and in all probability a creature more ferocious than a gorilla and with less intelligence than a four-year-old child. From his cave in the mountain side, or his brush nest in the top of some giant of the antediluvian forest, after centuries of aimless living, came two results: first, increase of population compelled him to dig new caves, and hence to broaden his spearhead into a shovel, his stone hammer into a sort of pick; second, he learned to lean three leafy branches together and make himself a shade from the sun (from this came the brush house, the framework for one of which is shown herewith and, further, the idea of the portable lodge, i. e., the skin teepee of the North American aborigine.)

But beyond and over all this, a great step forward had been taken. Man had become independent of his environment; he no longer depended upon the cave or the "family tree," but slept where night overtook him. His fields of chase and his knowledge of the world were still limited to small areas, but they were already larger than when he was confined to nature's gifts for shelter from the storm. He began, too, to lay stones, one on another, to close up apertures in his caves or to make entrances smaller, and from this came the great art of masonry. Eons must in-

"All that tread the earth
Are but a handful to the tribes
That slumber in its bosom."

In the canyons of the south and west built and lived and died forever the cliff dwellers who had mastery of a cement that holds to this day the rocks they laid in it. They too served their day, added their little all, improved somewhat on the houses their ancestors must have known, and then, unable to withstand circumstances we wot not of, went silently down the "corridors of Time."

But there was another builder in the southwest, who, knowing the uses of clay, made not bricks; knowing the power of cement, laid no masonry. This was the people who built Casa Grande—the oldest house in North America, if not in the world. No tribe in the world today builds as they built; it seems too crude, too primitive, yet it has lasted for all the centuries that lie between, until some of its walls are yet harder than stone, more fireproof than the best of modern structures. They built these walls from clay, as a mason makes walls of cement. From pliable osiers, interwoven between stakes set in the ground, they made moulds into which the wet soft clay was run, and thus a perfectly solid wall was built up, tier after tier. In the picture shown, the lines of demarcation can be seen, though the building itself is naught but a crumbling ruin. This, too, was a communal dwelling, inhabited by many men of probably at least four tribes or family trees with their various branches.

Outside influences—particularly climatic conditions—made such homes as the Eskimos built necessary in the far north, and the equally flimsy structures of the dwellers on the South American Pampas amply sufficient for their needs. But yet the gap between the home of the most advanced tribesman to the most primitive log cabin of his white kinsman is unfilled. The step is one such as men

The son of a carpenter in a poor quarter in Paris, he saw the seamy side day after day, and his up-bringing was not calculated to make him afraid of shocking anyone by telling what he knew. His father's shop stood in the heart of the famous "old clothes market" of the Temple, and the paternal Brieux made a specialty of constructing coffins. The son commenced writing plays with a purpose when he was 14, and believed in himself so thoroughly that he refused to learn the carpenter's trade—working in the shop only when there was an unusual amount to be done. He served his term in the army, and then married a girl of his own class, but who had a little money, and set about what he meant should be his life work. But theatrical managers would have nothing to do with his early efforts, and one impresario asked him how he supposed that any busy man would bother to read his handwriting, which was blurred and hurried. As it happened, the young Mme. Brieux wrote a copper-plate hand, and so, after that, she carried out all her husband's efforts. Finally success came to the playwright with "L'Engrenage," which the Odeon management produced. His next play, "Blanchette," was given at Antoine's with success, and the moral of the play was that poor families did wrong in overeducating their daughters so as to make them discontented with their natural surroundings.

Porel, the Odeon's manager, once asked Brieux if he would not consent to give love some place in his plays. "Not," replied the dramatist, "while I have open to me a world so incoherent and so tragical, and the rubbishy heaps of ruined systems need to be cleared away."

For several years Brieux has declined to work in Paris and he now visits the capital only when in search of "matter" or when a play of his is in rehearsal. His plays are written in a farmhouse, of which he is now the tenant, in the heart of the Loire country, and over the gateway to this habitation the dramatist has caused a sign to be raised with this significant legend: "I Am Here Alone."

Big Bens to Order.

HOW THE GREAT ENGLISH CLOCKS ARE CAST AND PUT TOGETHER.

From the London Mail.

SUPPOSE there is no more famous clock in the world, none whose name would be more readily recognized when mentioned wherever the English language is spoken, than "Big Ben" at Westminster. Really, it is not the clock itself that is so called, but the great thirteen-ton bell on which the hours are struck, but few ever refer to the clock tower, and it is "the time by Big Ben" that is asked for when the exact hour is wanted.

And there is no object more "looked up to" in London, its altitude of 320 feet detracts, however, from the visitor's astonishment at its size, for it looks but a small affair from the street level, and they are incapable of appreciating its dimensions from the measurements glibly rolled out by the guide, or given in the cold type of a guide book.

Mention of a 22½-foot dial, with 2-foot-high numerals, and hour and minute hands nine feet and sixteen feet long respectively conveys little to the mind until one is brought face to face with these component parts on an equal level; then the eyebrows rise with astonishment as one appreciates for the first time the actual size of a giant clock.

Take, for example the dial plan for a "Big Ben" made for Toronto, Canada. Men beside it look like Lilliputians, and it would take four of them, standing on each other's shoulders, to equal its height, for it has a diameter of twenty feet. Its minute hand is the height of two men, while the hour hand is five feet in length.

Then the numerals have a height of 2 feet 9 inches, and minute strokes are just half a foot in length. In performing its daily task of indicating the time, the long hand of the clock, which now announces the hour to the good people of Canada, from the height of the town hall tower, looks a quarter of a mile, or 91¼ miles a year!

England is famed, and justly so, the world over for her great clocks; whatever may be done on the continent, in Germany or Switzerland, in the way of producing cheap watches, manufacturers there cannot approach us in the making of Big Bens. From the works of Messrs. Gillet and Johnsons at Croydon, where these photographs were taken, there have gone forth giant clocks that are ticking in all parts of the great British Empire and in various foreign countries.

The first consideration in the making of a huge clock is the meteorological conditions under which it will have to perform the duty required of it. As an instance, take the case of the clock that was constructed by this firm for Toronto. The hands do their work at an elevation of 250 feet, and snowstorm or no complete their daily round without resting. With hands not specially built to resist it, a Canadian snowstorm would do surprising things, even to twisting them and breaking them off.

Ordinarily, the hands of a turret clock are cut out of sheet copper, stiffened with ribs of brass at the back. Were this not done, the wind would blow them out of truth. But where they have to work under such conditions as the Toronto timepiece they are formed elliptical in shape of double sheets of copper convex towards the center, and strongly riveted every four inches of their length.

After the planning of the dial, the templet from which the mould is made has to be cut, and the great dial is cast whole in iron. The huge frames to contain the intricate and delicate mechanism of the works are likewise cast in one piece. Remembering that the clocks are exposed to the changing conditions of weather, and the influences of those conditions on metal, the necessity of dispensing with nuts, screws, and bolts becomes apparent.

The giant dials vary from eighteen to sixty feet in circumference, and the dial room at a maker's of tower clocks is an interesting sight. There are dials, mostly skeletons of iron, in various stages toward completion all around, being painted, and glazed and gilded. Those intended to serve in illuminated clocks are glazed with opal glass, as this, better than any other, diffuses the light equally over the surface of the dial. But "skeleton" dials, intended for a tower whose wall will be the only background to the iron casting between the hour and minute spaces, are generally gilded. According to their size they vary in thickness and weight. Such a one as the Toronto dial completed would not weigh much under four tons.

With the making of the actual works there is not space to deal here, and a description of them would only puzzle the lay mind. They are a mass of complicated but delicate machinery, and constitute a veritable marvel of mechanical construction.

Of course, no tower clock would be complete without its bells, and though the component parts of the metal from which these are cast are no secret, their making calls for much judgment and skill. There must, of course, be the proper proportions of tin and copper, the scientific mixing of them in the furnace, and one must know the exact moment to run the metal into the mould, after the cores from which the bells are shaped have been built up and dried.

Then there is the tuning of them. To tune a bell is declared a most difficult business, because when struck it sounds a trio of notes instead of one. Consequently it requires an expert ear to catch the dominant note. By a special machine, the invention of the firm in question, this difficulty has been largely overcome, and the operation of tuning much simplified.

By the aid of this clever contrivance the tuning can be accomplished so gradually that the variations of the note are only distinguishable to the trained ear.

The bell is inverted. It is held stationary by powerful vises, the steel cutters for paring the metal to secure the required note being in the interior. These cutters are revolved by machinery, and shave the metal as easily as a plane shaves a deal plank. In this manner the bell is tuned either up or down, as desired, till the correct note is secured.

Some of the pendulum "bobs" weigh as much as four hundredweight, while the weights that furnish the power to make "the wheels go round" require the united efforts of a couple of men to raise them. Both these parts, together with the tremendous hammers for announcing the flight of time, are cast in the foundry.

From this it will be gathered that the building of a giant clock is no light labor. It calls for the combination of scores of pairs of hands, and the workmen must all be experts at their particular branch of the business, from the humblest painter of dials to him who builds up the innumerable parts of the complicated mechanism.

Mysterious Caverns.

SUBTERRANEAN PASSAGES THAT NO ONE CAN EXPLAIN.

From Pearson's Weekly.

THE famous underground labyrinth near Chislehurst was recently traversed from end to end by a party of the British Archaeological Association, but the explorations are said to have thrown no new light on the puzzle these wonderful excavations present to the antiquarian.

Who constructed them, in fact, nobody knows; nor for what purpose, nor when.

Altogether there are about four miles of passages, varying in height from six feet to ten, and in width between one yard and four.

They have been cut out of the solid chalk, at an enormous expenditure of time and labor, the walls showing everywhere marks of the workmen's picks.

An even greater mystery attaches to the Dene Holes of Essex and Kent, ancient artificial caverns in the chalk, having deep, narrow, vertical entrances.

Many of these entrances are fifty, eighty, or even one hundred feet in depth, and three or four feet in diameter. They pass straight down through the overlying sands and gravels into the chalk beneath, in which are excavated several large and lofty chambers, arranged symmetrically round the bottom of the shaft.

All sorts of explanations have been advanced to account for the existence of Dene Holes. Some authorities say they are merely prehistoric chalk pits. But this is obviously ridiculous. For there is plenty of surface chalk to be had in the neighborhood without sinking shafts for it.

Others assert that they were used as places of refuge when an invader sailed up the Thames; but against this may be urged the fact that the bottom of a Dene Hole would be about the last place in the world in which a man would care to be found by his enemy.

Another favorite theory with some archaeologists is that they constituted the habitation of our forefathers in days before the art of building was known in this country. But no trace of permanent habitation has been found in any of them, and it is much to be feared that any race dwelling in the Dene Holes would quickly succumb to ague and rheumatism.

Others have hazarded the theory that they were prisons, subterranean chapels, places of sepulture, and even silos for the storage of green fodder. But all these explanations are mere guess-work.

Two facts about them only are certain. One is that they are very ancient. So long ago as the reign of Henry IV. people knew nothing of the race that excavated them, and attributed them to the magic arts of the British King Cynobeline. Another is that the labor of constructing them must have been enormous. It is estimated that from one single group of Dene Holes in Hangman's Wood, Essex, no fewer than 150,000 tons of chalk were quarried and raised.

At Trelowarren, in Cornwall, are some very remarkable subterranean chambers and galleries, the original use of which is quite unknown.

Some of the galleries are more than ninety feet long, and, though high enough inside to allow of a man standing upright, are approached only by very low doorways, through which anyone desiring ingress would have to creep on his hands and knees. Chambers and galleries alike are lined throughout with hewn stones, many of which are of immense size.

Other similar but smaller underground structures have also been discovered at Boliet and Pendeen in the Llanend district, as well as in the parish of St. Constantine, and at Sancreed, near Penzance.

It is well known also that subterranean galleries of precisely the same character have been found beneath the old forts or "raths" of Ireland, and from this circumstance some authorities are inclined to believe that they were intended as storehouses for reserve warlike stores, arms and provisions.

These Irish galleries, however, must in nowise be confounded with the curious, beehive-shaped underground chambers, which are so abundant in county Cork and elsewhere, and which are called by the peasants "Dane holes," because, they say, the Danes were wont to hide in them in olden times.

This may have been so, by the way, for many of these subterranean apartments would form excellent hiding places; but they were certainly constructed originally by the Irish themselves, at a period long anterior to the advent of the Danish invaders.

Probably they are allied to the "Picts' houses" of the Orkney Islands, which are either chambered tumuli or underground dwellings, or both.

The rock "tombs" of the ancient Etruscans are also of this category. Men lived within them, and they also buried their defunct relatives within them, underneath the floor, just as the Incas do now. A few inches of earth sufficed to separate the living from the dead. In Peru, again, are similar subterranean tumuli-houses covering thousands of acres of ground.

When the British conquered India, they thought the

vast cave-temples at Ellora and elsewhere were the work of giants. And in that belief they were almost justified, for it even now well nigh passes comprehension how, or by what means, they were originally constructed.

From one series of these alone it is estimated that there were excavated one thousand million tons of solid rock. Near Aurangabad is a collection of splendid subterranean temples, with single chambers, and halls measuring 270 feet deep by 150 feet wide, and these extend for miles.

The roof is of living rock, supported by hundreds of rock-hewn pillars, and all round are chapels, chambers, and cells. It, in fact, constitutes, in its entirety, a sort of gigantic subterranean "holy city," just such as would be built nowadays above ground.

But of all artificial caves, the Catacombs at Rome have been the cause of most wonderment and speculation. It is estimated that there are altogether about six hundred miles of galleries, the greater portion of which is still unexplored.

Constructed for the most part between the beginning of the second and the end of the fourth centuries, as a species of subterranean cemetery, they began to be disused as such so early as 380 A.D., and burial within them entirely ceased with the sack of the city by Alaric in 410 A.D.

Afterwards they came to constitute a place of pilgrimage, but by degrees people lost interest in them, and their very existence was at last utterly forgotten.

Then on May 31, 1578, some laborers digging in the Campagna discovered a sepulchral chamber. This resulted in further excavations, and these in turn revealed to the amazed inhabitants of Rome "the existence," to quote a contemporary account, "of other cities concealed beneath their own."

Of course, the Roman catacombs, although the finest and most extensive, are not the only ones of their kind in the world. Near Naples, for instance, some very elaborate ones are to be seen, with a subterranean church attached.

There are also others at Syracuse, which are unique, in that they are supposed to have been of pagan origin; at Malta, beneath the foundations of the ancient capital of the island; at Taormina, in Sicily; at Alexandria, and elsewhere.

The so-called "Catacombs of Paris," it may be mentioned, are also regarded by the best authorities as being merely disused quarries. But at Poggio Cajella, near Chiusi, the ancient Clusium, are some remarkable underground works of vast extent, to which neither this latter explanation, nor that given for the catacombs proper, will apply.

They consist, for the most part, of low, winding labyrinthine passages, leading in and out of one another, and round and round, in the most perplexing manner, but constantly conducting the explorer back to a large circular central hall, the roof of which is supported by a massive cylindrical pillar hewn from the living rock.

No plausible explanation has ever been offered regarding the original purpose of this mysterious subterranean maze, although some archaeologists believe it to have been intended as a place of execution for criminals, the condemned person being simply turned loose therein, and left to wander about in the cold and darkness until death overtook him.

RUSSIANS AND THEIR PIPES.

HOW THE BEAUX OF THE RACE DISPOSE THEIR "SMOKES" WHILE DANCING.

[Kansas City Journal.] Church White tells the Atchison Globe that in the early days of Whiting preparations were being made for a wedding. A man went into the store to buy a present. "It will be quite an affair, I suppose," said the storekeeper. "Not much," the customer replied, with a sneer; "only two kegs." And the incident suggests a comparison. Not long since there was a wedding in one of the Russian settlements of Ellis county. The principals were children of well-to-do farmers, and the wedding celebration is reported by a local paper to have been garnished with 122 kegs.

However, the festivities of a Russian wedding extend over three days. They are occasions of dancing and drinking and feasting. A drink which is served to the women, but scorned by the men, is composed of tea and whisky in equal parts. It is as wicked as the western drink known as "stone fence," made of equal parts of whisky and cider. By the way, the Russians have a custom which may be of interest to native brides. At the wedding festivities the bride is expected to dance with the men one after another until she drops with fatigue. It is a matter of pride with the brides to keep going as long as possible, and it is not unusual to find a bride dancing as gay as any of them after three days and nights of vigorous frolic. But the brides are magnificent specimens, considered physically.

Another custom which might be emulated by American society is practiced at these dances. When a girl is dancing with a man she always holds his pipe. Now, in American society men are often puzzled to know where to put their pipes when they wish to float away in the delirium of a waltz. If the woman partners, like the Russian girls, would delicately take the pipes and carry them while the dance is in progress, it would add much to the joy of the occasion. A Russian gentleman once said that it would be regarded as extremely rude if a man should continue to smoke his pipe while dancing with a girl. Some of the more punctilious of the Russian beaux go to the length of knocking the fire out of their pipes on their heels before handing the pipes to the girls. But this is frowned upon as being supererogatory, as well as wasteful of tobacco.

The Midway at the St. Louis Exposition is to be called The Pike, but people who intend to go to the St. Louis Fair in search of Oriental amusements will have no trouble in finding what they want even if they do not see the same sign.—[Omaha Bee.]

By a Special Contributor.

Fiesole's straw had market here, its frames and fancy

But above all the tid-bits to delight the epicure, spluttered and sizzled the delicious chicken. Thousands and thousands, literally, of tender fowl were roasting in the open, spiked individually on the long rod, and turning by an endless chain above the live coals. The cooks faithfully basted the birds, which made a barbecue fit for gods and nobles. Oh, the crowning fun of winding in and out among the roasters, tripping in the spikes, being singed at the fire, as we haggled for chicken. Natives had the birds at bottom rates, but they rose in value as foreigners approached. Coarse salt and heavy brown paper completed the outfit, and with the steaming prey snuggled under the arm, we struck out from the surging piazza, beyond the highways into the byways, to banquet like kings on the hilltop, sure that roast chicken we had, and roast chicken was all that we wanted. Every lassie had her laddie, and hand in hand, each swain was leading his best girl to fields remote and pastures distant. The long hill slopes were

Three vaccinations are now compulsory in France. The first must be made during the first year of infancy, second in the eleventh year, the third in the twenty year.

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The entire evening devoted to tests and
messages and all mental phenomena. Don't
know, giving names, dates, facts, and sig-
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in fact, everything.
THERE IS NO AFFAIR OF IMPORTANCE,
past, present or future, but what Prof.
and pantryman for club, etc. ...
bakers, and kitchen help of all kinds ex-
and register help. If you want work, don't
fall to see us.
HOUSEHOLD DEPT.
Family cook, \$20 etc.; house girl, Arizona
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7, 1904.

February 7, 1904.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION.

13

Good Short Stories.

BRIEF ANECDOTES GATHERED FROM
VARIOUS SOURCES.

Compiled for The Times.

The Disappointed Sweetmeat Vendor.

THE Sahebzada Nasir Ali Khan spent several weeks in New York in December, the guest of Jeffrey Duveen. The Sahebzada is a graduate of the University of Oxford. On New Year's eve, at a supper party in his honor, the talk turned to the subject of cheating and deception, and thereupon the young men said:

"I suppose that our old Rampur story of the cheating sweetmeat vendor is new here. It is a story with a good moral, and therefore I will tell it to you."

"There lived in Rampur a vendor of sweetmeats, whose wife had weak eyes. One day this man went to see a friend at the bazaar, and he left his stall in the woman's charge."

"Be careful, mind you, about the change," he said to her; but nevertheless, when he returned home, he found that she had taken in a bad rupee-piece.

"He could hardly sleep that night for rage and sorrow. In the morning he rose early, and, determined to get rid of the bad rupee, he set out through the town."

"Soon he met a boy."

"Boy," he said, "do you know the sweetmeat shop of Ali? (Ali was a rival vendor.) 'Well, take this rupee, go to his shop, and spend a piece for sweetmeats there. The sweetmeats you may keep—I want the change.'"

"The boy departed merrily, and in a little while returned with his mouth full."

"So you got the change without trouble, eh?" said the man, as he counted it. "And did Ali make no examination of the rupee?"

"Oh," said the boy, "I didn't go as far as Ali's. I got the sweetmeats at your shop."

Had on the Minister.

CAPT. GEORGE ARCHER, who recently gave up his post of bodyguard to John D. Rockefeller, heard, during his nineteen years of service, many interesting and odd things.

"Yes," he said the other day, "I had some strange experiences while I was working for Mr. Rockefeller. I halted a good many queer people at Mr. Rockefeller's outer door."

"I remember a Baptist minister, I held up there last year. He hailed from a little town in Vermont, and he talked like a brother to me. He told me all about a minister's life in the country."

"It isn't an easy life. You'd be surprised to hear how some country people treat their ministers. Why, this man said that one cold winter night he was hustled out of bed by a woman he didn't know, and ordered to come right away to her house two miles off, because her son was sick."

"But I don't know you," the minister grumbled. "Are you a member of my church? Am I your pastor?"

"No," said the woman. "I'm a member of Mr. McWade's church. Mr. McWade is my pastor. I don't care about calling him in, though. My son's case is contagious."

Self-righteousness.

DR. CHARLES H. PARKHURST was talking about the self-righteous.

"They are a strange class," he said. "Whenever I think of them, I am reminded of a man who died in Leipzig while I was studying there some thirty years ago. This man was so abominably self-righteous that they say he murmured as he lay dying:

"And if I owe any man anything, I freely forgive him the debt."

Why Refuse?

THE late Frederic R. Coudert was a graduate of the class of 1850 of Columbia University. An old Columbia man said of him recently:

"Coudert left behind him at college a reputation for originality and humor. Even in my time—and mine was a much later time than his—a good thing of Coudert's would now and then be quoted."

"At a college dance one night, a young matron told me that she had met Coudert in his junior year, and that she had asked him archly if a young man, being given the opportunity to kiss a pretty girl, would refuse. Coudert with equal archness had replied:

"He might refuse, but who, afterwards, would believe that he had done so?"

A Neat Retort.

W. D. HOWELLS, the novelist, has never failed, when any one has animadverted to his corpulence, to come out with a neat retort.

When Mr. Howells was consul to Venice, a very lean and long American said to him one day jocosely:

"If I were as fat as you, I'd go and hang myself."

"Well," said Mr. Howells, "if I ever take your advice I'll use you for a rope."

It Was Not Poetry.

HEINRICH CONRIED is almost as fond of the art of poetry as of the art of music. At the dress rehearsal of "Panisal" a book reviewer said of him:

"I know a rich stock broker who thinks he can write verse. This man had Conried to dinner one night, and after dinner he was so inhospitable as to read aloud to him a long poem called 'Alcohol.' Conried listened silently, and he continued silent after the reading was done."

"Well?" said the stock broker. "Well? Pretty good, eh?"
"Pretty good," the other murmured in a cold voice.
"I'd like to print this with my name signed to it," the stock broker went on; "but the trouble is, I don't want it known among my business friends that I'm a poet."
"Is that any reason," said Mr. Conried, "why you should hesitate about signing the thing?"

A Horse on John Kernell.

THE late John Kernell, the Irish comedian, liked, in his prime to go back to Ireland, whence he would often bring material, gathered in ale-houses and on the highroads that afterwards served him well in dialogue upon the stage.

Kernell once said, at a little supper party in Boston, that he had met on a summer day in Galway an Irishman driving a horse so thin that it staggered as it walked:

"Why don't you put more flesh on that nag?" Kernell exclaimed indignantly.

"More, is it?" the Irishman answered. "Why, by the powers, don't you see that the poor creature can hardly carry what little there is on him now?"

The Same as in War.

THE late Dr. H. L. Thomas, the translator for the State Department at Washington, was always a foe to warfare. This noted philologist believed firmly that warfare and civilization were incompatible, and that one would destroy the other.

Dr. Thomas liked to get hold of stories that reflected upon militarism. Such stories, he said, were hopeful signs of the times. They pointed towards the final abolition of armies.

He often told the story of a recruit named Simpson Andrews.

"Simpson," he would say, "joined the army and learned to drill. One day he took part in a sham battle. He heard the general say before the battle started: 'Everything is to be done the same as in actual warfare; and no sooner was the first blank cartridge fired than Simpson dropped his gun and took to his heels.'"

"Hey, Andrews, where are you running to, there?" the general shouted as the recruit dashed by him.

"Why, sir," said Simpson, "I'm doing the same as I would do in actual warfare."

Merely a Feat of Strength.

I was a most peculiar case, so the insurance men said, with wags of the head that meant much more than they might easily be induced to say, with a little more provocation.

The building had been destroyed by fire and its occupant, one Theodore Titewad, testified that he had held the office safe suspended from a window until the firemen had come to his relief.

The attorneys for the insurance companies who were contesting the claim on the building looked scornfully at Theodore, and the following cross-examination took place:

"Mr. Titewad, will you kindly tell the jury what your approximate weight is?"

"About 110 pounds."

"Have you ever been known as an athlete?"

"No, sir."

"Have you ever before performed any noteworthy feats of strength?"

"No, sir."

"Very well, sir. Now, what is the weight of the safe you claim to have held suspended from the second story window for five minutes with one hand unassisted?"

"One ton."

"That will do. The witness may step aside and Fireman O'Rourke will take the stand. Ah, Mr. O'Rourke, will you tell the jury whether Mr. Titewad performed this feat of strength he has just sworn to?"

"Sure, sir, it weren't in his fate, but in his hands that th' stringh were, sor."

"I mean, did he hold this safe as he says he did?"

"Yis, sir."

"What!"

"Yis, sor. Yez see, sor, yez don't know Mr. Titewad loike th' rist av us does, or yez wouldn't be surprised. Yez see, th' sa-afe had money in it, an' Titewad was niver knowed 't' it go av annything thot had money in it, sor."

Seeing that they were defeated by overwhelming evidence, the insurance company at once arranged for the payment of the claim in full.—[Baltimore American.]

Even Beecher Couldn't Keep All Awake.

"PEW sleepers are one of the bugbears of preachers," said the Rev. Robert Collyer, the veteran New York minister. "I can speak feelingly from experience. On one occasion when Henry Ward Beecher asked me to go to Plymouth Church to talk to his people, he remarked—jokingly, let us hope—that most of them were hardworking folks who needed plenty of rest on Sunday, and he felt that a sermon from me might be gratefully received."

"In the course of my talk I mentioned this, and said that it was, however, a matter upon which my feelings could not be hurt, and that I owed this imperviousness to Mr. Beecher himself. I told them that, one Sunday, years before, when I was attending a service at old Plymouth and Mr. Beecher was thundering forth, I saw one of his deacons asleep in a front pew."

"I went on to say that always after this, whenever I saw a man slumbering peacefully through my most stirring efforts in the pulpit, I would say to myself: 'Well, let him sleep; even the great Beecher can't keep them all awake.'—[Success.]

Crossing the Street.

WHEN numberless thousands of feet have churned snow and filth into a slime, crossing busy streets is dangerous work. The chief difficulty is dodging the fellow coming from the opposite direction. He awaits for an opening between trucks, then makes a dive, regardless of you.

The experienced(?) policeman caught a citizen in his arms last Monday to prevent him from falling to the pavement. "Let me give you some fatherly advice," he said. "When you cross the street don't dance from one side to the other like a jumping jack, but let the other fellow do the dodging. When both of you dodge there's bound to be trouble. If you just walk straight ahead the other fellow will get out of the way. Try it. I've seen it tried a thousand times, and it never failed yet."

A few days later a woe-begone individual paused at the corner and asked the policeman to help him across. "I'm not feeling well. I've lost my nerve, if you want to know the truth," he said. "What's the matter?" the officer inquired. "You," "Me the matter?" "I'm the man you gave that fool advice to about letting the other fellow do the dodging. He didn't. He came at me like a battering ram, landing with his head upon my bowels of compassion. I've been crossing streets for forty years, and never got hurt till I listened to you. Why in thunder didn't you give your advice to the other fellow?"—[New York Press.]

Had to Come to It.

"WHAT'S that watch worth?" asked Mr. Klose, pointing to one in the show case.

"Ten dollars," replied the jeweler.

"I'll take it," said the customer, and after paying for it he went out.

The next day he came around again.

"This watch doesn't exactly suit me," he said. "What's that one worth?" pointing to another.

"Fifteen dollars."

"I'll take that instead of this one, if you don't mind."

"Certainly."

A day or two later he came again.

"How good a watch have you got for \$25?" he inquired.

"Well, \$25 will get a pretty good timepiece," said the jeweler, handing one out. "Here's one with a gold-filled case, and full jewelled. The movement is warranted."

"I'll take it."

He paid the difference, took the watch and went away. After a lapse of a few days he made his appearance once more.

"Have you got a first-class watch, with a solid-gold case that you can sell for \$50?" he said.

"Yes. Here it is."

"Well, I'll take it," said Mr. Klose. "Here's the other watch and \$25. That's the one I really wanted at first, but I hated to pay out all that money at once."—[Youth's Companion.]

Made Him Dig.

A SMALL newsboy was standing on the curb swearing easily. He showed no great interest in the performance and seemed to do it because he felt the situation required it. A bundle of wet papers and his muddy hands and clothes showed that he had fallen a victim to the sudden change in the weather.

He began sorting out the worst of his papers and laid them on the sidewalk.

"Ten gone to the devil!" He looked up and made the aforesaid remark to a young woman who had been watching him critically.

She showed no signs of being startled.

"How much do you want for them?" she asked.

He hesitated a minute and then offered to sell the lot for 5 cents.

"If a good paper is worth a penny, then a muddy one should be worth 2 cents, shouldn't it?" she said argumentatively as she hunted in her purse.

"Yes—no ma'am—I mean I don't know," was the astonished reply.

As she handed the boy two dimes a man stopped.

"What's the matter here?" he asked.

"Don't you want to buy some papers?" The young woman put the question without any embarrassment.

"Why, yes, give me one of each kind."

The boy counted out five papers and handed them to the man, who asked "How much?"

"The lady here gave me 2 cents apiece for those spoiled ones."

"I suppose that would make a good one worth about 5 cents," saying which the man turned over a quarter.

As he turned away an acquaintance who had just come down the steps of an apartment-house tapped him with his cane.

"Hello, Andrews! What the devil are you doing here?" was the newcomer's query.

Andrews turned slowly. "This boy has had some hard luck," he answered. "Buy some papers from him with something besides for swearing in the presence of a lady."

The newcomer transferred his glove to his left hand, already holding a cigar, a cane and the other glove. He reached into his trousers pocket and pulled out a handful of change, looking at it helplessly. His friend reached over, picked out a silver dollar and handed it to the boy.

"Here, come back! I didn't want to give him that," the owner expostulated.

"He gave me 25 cents himself," explained the newsboy. "Oh, he did, eh?" The newcomer showed the first signs of animation. He put his cigar in his mouth, set his silk hat more firmly on his head, grasped his stick in his right hand and took his friend by the collar with his left.

"Dig!" he said.

Andrews meekly reached into his pocket and handed the boy 75 cents. The two men lifted their hats and went down the avenue. The woman turned down the side street. The newsboy looked at the \$2.20 in his hand.—[New York Times.]

"Yes," said the dentist, "to insure painless extraction you'll have to take gas, and that's 50 cents extra."

"Oh!" said the farmer, "I guess the old way'll be the best; never mind the gas."

"You're a brave man."

"Oh, it ain't me that's got the tooth, it's my wife."—[Philadelphia Ledger.]

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fall to see us.
HOUSEHOLD DEPT.
Family cook, \$20 etc.; house girl, Arizona
etc.; \$25; maid, \$20; etc.

Making Lace Curtains.

THE FACTORY AT PATCHOGUE AND ITS PRETTY EMPLOYEES.

By a Special Contributor.

JUST as the whistle blew the hour of noon, a steady stream of laughing girls began to pour from a brick building that stands near a small lake on the edge of a Long Island town.

"Is this a school?" I asked of my companion, glancing at the simple structure that bore no outward sign of what goes on within its walls. There was no factory atmosphere about the place, nor did the people that sped by, awe-struck, bear the stamp of "mill hands."

"No, it is the lace mill," was the reply; "the second largest mill in the United States. They turn out 2500 pairs of curtains every twenty-four hours, and run the mill both day and night."

And we watched the girls as they turned off from the principal street, and disappeared in all directions, toward home, hotel, boarding-house, or restaurant.

Thus interested, I made a resolution to visit this mill and learn the mystery of a Nottingham lace curtain. For, truly, it is a mystery. It is a fascinating and mystifying sight to behold a mass of threads, wires and moving belts, hear a clattering, deafening hubbub, and see roses and vines and graceful scrolls developing in lace before your very eyes.

Why Patchogue for a Mill?

Upon discovering this mill in a secluded, unexpected spot, the first question that presented itself to my inquiring mind was, why the village of Patchogue should be chosen as the site for such an industry. Patchogue is not a manufacturing town. Excluding the lumber mill and the lace mill, there is not a factory within its precincts. It is a watering place, two hours from New York, and is most beautifully situated on Great South Bay. Hundreds of people spend their summers in its picturesque hotels and boarding-houses and summer homes. These attractions would have no weight, however, with the Englishman who came from Nottingham, ten years ago, for the purpose of selecting a factory site. He looked still farther into the intrinsic merits of the locality, and discovered that the little lake, close to the town, contains water whose properties make wonderful facility for bleaching. This quality, he knew, would be invaluable in the manufacture of lace curtains. Pure water is not to be found everywhere; and so, taking advantage of nature's provision, the factory was established, an old, deserted cotton mill forming the nucleus for the buildings; and many families moved from Nottingham, England, to introduce the lace-curtain industry into Patchogue.

To be sure, there are six other lace curtain factories in the United States. These are all in Pennsylvania, but the one at Patchogue ranks next to the largest, which is situated in Philadelphia and contains eighty looms.

The Mill Girls.

Soon after the establishment of the mill at Patchogue, there was naturally a demand for girls, much of the work, as I shall show, being suitable for women's fingers to do. Greatly to the dissatisfaction of the residents of the village and vicinity, this drew from the housemaid supply. Many a girl left her dish pan and cook stove for the more delicate work of mending, cutting, or binding curtains. At last, girls of the middle classes became interested in the lace industry, and today you will find among the two hundred girls employed, many good-looking, well-dressed young women, earning pin money or supporting themselves entirely by means of this work. Their wages range from \$3.50 to \$8 per week, the larger amounts being earned when work is done by the piece. And only the cleaner, daintier work is paid for according to the latter terms.

Now, if you want to follow the interesting process of curtain-making from its very beginning, you must visit, first, the room in which the skeins of dirty, yellow, thread are received from the cotton mills. Here, there are spindles run by machinery upon which skeins are placed and reeled upon spools. Baskets stand close by as receptacles for the full spools. The work being simple and easy, the wages are low in this department, and among the girls and women employed are some forlorn, sickly-looking children and scrawny old women. I remember one poor little waif whose pathetic expression of face led me to smile upon her in sympathy, as I passed the spindle at which she stood.

The Loom Room.

The spools thus reeled are carried by the basketful to the room that contains the looms. In this department there are men exclusively, who attend the machinery, keep an eye to the weaving, and feed the looms. It would require the knowledge of an expert machinist to describe these intricate machines that are such a mass of wires and turning rods and clicking sounds. Above, a cardboard pattern turns and flaps, and just beneath, the curtains slowly appear and roll themselves upon a rod. The room contains twenty looms, three of which carry two patterns each, thus making it possible to weave twenty-three different patterns at one time, all looms being in operation. The custom is, however, to run twenty patterns a day. And of designs, there are 4000 from which to make selections.

Mending Imperfections.

When the undetached curtains are taken from the looms, they are carried upstairs in big basket arrangements, and placed upon long tables for inspection. These dirty, bedraggled-looking things resembling so slightly the "spick and span" white curtains tied in pink ribbons and sold in the stores, are carefully examined for rents or stitches dropped by the loom. They are assorted according to the character of imperfections, and the piles thus formed are then distributed about the room among the jolliest set of working girls that I have ever seen. Here you get

An Ambiguous Telegram.

OMISSION OF ONE LITTLE WORD CAUSED MUCH TROUBLE.

By a Special Contributor.

GEORGE EASTMAN stood at his office window, looking down at the busy corner of Spring and Third streets. It was just half-past 4, and he was beginning to think about going home to dress for a dinner on Chester Place. He and his wife, Bess, had counted a good deal on this dinner, for it meant a social recognition which could not fail to have great business value in later years.

His reverie was interrupted by the entrance of a boy, a blue uniform and a yellow envelope.

"George Eastman? Right here, my son. Wait a minute," as he hastily wrote his name, "there may be an answer."

He read. Then he read again, this time aloud, frowning fiercely: "Take Owl tonight. Must see you. Matter vital importance."

He looked at his watch, then ran to his desk, snatched the receiver from the telephone, and called: "Double-seven-seven-four, please. Yes, double-seven-seven-four. Oh, all right. Say, Bess, John has just wired me to come on the Owl; he says he has something of vital importance. All his blessed things are. But—yes, I remember, but what can I do? No, I haven't the slightest idea what it's about. Yes, no, yes. But, what?—Well, I can't help it. I didn't send the telegram. Why, I suppose I'll have to go. Could you, do you suppose you could call a carriage and go to the dinner alone? No, I'm not trying to get out of going. You know how I've counted on it. Well, if I go, I haven't a minute to lose. Can you throw a few things into my bag and bring it to the Arcade? All right, you're a darling."

Turning, he saw the waiting boy. "Oh, I forgot you. There won't be any answer."

The Owl was just pulling out when George took his traveling bag from his wife's hand, kissed her and ran saying, over his shoulder: "I'll come back tomorrow night. I'll wire John at Saugus or some place."

As the northbound Owl was getting under way for its long flight up the San Joaquin Valley, its mate was standing at the Oakland pier, and, from the lowest step of one of the coaches John Eastman was saying to a little woman on the platform: "No, I didn't mention the money. It's after banking hours, you know."

"But he could be thinking where—"

"So he could. Well, I'll wire him down the line some place. Here we go. Good-by; I'll be back on tomorrow night's train."

Mrs. John Eastman went leisurely back across the bay and up and down the hills between the ferry building and her home. But, as she reached the steps of the house, she met a messenger boy with a telegram. She was almost mortally afraid of telegrams, especially when her husband was away from home. Her fingers trembled so much that she could scarcely open the envelope.

But her fear changed into bewilderment. "Why, I don't understand. George must have— Why, how on earth could John have worded that dispatch? I'll have to wire him—but where?" Then to the boy: "I want to answer this. Wait till I get a time table."

She led the way into the house and turned on the light. "Now where do you suppose—? Oh, here it is. Now, then, where can I catch him? You see my husband is on the Owl going to Los Angeles, and this telegram is from his brother, and it's just the awfulest mixed-up thing you ever saw. I've got to wire him on that train." Running her finger up the page: "There's Tracy, Mendota, Fresno. There, that would be the best place, and it would give plenty of time, too. He could get it there, don't you think? Are you sure? Well, no," so she quizzed again, "how shall I say it? I guess this'll do: 'George is coming on other Owl. Come back.' There, now, you're sure he'll get it, are you? Well, hurry, anyway."

In the meantime Mrs. George Eastman had gone home, called up a livery and ordered a carriage, and gone about dressing for the dinner. When she was just in the midst of this, the doorbell rang.

She stood for a moment undecided, then said: "Let it ring. I just can't go." But she ventured to peep out between the blinds.

There stood a boy with a yellow envelope in his hand. Throwing on a loose wrapper, she opened the door, fully assured in her own mind that the train had blown up or run off the track and that her husband had been killed.

She read: "Meet me at Arcade with five thousand. Biggest deal on earth. John."

It was addressed to George.

"Why, I thought," she exclaimed, "I understood George to say—why, he must have read it wrong. For goodness sake! Where was this sent? From—why he's on the other Owl! Where is my time table, and what time is it, and where can I catch him?" She kept up a perfect string of ejaculations as she rushed about. "Seven? Now, where can I catch George? Um-m-m, he'll get to Mojave at 8:30. That ought to be time enough. Yes, I'll send it there."

She wrote hurriedly, folded the paper and gave it to the boy. "Now, don't you fail to hurry. I want that to reach my husband at Mojave; you hear."

George Eastman read his paper, looked out of the window awhile and finally sauntered into the diner, where he sat vis-a-vis with Jerome Larkin of San Francisco.

"Going up to see your brother, I suppose?" Larkin ventured.

"Yes, just for the day, on business."

"Well, he's a bright young fellow. Fine prospects he's got, too, I tell you, and, between you and me, he's got the prettiest wife in Frisco."

Not caring to discuss the charms of his brother's wife, George turned the conversation into other channels, and as soon as he had finished his dinner, went into the kitchen, where Larkin followed him, and the two fell into a

Eating by the Ton.

SOME SURPRISING FACTS ABOUT THE HUMAN ANIMAL.
From London Answers.

THE ordinary consumption of food per week by a fairly well-fed Britisher is given, by the great statistician Mr. Mulhall, as 9 pounds of bread, 3½ pounds of meat, 9 pounds of potatoes, 2½ pounds of sugar, and 10 ounces of butter. If it were all burned up in the body this quantity of food would give off the enormous energy of 28,210 foot tons.

And, if we add the rice, oatmeal, eggs, beer, fruit, green vegetables, and all the other things that enter into our modern diet, the total energy eaten and drunk by the average Britisher is equal to between 30,000 and 35,000 foot tons every week.

As the energy used by a horse in working eight hours amounts to 5000 foot tons, it is evident that we eat a horse power every day.

What a Foot-ton is.

Strictly speaking, this is an unscientific use of the term horse power. A foot ton is the force required to lift a ton one foot high, whether the feat is performed in a minute, or a day, or a year. A horse power is the force that will lift 33,000 pounds one foot high in one minute, or one ton in four seconds. It is a measure of the work an engine can do in a fixed time, and an actual average horse does only about three-fourths of it.

But the fact remains that we eat as much force as would do the work of a horse every day, and yet very few men do more than one-twelfth of a horse's work. What, then, becomes of this immense quantity of 5000 foot tons of daily energy? Very careful experiments have been made, and they show surprising results.

The food must first of all run the body machine. It must supply energy to masticate itself and digest itself. It must keep the liver, lungs, heart brain, and other organs going. No less than 260 foot tons of force are used daily in this physiological work. And out of this the heart alone uses more than one-fourth—namely, 77 foot tons, as a rule, and very much more when violent exercise is taken. But the heart uses its force with marvelous economy. When the Trieste-Vienna Railway was made, a prize was offered to the locomotive which could lift itself to the greatest height in an hour. An engine called the "Bavaria" gained the prize by a feat of 2700 feet. A man's heart does work that would lift itself 22,000 feet in an hour.

Keeping the Body Warm.

The second duty of our food is to keep the body warm—a very difficult task, as we are constantly losing great quantities of heat in our breath and perspiration. Everything we touch that is cooler than ourselves robs us of heat. And yet it is surprising to learn that most of the energy of our food is used to keep the body at a constant temperature of 98.8 degrees. No less than 2840 foot tons of force are needed for this purpose on a moderately warm day, and a great deal more in the cold winter.

Thirdly, there is muscular work to be provided for, and this takes an astonishingly small portion of the food energy—only about 300 foot tons for an average workman. Everything we do uses more or less—standing, walking, shaving, buttoning a coat, shaking hands, talking, laughing, and so on. Yet little more than one ounce of butter can supply us with all the energy used in a day, including that expended on eight hours' bricklaying, cycling, or any other kind of work.

For the three foregoing purposes the body needs only 3400 foot tons of energy. It is evident that, when we eat 5000 foot tons, over one-fourth of it is not used. This 1600 foot tons is, in fact, wasted. Sometimes a little goes to the laying-down of fat or muscle. But generally what happens is that the body makes no use of over one-fourth of its food.

Of this one-fourth, part is not food at all, since it is quite indigestible. Cabbage, for instance, is for the most part indigestible by the human stomach; so is the bran in wholemeal bread, and a large proportion of vegetable food generally. Meat is more thoroughly utilized; but even meat has tough, fibrous constituents which baffle our digestive organs.

Another part is digested, but not thoroughly oxidized, like the half-burned coals that remain in a fire grate, or the half-burned gases that go up the chimney. This is a fault of our body machine shares with all steam engines. And the fact supplies an interesting explanation of the small eater. Many a small eater will do more work, and remain in better condition, than a large eater, simply because his body machine is of superior construction.

Thin Man vs. Fat Man.

Of course, there can be no hard-and-fast rule as to the quantity of food people ought to eat. It depends partly on the digestion, partly on the power of the body to get energy out of the digested food, and, perhaps, more than anything else, on the thinness or fatness of a man, and the kind of clothing he wears. Take a thin man wearing light clothes, and a fat man of the same body surface wearing warm clothes. The former will lose ever so much more heat, and it is the production of heat that needs the great bulk of the food. Therefore, the thin man must eat much more than the fat man.

We know, however, what quantity of the various foods would supply us with the energy of 300 foot tons to do a day's work. Chemical analysis shows that fats can give more force than any other kind of food, and fruits and green vegetables least.

For a Fair Day's Work.

For instance, to do a fair day's work, a man would require any of the following:

11-14 ounces butter, 1½ ounces cheese, 2 ounces oatmeal, 21-14 ounces rice, 21-3 ounces sugar, 3½ ounces

bread, 42-3 ounces ham, 5¼ ounces egg—say 3 eggs, 5½ ounces beef, 8 ounces potatoes, 10 ounces fish, 12½ ounces milk—¾ pint, 15 ounces carrots, 19 ounces cabbage.

But, to get the full quantity of energy required by the body a day for keeping the machinery going, supplying heat, and doing muscular work, an adult man would need one of the following items:

¾ pound butter, ¾ pound cheese, 1½ pounds oatmeal, 1½ pounds sugar, 2½ pounds bread, 3½ eggs, 4 pounds beef, 5½ pounds potatoes, 7 pounds fish, 9 pounds milk—7 pints, 10½ pounds carrots, 13½ pounds cabbage.

Thus, in the United Kingdom, the Scotsman gets his energy from the smallest bulk of food—22 ounces; the Englishman can get it from 32 ounces bread and 3 ounces cheese; while the Irishman would have to eat 88 ounces of potatoes.

At London prices, a day's energy would cost the Scotsman 3d.; the Englishman, 4½d.; and the Irishman, 3½d. Many food puzzles can be explained by the foregoing facts.

Brisbane and Its Climate.

PINEAPPLES A PENNY APIECE AND MOSQUITOES INDUSTRIOUS.

From the London Mail.

BRISBANE, Nov. 13.—The twenty-eight-hour railway journey from Sydney to Brisbane takes one into a new world. Sydney is a typical great English-speaking commercial city. Its summer heat, great though it is, is but an incident to it. Brisbane, on the other hand, is a semi-tropical city, and its climate is its most outstanding feature.

Even the poor man's house has its broad veranda, for an effective balcony is almost a necessity of life. In the beautiful public gardens every kind of tropical foliage flourishes rankly. Bamboos and rubber plants and palms and bananas all find a home here. In the shops you can buy small pineapples for as little as a penny apiece, and the early crop of mangoes for eighteenpence a dozen. Mosquitoes become familiar acquaintances. The careless stranger tosses his mosquito curtains on one side on an especially hot evening. He wakes next morning with patches of his face strongly resembling slices of pomegranate.

Compulsory Repose.

The Brisbane men apparently thrive on the heat, but with the women it is another story. Every Londoner whose business takes him down Holborn between 10 and 12 in the morning knows the unearthly pale faces of the many hospital nurses, girls from Bart's, Guy's, the London or the Middlesex, who have been on duty in the wards all night, and now come for their morning blow of fresh air on the omnibus top before going to bed. The Brisbane women wear the same look, washed out, fragile, exhausted. And the babies—what a few of them there are!—seem to grow weedy. One searches long here for the plump and laughing little toddlers who can be seen in every English suburban street. In the battle of tropical settlement it is the women and children who pay and suffer.

Brisbane is a city of repose. "If you try to hurry here as people do in London, you will break down in a month," the landlady of your hotel informs you. But you do not try. Almost before one has been an hour in its streets the spirit of Brisbane has laid hold of you. The sun is hot, the veranda is cool, and easy chairs are all about. Why stir? Half consciously, the Eastern saying comes to mind: "It is better to walk than to run, better to crawl than to walk, better sit than—." But here is the chair inviting you. Why trouble to finish the sentence? Then, if heaven has denied you a minimum of sense, the mind dwells on "pegs" long drinks, well iced, which present the shortest and surest cut to the cemetery known in the tropics.

Reasons Why.

It is not so much the high temperature in Brisbane as the great humidity of the atmosphere which makes it so oppressive. Brisbane folk have few delusions about the permanent settlement of white laborers in tropical regions. They are too near actuality to be the sport of theorists.

The present year is admittedly not a good one in which to see the capital of Queensland. Brisbane is scarce regaining its first breath, after the terrible disasters of the drought. For seven years this northern capital has been the sport of fate. The lack of rain has made many rich men paupers; and the politicians, Federal and State, have accentuated disaster. European money circles have become alarmed, and there has been for some time a steady withdrawal of English capital. "My orders are," said the head of one large financial institution, "that when any security falls in I am to obtain the capital and remit it to England, no matter how good the investment."

There were twenty-one million sheep in the State ten years ago; there are only seven millions today. In the period of his success the pastoralist is a great capitalist. He counts his investments often by the hundred thousand pounds, and his profits are gigantic. He is rarely contented with his own capital, but borrows to the outside limit from the banks. Then when the rains cease and the flocks die, the rich man finds inevitable ruin has hold of him.

Fallen in Fortune.

On all sides in Brisbane you hear tales of such men. This one, ten years ago worth a quarter of a million, has his land now in the hands of the mortgagees, while he himself is glad of work as an assistant overseer on a neighbor's property. That one, not long since master of the prettiest estate for a hundred miles around, is now living in a cheap boarding-house in a back street. His daughters, who dreamed of emulating some of their girl friends, and marrying into noble English families, are now looking

for work as companions or typewriters. There are scores of such instances.

No wonder the elder men here are pessimists. The drought is over now, but every one knows that before the generation is past there will probably be another great drought. Perhaps before the Queenslanders will do as older nations have done, and by great water preservation schemes make ready for the evil day.

The second scourge of the people, any orthodox Brisbane citizen will tell you, is the politician. Three years ago, when Federation was arrived at, the leisurely men of this State put up their candidates and then apparently went to sleep. The Labor party kept awake, worked hard, and secured the return of all its nominees. These, speaking as the elected mouthpieces of the State, demanded and secured legislation, the Pacific Laborers Bill, which, if human experience in other lands goes for anything, must within five years convert the greater part of tropical Queensland into a jungle.

The Brighter Side.

But, after drought and political disaster and present depression are all allowed for, there is perhaps not so much reason for pessimism as the citizen here sometimes tries to maintain. It is true that Brisbane is now exceedingly dull and depressed, but the worst days are over. The drought has broken, the lambing season has been a record one, and if the rains are not too abundant there should be a monster harvest. The danger, as I write, is that long drought may be followed by flood.

Even if the worst fears of the most experienced are verified, and Northern Queensland is ruined by the working of recent legislation, all is not lost. The mineral regions of the interior and the farming districts of the south are enough in themselves to make a great people. The Darling Downs embrace what is perhaps the largest stretch of good agricultural land that Australia can show. In all directions, in parts not cursed with Brisbane's climate, are territories within the State awaiting cultivation. Men of the right stamp are the one great need here, men who will go on the land, and who can be trained and started.

A walk down Brisbane's main street, at any hour of the day, shows how the Englishman adapts himself to his surroundings. The saddest sight is perhaps some of the poorer women. They, by the time they are thirty, often acquire the same haggard, care-marked faces which distinguish, say, the working women of East London or of Belgium. In Europe such marks come mostly through too hard work and too little food. Here they come simply through lives weakened by trying climate.

The main shops have nearly all broad balconies, overhanging the road, and making a shaded walk beneath for people in the street. Dress accustoms itself to its environment. In the principal offices you find the clerks working in their shirt-sleeves. The ladies, of course, adopt light and airy garments, and the men follow fashion. The business man takes it as a matter of course that he should deck himself in light yellow Assam silk suits, or in khaki. The white topee, green-lined, is a favorite hat. One stares in amazement at a battery of artillery, in orthodox tight-fitting blue, going slowly down the street. The officers sit stiff in their gold lace. The men, with unsheltering helmets and heavy clothes, look wrapped around sufficiently for a biting day in March on Woolwich Common.

Even the policeman goes abroad in khaki here. Presumably the soldier is not thought to feel the heat.

The streets here are full of contrast. Here is the old shepherd—tall, thin, white-bearded, patriarchal, with long stick in hand, his face confused by the din of the city. Here is the rich planter from Cairns or Townsville, who has come south, amid the, to him, comparative coolness, to recruit his health. Poor fellow! A dozen signs tell the experienced eye that he is just emerging from a bout of fever.

The newcomers from the Old Land seem very few, Queensland declares that it wants them, and proclaims the facilities it offers. But apparently it does not get the right way to work to attract them.

F. A. M'KENZIE.

TRUE TO HIS MOTHER.

The favorite gossip of Roman drawing-rooms centers round the Pope's simplicity and sweetness of character. During a recent interview the Pope took out his watch and looked at it. It was an old, much-rubbed, much-battered nickel watch, attached to his waistcoat by an ancient leather bootlace. One of the noblemen present, who noticed this humble timepiece, could not restrain his horror at the thought that the head of the church should have so poor a watch. He instantly took out his own watch—a valuable lever, with a monogram in jewels on the back—and begged the Pope, as a great favor, to exchange watches with him, that he might carry away a personal souvenir of the visit. But the Pope refused the offer with great vehemence. "My mother gave me this," he said, caressing the old nickel tump, "when I was a boy. I fastened it on with this very bootlace, and vowed that I would wear it so long as it would go at all. A vow," added His Holiness, "returning the watch to his pocket, "which I always believe to have been the cause of the admirable time that my chronometer keeps to this day and never gets out of order."

THE HUMANE COURSE.

The eminent surgeon who had officiated in the ear-grafting case was explaining the process to an inquiring friend.

"Of course," he said, "I had to remove the ear with a knife. I could have found plenty of men who would gladly have talked his ear off, but the method I used involved less suffering."—[Chicago Tribune.]

RARELY EXPERIENCED.

"We want a man for our information bureau," said the manager, "but he must be one who can answer all sorts of questions and not lose his head."

"That's me," replied the applicant. "I'm the father of eight children."—[Philadelphia Public Ledger.]

N Rays the Latest.

SCIENCE PROGRESSING ALONG THE LINE OF THE ALPHABET.

From the London Mail.

THE A B C of radiation proceeds apace. Science appears to be playing at a kind of spelling-bee, and the Royal Society is no doubt considering the necessity of adding to the alphabet. All the twenty-six letters are threatened by enthusiastic discoverers, except E. No one has yet had the courage to wipe out his own labors by dubbing them E-rays—ominous conjunction.

The latest discovery, N-rays, sounds less mysterious than X-rays, and, indeed, they are more human. But as humanity is the greatest mystery of creation, so N-rays are the greatest mystery of radiation; they are, in a word, human rays—rays thrown off by the muscular and the nervous activity of our own corruptible bodies. At least, this is what is claimed for them by certain writers in the newspapers, this is the interpretation by journalism of the work of M. Blondlot and Dr. Charpentier. But, as I shall show, there is some doubt on this subject.

Human Rays.

At present we are asked to believe that if a man expose his naked chest to a screen of calcium-sulphide, something of the same kind of bombardment will be witnessed there as is the case with radium. That is to say, particles of matter are continually being thrown off by the human frame, and these particles of matter become "visible" on a phosphorescent screen. But little boys who incur their mother's displeasure by a too rapid wearing-out of knickerbockers and coat sleeves must not be in a hurry to put it all down to the vigor of their radiation. For, at present, there is no confirmation of the French discovery, and men of science on this side of the Channel are inclined to smile at its claims.

It must be remembered, in the first place, that this theory is not quite new, as some of the papers would persuade us. Baron Reichenbach had some notion of it in the early eighties. One of this brilliant man's ideas was put to the test, and it did not survive. He had an idea that a magnet—that tremendous mystery—threw off some kind of radiation, and that in a darkened room certain people would see a pale, ghostly flame swirl up into the air from the limbs of the magnet. This claim was tested in elaborate fashion by the Society for Psychical Research, and we read that "the main results, however, have been that no member of the committee (or of the society so far tested) has yet seen anything unusual connected with a magnet, the human body, or other object."

The Power of Suggestion.

But, mark this, certain people did observe the luminosity, certain sensitives, as they are called, vowed and protested that they could see the spiral smoke glitter into the air, and expressed their astonishment that others could not see it too. Now from this it might be concluded that the clairvoyant had the right vision, and that the investigators were limited by the foolish and all-inadequate eye of sense. But when a wooden magnet, a masquerading magnet, was placed in the room, to and behold, our clairvoyants saw the same magnetic light, and marveled at its beauty with the same fervor.

To dub these people charlatans is unscientific. The real explanation is more interesting. They were "hypnotized" into seeing the luminosity. If you tell certain people that they will see such-and-such a thing, they will see it, though it has no existence in fact. In a state of hypnosis men will eat spoonfuls of salt and swear by Bacchus it is delicious, because they have been told it is sugar. In something of the same manner the distinguished French savants, if journalism reports them truly, may have hypnotized themselves into the belief that the human body throws off particles of matter—may, in brief, have imagined the greater phosphorescence on the screen of calcium-sulphide.

The Formless Mist.

But, on the other hand, they may be right. I was talking to a very distinguished chemist the other day about these N-rays, and while he was inclined to doubt the newspaper reports, he said there was no reason why such a discovery should not be made. But he wanted better authority for believing it. He pointed out to me that every human body is throwing off vibrations "all the time," as Americans say. We see each other by means of these vibrations, and we even speak of solar "rays." In truth, perhaps, they are not "rays," but solar vibrations, vibrations of light, while rays are particles of matter; but they might perhaps be confused with the other emanations.

My authority reminded me, too, of Sir Humphrey Davy's dream, as old as 1809, of the compound nature of the elements—the dream that there was one substance common to all the metals. Prof. W. K. Clifford carried this idea further, and reduced all matter to electricity. "There is great reason to believe that every material atom carries upon it a small electric current, if it does not wholly consist of this current." In 1886 that brilliant and bold investigator Sir William Crookes drew a picture of "the gradual formation of the chemical elements by the working of three forms of energy:—electricity, chemism, and temperature—on the formless mist (protyle) wherein all matter was in the preatomic state—potential rather than actual." The same inquirer has declared that, "although the whole range of human experience is all too short to afford a parallax whereby the date of the extinction of Matter can be calculated, Protyle, the 'formless mist,' once again may reign supreme, and the hour hand of eternity will have completed one revolution."

The Changing of the World.

Thus it will be seen that while men like Prof. Ray Lanthier are busy with bones and skeletons constructing and reconstructing a material universe out of atomic disassociation, the chemist is feeling out into the formless mist and talking quite boldly about the "extinction of mat-

ter." The material universe is less solid today than it was twenty years ago, and spirituality is coming home to its own. But to rush is not the procedure of chemistry, and for the present we must wait an authoritative voice on the subject of N-rays. That the labors of M. Blondlot and Dr. Charpentier may eventually throw some new and startling light on the old question of animal magnetism, may make the body of man one with radium, is conceivable; is possible; but it is not yet proved—we do not even know that they claim it.

That the public, however, takes an interest in these things, and desires to know about N-rays, is a happy sign. True science can but ennoble the mind and dignify human life, and I think there is no surer sign of the world's progress than the recent quite extraordinary interest of the average man in the difficult but entrancing question of radiation.

H. B.

Bird Study in the City.

LOS ANGELES AN IDEAL PLACE FOR THE UNDERTAKING.

By a Special Contributor.

YOU don't need to carry weighty text-books or study ornithological journals; you don't have to look wisely over your glasses, or be familiar with long, unpronounceable Latin names; you are not required to cut and slice little, quivering bodies in order to know birds. If you can read English and remember it fairly well, if you are able to see through opera or field glasses, and to jot down on a piece of blank paper with a common lead pencil what you observe, you are qualified to become one of the elect.

Don't you know that California is one of the most favored countries of the gods, and that Los Angeles is especially blessed? Here is the lifelong abode of many birds, and the winter dwelling place of others. Birds are under your very feet at all times. You have only to turn your head a little, as you walk to work or to school, in order to study them. Why, you don't have to go out of sight of the Courthouse clock to find out more about birds in half an hour, from the creatures themselves, than you could learn from a month's delving and worming in the science department of the Public Library.

Just ask yourself how many birds you know, whose habits you can describe, whose songs you can imitate, and you will be surprised to find how short the list. Of course, you can recognize the meadow lark and the mocking bird; but can you distinguish between the cowbird, the blackbird and the purple grackle? And how many sparrows can you identify?—bless their little, happy hearts! It has not been many moons since a teacher in a High School not a hundred miles from here complained that he was puzzled to place a little bird that later proved to be the white-crowned sparrow. Do you ever feel the same difficulty? Don't you think it is high time to remedy the matter, especially when you can have fun doing it? Well, let's go about it.

As I have said, the opportunities for observing birds fairly thrust themselves upon you in this city. Go down into your front yard, and you will find it so. In late fall and during a dry winter, the wild birds are driven from the hills and fields, where moisture has all disappeared, to the city parks and gardens. They come in search of insect food and water, for they wary of a strictly vegetarian diet. If you want these birds to stay about your door, just put out a shallow pan of water for them to bathe in—and watch the cat.

Of course, the knowledge you gain from these observations will be general, but it will be specific enough for all purposes. Only, when you give your bird its English name, be sure you have the true one, and not some colloquialism. I would warn you against the innumerable little names that arise for each thing of nature in every locality, and are not understood beyond their own neighborhood. An English name for each bird is to be found in good text-books, along with the scientific one. There are good books in the Public Library which will help you to decide these troublesome questions. "Birdcraft," by Mabel Osgood Wright, is to be depended on, and gives a key to classification that is simple, original and easily followed.

Here let me mention that authoritative text-book on California birds and other natural subjects are too scarce. What few exist are generally by old maids, and are filled with sentimental gossip that really leads to little. You will find fair grazing by picking here and there among all the books, and will finally find what you want among them. If your Eastern authority says that song sparrows do not range west of the Rocky Mountains, and you see and hear one in Easlake Park, just forgive him his error, and go on as if nothing had happened.

This is how we work: Take a pencil and paper and a pair of opera or field glasses; go to the nearest yard or park—if it is in front of your house, so much the better—find a good seat, and wait. It will not be long before you hear a flutter and a chirp. As soon as you locate your bird take a careful look at him, without moving or turning too much. Note his general form, prevailing color on back and breast, and any peculiar markings about him. Mark how he folds his wings, does he cross them? Are they longer than the tail? Sketch on your note paper the general shape of his head and beak. Note color of beak and legs. Guess at his length. Observe how he feeds—whether by creeping over branches and leaves, or by scratching among dry leaves on the ground, or by darting here and there through the air, after flies, or by poisoning in midair, then darting to the ground after insects and grubs. If he should sing a little, try to fit words or syllables to his music, so that they will afterward suggest his song to you. Mark every peculiarity you can: Does he walk or hop along the ground? Is there white in his wings and tail as he flies? Is his tail of peculiar shape? Pointed? Notched?

When you have seen everything that calls your attention about your bird, and have noted it down and drawn parts—don't try to remember; aye, me, how useless!—then consult your text book and see if you can name him. If your observations have been true, you will have little trouble. More watching of the same bird may be necessary before you can be positive.

At first all birds appear to be much alike, but when you identify one, you have a key to the puzzle. Then you will wonder how you could have missed seeing, before, how different birds are from each other. Learn early to know the song sparrow, for he is our sweetest and most faithful singer in the winter. He comes to our doors and gathers crumbs, then pours out a modest little concert of thankfulness from the clothes line, while the black cat licks his chops hungrily and gazes longingly at the bird.

There are many sparrows here, and not all are like the English sparrow, as many people think. The song and the field sparrows are much alike in color and voice; but they may be identified in time, for the field sparrow sings more sweetly than the other. The white-crowned and the white-throated sparrows are much alike, and both are very different from their singing cousins. These latter "chip, chip," a great deal as they hop about, until some people call them chippy birds—though neither one is the true chipmy, while both resemble him.

You will find flycatchers plentiful, too, and their chipping may deceive you into thinking them sparrows. But as soon as you become familiar with them, you will see that their heads are very different from most other birds', especially sparrows. Besides the little gray and brown Phoebe fly catcher, with whom we are all familiar from seeing her about streams and ponds—and hearing her "Pee-wee, pee-wit," there is another member of the same family without any sooty crown, called the olive-sided flycatcher. It is marked like the Least flycatcher, but has less yellow. It is all about town, in every park and yard, during the winter.

Then there are the ever-present linnets, the blackbird, the bee martin, the mocking bird, the humming bird, with its little whetting ditty—though some misinformed people say it never sings—and too many others to mention; all hopping, walking, fluttering, humming under our very feet, and all about us right downtown. You will be surprised to find how many wild birds imperil their lives for the sake of a precarious living on city street-car tracks and crossings, every day in the year. You will be astonished to find how many new things appear when once you begin to observe—things that have been unseen under your very eyes for months.

Birds are among the best friends of men. They keep down insect pests by devouring larvae and eggs, and weed-perils by eating seeds. Especially is the latter true at this time of year, when insects are scarce.

There is a sparrow singing, at this minute, in the lemon tree next door, not seeming to know that he is so near the County Jail that the prisoners can hear him.

Out-of-town excursions will multiply your opportunities for observation, of course. Above Garvanza is a little lake which you may reach by going past the romantic Church of the Angels and walking through a short tunnel under the hills. There birds gather, to be near the water, from all the dry hills for miles around, and there they show their usefulness. There is hardly a square yard of ground anywhere near the lake that is not being thrashed over thoroughly by one or more birds, at any time of any day. You will probably see more birds there than anywhere else in the vicinity of Los Angeles, though Hollywood and the hills about Sherman are well inhabited.

But you may ask, "What is the use of all this?" Too many people ask that question. The use is that you become familiar with one of man's best friends, and receive vastly more good from it than you dream of. It will certainly be some satisfaction if you may say, when hearing some unseen warbler, "There is a goldfinch singing in the hedge," while your friend only knows it is a bird. You feel more at home with nature when you can call the birds by name and know them.

Besides this, you receive good from the simple fact that you are studying, and more good from the fact that you are studying nature. There is a warm optimism in all the world, that steals into you as soon as you become acquainted with natural forms. You can't help getting it; it is infectious, like health from out-door living. It is the spiritual health meant for all people who will accept it.

Man was made to live simply, outdoors like the birds and flowers, not cooped up in flats and streets, persecuted half the night by street-car gongs and all day by factory whistles and automobile horns. Man was meant to hear musical sounds, such as bird songs and wind music in tree boughs. If you can't leave your business and go to live in the country, where you belong, spend as much of your time as you can in the front yard. Observe the first bird you see. When you know all the city visitors, you will probably find it necessary to study weeds and stones and bugs—and that will be all the better.

JOHN G. BRAYTON.

CHILDREN AS INVENTORS.

The children attending the public schools of Newburgh, N. Y., are to be encouraged to do some useful work in the way of invention by the holding out of prizes for the best work of this character. These prizes have been offered by Thomas Coldwell, a resident of that city, who has achieved some fame as an inventor, and he recently delivered an address to the children, giving them some idea of the extent and character of the field before them. —[Philadelphia Record.

"Uncle Gabriel, how old are you?"
"Ize 'way ovah a hund'd, boss; I membah when Thomas Jefferson wuz 'nogerated. He tied his hoss to a hitchin' post, an' den went an' hel' up his han' an' wuz swo' in."
"But they say nowadays, uncle, that he didn't ride a horse that day. He went to his inauguration in a carriage."
"Yes, boss, I seed 'im do dat, too." —[Chicago Tribune.

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The House Beautiful—Its Flower Garden and Grounds.

THE ROSE GARDEN.

SOME TIMELY SUGGESTIONS ABOUT THE VARIETIES AND USES.

By Belle Sumner Angier.

NOTE.—Queries, properly and clearly stated, addressed to the House Beautiful department in care of The Times, and which relate to floriculture or landscape gardening, architecture or interior decoration, will be answered, so far as possible, either in these columns or by personal letter. Answers will have frequently to be deferred for a week or more.

The Rose, Queen of Flowers.

WHO does not love the rose? Our very earliest literature, both sacred and profane, makes mention of the rose. Rose, poetry, and the art galleries of the Old and the New World, all chronicle the queenly progress of the rose. Rising from the simplest origin, the rose has become one of the most complicate of hybrids. Our name Rose comes from the Celtic "rhod," meaning red, and the northern countries of Siberia, Iceland, Greenland and Kamchatka have all produced valuable species, while China, Persia and India have furnished the finest. America and Europe have furnished a hundred native species, and from all this material have been evolved thousands of varieties. The hundred-leaved Rose of Pliny was introduced to England's gardens in 1596, and the most eminent rosarians of the world's history are found among the English. "All lovers of roses would do well to read the writings of 'Canon Hole,' as S. Reynolds Hole is lovingly called by authorities on rose culture. There is a certain charm about his stories of the Queen of Flowers so that while they may lack something in literary value, certainly they give one a new attitude toward flower culture generally, and roses in particular. The Elhwangers, too, father and son, have written entertainingly and well about rose growing, and H. B. Elhwanger's book on roses is the sort of a text-book that will never grow old, and will give a basis for study that no other book with which I am acquainted can give in rose culture.

Suitable Varieties for Southern Growing.

"Why," I hear some one say: "Roses just grow without any care here. All one has to do is to put them in the

making an excavation for a few feet just where each rose tree is to be planted and the space lined with clay several inches deep and then this basin filled with a mixture of clay, sand and fertilizer. Where your plants come from the florist "balled," great care should be taken to pack or tamp the soil which surrounds your tree, thoroughly, as otherwise moisture and fertilizers will not penetrate the "ball," and your plant dies of starvation, although surrounded by plenty.

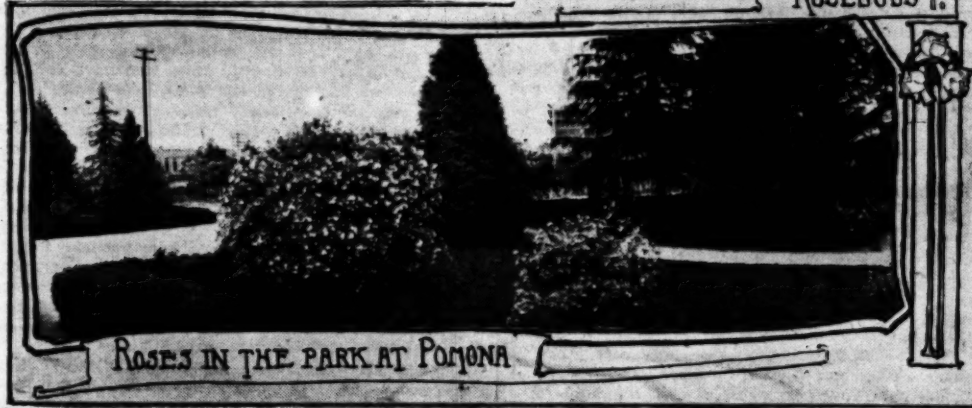
The roots of your rose trees are not very large, and provided the soil is kept stirred and "sweet," roses will stand some crowding. The surface of the ground, however, should in this climate be always kept open. Roses surrounded with grass for instance, as on a lawn, being rather unsatisfactory.

Hedge Roses.

Splendid hedges may be seen in Pasadena, San'ta Barbara, Los Angeles and San Diego, made entirely of roses. The White Single Cherokee is very useful in this way, especially near the sea, where the blossoms reach greatest perfection and where the foliage seems to be more dense and compact than in the interior. A splendid combination which I recently noticed in Pasadena was the Single Cherokee, and the Gloire de Rosemane, or "Ragged



ROSEBUDS.



ROSES IN THE PARK AT POMONA

ground and see that they get some water once in awhile! Why all this study and making work of it?"

Well, well! So roses do grow, rampantly and luxuriantly under these sunny southern skies, but some one did a lot of experimenting in the years gone by to find just what sorts will grow best under the peculiar conditions found here. Remember that Nature gave but two, possibly three, roses to California when dispensing her stores about over the world, and neither of these looks a bit like or requires the same conditions as these French, English, Scotch and American variations that we are so eagerly seeking for in our gardens today.

Perhaps in your eastern home you have been very successful in rose culture, and you have always secured your stock from Messrs. So-and-So of some place in Pennsylvania, where they use only so-called hardy stock, and so you duplicate your last year's order, and your roses come in time by express. They run the gauntlet of weather below zero all along the line, and reach you a month or so later than they should, and our brilliant sun does the rest. You say a few unkind words about "hardy stock" (the eastern nurseryman is not to blame, however,) a few more about your own "bad luck" in gardening, and then—the worst of it all is—you grow discouraged, you have lost valuable time, and you must begin all over again.

Now I should advise, first, western or northern grown stock. There are plenty of good honest growers of nursery stock on the Pacific Coast, and they have made the experiments and will save you time and loss of money. Experiment if you like, try to grow from cuttings, which your neighbors donate if you will. Half the fun of gardening is in this sort of experimenting, but if it is roses you want, and those right quickly, then buy good-sized plants, well rooted, of a reliable firm of rose growers, and put your ground in proper condition to receive them.

The Soil for Roses.

Roses belong to the gross feeders and like a heavy soil. The most profuse bloom will be found in localities where there is a little, or even a good deal of clay. Where the soil is sandy and light, clay and fertilizers must be introduced. Where it is not practicable to have an entire space refilled with a proper soil, basins may be made by

Robin." The Gloire de Rosemane is dark crimson, also single; and very sweet-scented, but makes a better thickset or copse than it does a hedge rose, as the foliage is not dense, and it straggles a good deal. With the Cherokee, however, say, one Gloire de Rosemane to every four or five Cherokees, one is sure of, first, a glossy, compact hedge; second, some blossoms, white or red, the year around, and a splendid perfume from the "Ragged Robins," which always have a few blossoms to offer, no matter what the season may be. The Gold of Ophir can be trained into a good hedge and its blossoms afford a good setting for a garden with their rich coppery tints. The Single and Double Lady Banksias are favorites with many, and certainly make a durable hedge. I made the mistake in these columns a year ago of designating the Banksia as a "shy bloomer." I should have added "in some localities," for I was promptly waited upon by the proud owner of a splendid Lady Banksia hedge with the request that I come when her hedge was in bloom, and admire. As the season has not been propitious, I am still waiting to be convinced that the Banksia is not a shy bloomer—in some localities! Where a very low hedge or border is desired, nothing nicer can be found for the purpose in this climate, than the polyantha rose, Cecile Bruner. Most good climbers will conform to hedge-making, but par excellence are the Cherokee single, and double, and the Banksia.

Climbing Roses and Their Treatment.

In the selection of climbers, very much depends upon their suitability to the location. For instance the matter of choice in color is momentous. A Reine Marie Henriette with its brilliant red clusters will be a delight in any neighborhood, even though the foliage is sparse, and shabby in color, unless the vivid clusters happen to show up on the face of a yellow mansion—then it is different. I know, too, a very splendid garden and stunningly handsome residence that is completely killed in its color scheme by having too many climbing roses of too varying colors in the foreground.

On my olive-green cottage I have many varieties of white climbing roses, some of which have just a delicate shade of pink in their hearts. Near the rear of the house is a Reine Marie Henriette, which has climbed over the eaves and on the roof, and there is scarcely a day in the

year when there is not a vivid bunch of color against the gray of the shingles, and—the effect is good.

A very popular climber of good blooming quality is Reve d'Or, a buff rose. William Allen Richardson is a rich orange yellow that deserves attention. Madam A. Carriere is a pearly white with long stems. It has a good foliage, and is one of the most constant bloomers I know. Claire Jacquire is a good climbing polyantha of good orange color, and thornless, while for garden-houses or trellis no better rose can be conceived than our own California production, "The Beauty of Glazenwood," with its exquisite shadings in pink and yellow.

Roses to Cut for Bouquets.

Now a rose is a rose to me, and I must confess that I get absolute satisfaction and joy from roses like the "Gloire de Rosemane," and an infinite amount of pleasure from contemplation of the old-fashioned Cabbage rose, with its heavy, penetrating fragrance that brings pictures of faraway homes of childhood, but there are growers limited in space for growing who will wish to know just the sorts that will be most available and desirable for cutting and that can be depended upon for fine buds for decorative purposes.

Now, of course, your catalogue would tell you all the details, but by the time you have read the glowing descriptions of the catalogue you are bewildered and do not know what you want any more positively, perhaps less so, than when you began. It's strange how profuse those catalogues are with adjectives and adverbs, that make one rose appear as desirable as another! You have space for two dozen bushes, we will say. Then have at least two of a kind in order that you may have enough buds of one kind for decorating. You may wish to have even more of some favorite. White buds are always in demand, and when not used exclusively, make combinations possible. So then try Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, splendid large buds and the full flower like a camellia. This year, too, I have fallen a victim to the charms of the white La France, Augustine Guinoiseau, delicious in perfume and charming for bouquets. The Niphetos is well known and has delicate long pointed buds. It is not very strong in growth. Now for pink buds nothing can excel for beauty or profuseness Maman Cochet, one of the best field roses in this section. Heavy constant bloomer, long fine buds of a pearl-pink color.

Another pink rose very good for baskets and a profuse bloomer, is Madam Lambard, a showy pink with rather round buds. Madam C. Testout is an improved La France that does good work in our climate. Of the red and crimson roses none yet has taken the place of Papa Contier for all-around purpose, with its splendid buds and good habits. The Princess of Teck will take the place in a measure of the old favorite Jacqueminot. The Meteor is a desirable rose, but requires a warm, sunny location to get the best buds out. Etoile de Lyon is a good yellow tea rose that with proper care will bloom the year around. Isabella Sprunt is a good brilliant yellow, and constant bloomer. And—our list of a dozen good varieties is complete—try Helen Gould for a good steady bloomer with fine foliage. It is not unlike the Madam C. Testout, and will mix well with buds from that sort.

Answers to Correspondents.

H. J. D., Milton, Cal.: In reply to your inquiry concerning the transplanting of "live oak" trees from Calaveras county, I should think that right now would be the best time for making the attempt, as the trees are most dormant at this season. However, I am not acquainted with climatic conditions in Calaveras county. I do know that such trees may be moved by taking great care not to disturb the roots, and by making a great trench around them some time before moving. You understand, of course, that the tree will not stand great climatic changes, and you will need to study the matter of environment, before moving, that it may correspond to the natural conditions. Where it is desired to grow the Calaveras oak in a radically different climate it would be necessary to start from seed, a slower but surer way.

PLANTING NOTE.

Plant roses, deciduous shrubs and trees, vines and hedge plants this week.

DAI NIPPON—1904.

From my land, a turret on the waves,
I have charged the rising sun
To bear this word to thy sea born braves,
When his long land course be run—
"By the shore of all the seas of the earth,
Alone have we stood, from the hour of our birth,
And our destinies are one.

"I, too, an outpost of the deep,
And a sentry to the seas;
And my dead, too, in thousands sleep
Where never stirs the breeze;
And my land, too, like to thine own,
A conqueror's foot has never known,
Nor slept in servile ease.

"Brother, give me thy helping hand,
Brother, stand thou by me.
We are the vanguards of the land,
And the first born of the free,
I in the east, as thou in the west,
We are twin—we are twin, and our mother's breast
Is the civilizing sea."

—[James Bernard Fagan, in London Times]

004. February 7, 1904.] ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION. 19

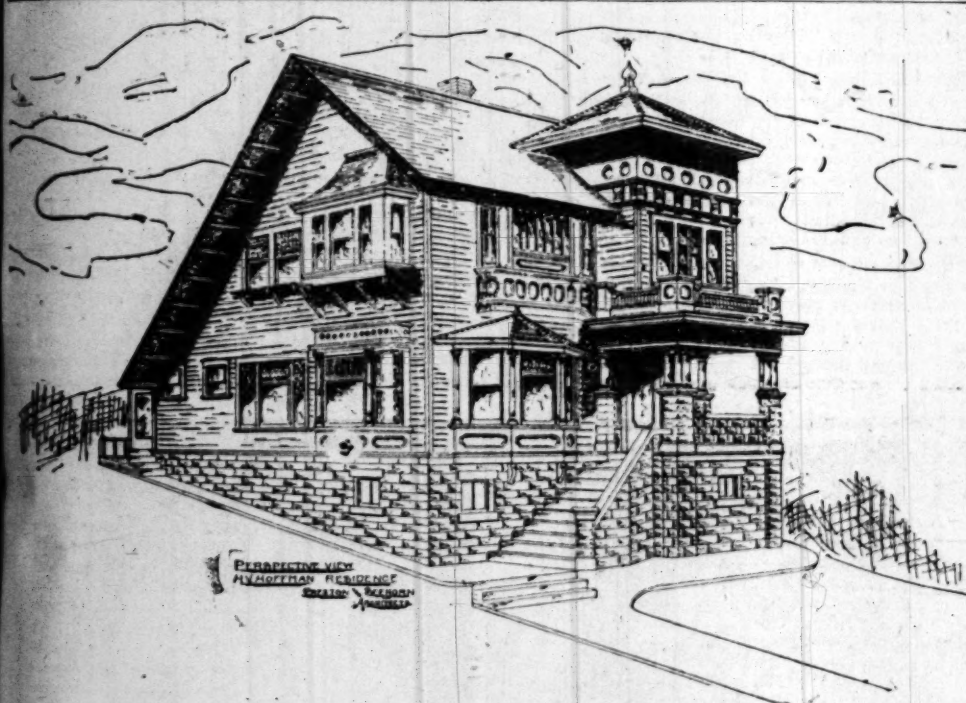
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The entire evening devoted to tests and...
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A Projected City Home.

A MODEST PRICED BUT HANDSOME AND CONVENIENT HOUSE.

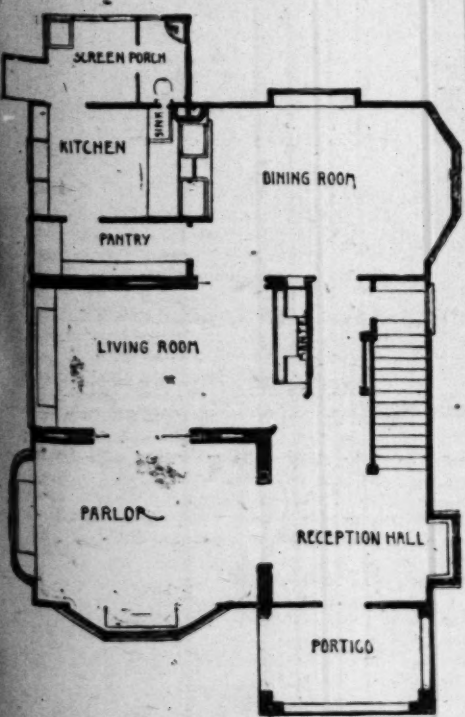
By a Los Angeles Architect.

The accompanying illustrations show the residence to be built for N. V. Hoffman, on the south side of Sixth street, just west of Lucas avenue. It will be a modern frame structure and will have brick and stone foundation, a retaining wall, steps, bulkhead and portico.



PERSPECTIVE OF H. V. HOFFMAN RESIDENCE.

The pedestals, bases, and caps are of stone. The exterior of the house will be of rustic finish, with open cornice and modillions, and shingle roof. There will be an imposing tower at the northwest corner of the building. There will be two bay windows in the first story, one at the front and one on the east side, of the house. Two oval windows will be found on the second floor. One of the bay windows and one of the oriels will have bent glass at the corner, as is indicated by the plans. The reception hall is to be 11x12 feet. The reception hall, parlor, living-room and dining-



rooms are connected by arch and sliding doors, so that the whole lower floor can be thrown together for entertainments. The reception hall, parlor, living-room and dining-rooms will have cove ceilings. There will be a pressed-brick mantel in the living-room, and a window seat in the hall. Three bedrooms will be found on the second floor; also a bathroom, a trunk-room, one balcony at the rear, and another at the front over the portico. The finish will be in natural wood. All the walls and ceilings will be tinted. The plumbing, electric wiring, and gas piping will be modern in every particular, and in the general finish and arrangement of the dwelling nothing will be omitted which might be necessary to constitute it a thoroughly modern residence in every essential. The plans are from the office of Architects Preston & Johnson. The house complete will cost about \$4000. J. N. PRESTON.

JUDGE'S WIFE DECIDED IT.

Judge Henderson M. Somerville of the Board of United States General Appraisers tells how the late Judge Gray decided one of the earliest customs classification cases to come before the Supreme Court of the United States. The article under consideration was a preparation of fish which had been assessed for duty as a sauce. The inferior courts had given conflicting opinions as to whether it really was a sauce, and by the time the issue reached the Supreme Court the decisions either way were voluminous enough to confuse the most clear-headed jurist.

Judge Gray examined the article, but could not make up his mind. His colleagues were equally undecided. When things came to a standstill it occurred to Judge Gray

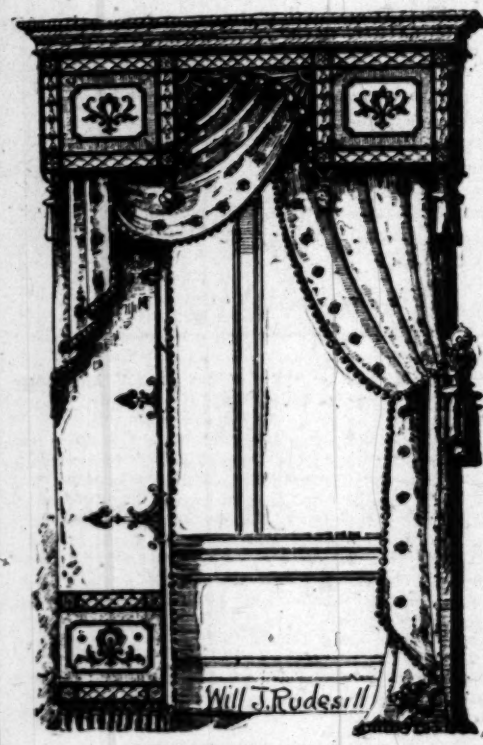
that a housewife would probably be better qualified than a judge to decide a matter of this kind. He took a sample of the article home to Mrs. Gray.

"Nonsense, that's no sauce; it's fish!" she said, and the next day the Supreme Court of the United States solemnly decided that the article was not a sauce.—[New York Times.

RENAISSANCE DRAPERY.

A TASTEFUL WINDOW DESIGN DRAWN FOR A HIGHLAND PARK HOME. By a Special Contributor.

The accompanying window drapery design was drawn for the new home of Mrs. Carl G. Packard to be erected on East Avenue 56, Highland Park. The windows in the the modernized renaissance decoration, the material used library will be so arranged as to be strictly in keeping with



RENAISSANCE DRAPERY.

is silk velour in complementary tones of rich green, embroidered with old rose and green, and outlined with gold stitching. The other windows in the room will be of the same style and same material. The walls will be in tapestry effects in Rose du Barry and cream.

The parlor will be in Louis XVI style, with a dainty Marie Antoinette striped paper on the walls. The ceilings and covings will be daintily frescoed in floral sprays, while the

color schemes will be coral pink and cream, the wood-work in white enamel. The window draperies in this room will represent the Louis XVI period, except the lace curtains, instead of which macrame lace "bonne femme" curtains will be used. The dining-room will be curtained with "Grand Duchess" lace curtains, using silk cross-striped material for side drapes. Cross stripes will also be used in the den and hall. WILL J. RUDESILL.

THE INCREASED DEMAND during the past fall and winter season has so completely consumed our former purchases that we have been compelled to order the shipment of our new goods much earlier than usual this season. These new goods are now arriving a little ahead of expectations—but not in advance of our requirements. Early shipments have put us in a position to offer the first production of new

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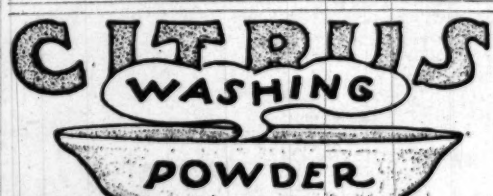
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Woman and Home—Our Wives and Daughters.

VALENTINE DAY FASHIONS.

A BRIEF SURVEY OF DAINTY GOWNS THAT BECOME THE SEASON.

By a Special Contributor.

AND now approacheth the feast of good St. Valentine, when every lass who loves a lad will be gaily bedight with ribbons and laces, with kirtle and snood, to make herself fair in the eyes of him whom she hopes to win for her own true valentine; to serve her, as the legend runs, for a year and a day, or mayhap, like the fair maid of Perth, for all the time thereafter.

The lace paper and the hearts, the touching verses, and the sly little god in his tireless occupation of launching love-tipped arrows at hapless swains, are not the only things seen in the shop windows now that may play an important part in deciding the fate of a nation, or a maiden. No, there are gowns, airy and filmy and lacy, that can but lend loveliness to a youthful wearer, and when removed from the uncongenial surroundings of the most artistic shop window, and worn by fair-haired Phillis or dark-eyed Marjorie will surely have more potent effect than many a dear-bought love philter.

Now it is unfortunate that the dear saint's birthday should fall at the frayed end of the season, when one has worn every dainty frock in her possession, and is waiting for the Lenten period of retirement to refresh her gowns as well as her nerves and complexion. But there is a remedy for all things under the sun, and the one I should recommend in this case has become the regular habit of some of the smartest-dressed women of my acquaintance,

vet ribbon run in the lace and ending in green silk tassels. There is a yoke of cunningly tucked chiffon and little inserts of the lace in wheel designs that are so popular at present, while from the yoke begins a narrow panel of the lace which extends down over the girdle and gradually broadens in terrace fashion to the bottom of the skirt. The variety in this panel is in the strips of the lavender velvet ribbon about four inches in length, which run through the lace at intervals and end in the delicately shaded tassels.

The skirt on each side of the panel is full, and accentuates the swelling curve of the hips in the manner of the picturesque costumes of the famous beauties of the court of Louis XV for ere long, we are told, this vogue will obtain more and more until we actually wear those picturesque paniers and those long-pointed, wasp-like waists, seen in the portraits of that period, while not only hair-dressing, but the vogue of our gowns will be copies of the famous and infamous Pompadour.

The full round skirt we have already, and it is shown to advantage in this figured grenadine, the fullness being gracefully drawn in lower down by rows of white silk quilting with pinked edges, that are so much used in trimming gowns of all sorts and varieties. The 1830 long shoulder is well brought out in this model, and the long drooping sleeves that are such graceful accompaniments

down is simply a species of coquetry, a draped affair half conceal the gleaming bare arm underneath. That reminds me that a pretty conceit for some of the evening excuses for sleeves is to have a string of precious stones, turquoise, emeralds, topaz, or whatever will give a barbaric effect to the color scheme of the gown, fasten on the shoulder with a frill of fine lace attaching to a crush girdle of white peau de sole upon the net which has the folds closely laid and narrowing under the arm while it rounds out to larger folds in the front and back.

The skirt has the scroll design in spangles swirling around the foot, and it will be observed that in this costume the spangles are not close to the face, nor do they enter in such profusion as to give the wearer a faded look as is the result in some cases.

They will not outshine your bright eyes, dear Valentine girl, and if you wear this gown I want to whisper your secret. There is a darling little pocket concealed in the lining down near the edge of the rounded train. It is a rubber sewed in the top, which makes it very safe, and what it is for I do not know, unless to tuck Jack's handkerchief into when he gives it to you, so you will be sure of having him always in your train.

Another effective gown in white, for white is the keynote of the coming season, is of chiffon with exquisite chenille sunflowers in white trailing over the skirt



DAINTY EVENING GOWN
POSED BY MISS FRANCES SLOSSON



IS THIS
OUR
DANCE



MISS FRANCES SLOSSON IN
SYMPHONY OF WHITE

though they do not blazon abroad as a general thing. When their season's supply begins to wane, they hie them to the high-priced importers and search around on the shelves for some of the sample garments which took their fancy earlier in the season, and which may be obtained now at lower figures; for these far-sighted buyers are wise in their day and generation; they can make a stunning appearance on a moderate amount, and having been across the water, know just what names to look for, on the inner belt. These Frenchy confections of reliable Paris makers are nearly always considerably in advance of American modes, and if some little fad has sprung up in the meantime, such as the round Dutch neck, or the old-time square neck, seen upon a few of the latest models, a skillful maid can easily make these little adaptations, without altering the general chic style, which after all is really unapproachable.

Of these imported gowns I have selected a few here and there as especially appropriate for the theater, the dinner, dance, reception, or the dear informal birthday celebration of the most popular saint in the calendar. To these I have added one or two wraps that might perchance enmesh in their lacy designs the heart of many an unwary lover, for hearts are trumps, dear girls, on Valentine's Day, and all is fair in love and war, even to the undue adornment of the person.

A pretty and popular little actress is pictured here in a fetching combination of white grenadine and heavy Irish lace with chiffon, a Frenchy touch being given by a girdle of soft apple-green silk and short lengths of lavender vel-

vet ribbon run in the lace and ending in green silk tassels. There is a yoke of cunningly tucked chiffon and little inserts of the lace in wheel designs that are so popular at present, while from the yoke begins a narrow panel of the lace which extends down over the girdle and gradually broadens in terrace fashion to the bottom of the skirt. The variety in this panel is in the strips of the lavender velvet ribbon about four inches in length, which run through the lace at intervals and end in the delicately shaded tassels.

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bodice, and the dainty frills are edged with the translucent spangles that look like fresh scales. A clever arrangement to disguise the fullness of the skirt about the hips consists of long slender darts with allover lace and the edges outlined with the chenille. The same arrangement is seen upon the bodice and is a chic touch of the French modiste.

Champagne-colored panne cloth formed the foundation of an ideal costume for a Valentine reception. It was combined with soft chiffon of the same pastel hue and a dashing lace trimming of wheat heads and cornflowers in the Paris shade lent a richness to the gown which might suit Dame Ceres herself, if she only consented to don a modern costume. Even more striking than this combination was a maïron's handsome dress gown in black Chantilly, over white silk and chiffon, the characteristic feature being in the great Scotch thistle and leaves of heavy white lace, which were arranged in rarely effective designs; for black and white combinations have become a classic in dress, and maids are not the only ones, my dear, with hearts to beat upon Saint Valentine's.

The young girl who wishes to vary her costume of original white may give a timely touch by the clever introduction of cherry ribbons, and she will feel especially if she knows that such a combination is recommended by no less an authority than Redfern.

But gowns are not all of Saint Valentine's armor. The greatly coveted certain wrap, made of Point de Venise, exquisitely white and dainty, with enough of a dainty introduced to suggest the garb of little Catherine Maids born in the month of May, who are dedicated to the Holy Mother and may wear only white, and this wrap which we have pictured this week is of

Farming in California—The Land and Its Products.

FIELD NOTES.

J. W. Jeffrey, Agricultural Editor.

Dangerous Infection.

THE discovery of a nest of purple scale within the city limits of Los Angeles, where it was supposed to have been extirpated two years ago, admonishes us that this damaging pest is still struggling for a foothold. When an infection causes a loss of tens of thousand annually, its control becomes a matter of great economical importance. Fortunately the area of infection has been confined to three or four localities, only one of which is of considerable value in the production of citrus fruits. With less than a score of home places with purple scale on their trees, the owners should be compelled to cut out and burn the affected trees. That process is now under way in the city.

Life of Orange Trees.

A SUBSCRIBER at Pasadena writes a letter of inquiry concerning the span of life of a navel orange tree. No one knows "the length of time which a navel orange tree will live and bear with proper care," as nothing but time can demonstrate it. There is no evidence that the oldest trees of this variety are approaching final decay. The most aged navel trees are at Riverside, and I read an article from one of the orchardists there claiming that where food is plentiful and conditions right, the trees showed no sign of weakness. The functions of a healthy tree do not give way easily, and, inasmuch as the life of a seedling orange plant has been prolonged indefinitely we may expect the seedling root to sustain the navel top in like manner.

Weight of Oranges.

THE specific gravity of a well-matured orange is a little below that of water. A cubic foot of solid orange would weigh 62½ pounds if the fruit were of standard quality, or the specific gravity of 1. Practically the orange reaches the proper weight if a "large" will support three-fourths of an ounce where floating in water; a "medium" one-half an ounce and a "small" one-fourth an ounce. The Valencia Late orange sometimes weighs 78 or 80 pounds to the box, being perhaps the heaviest orange grown. The scale of sizes is 3¼ inches for 12's, two and three-quarter inches for 176's and two and three-eighths for 226's. The trade allows some variation from these figures, however, as it is impracticable to pack to absolutely specific sizes.

Orange Brushes Injurious.

I DISCOVERED a prominent packing firm renewing the brushes upon its orange brusher out in the country last week. After careful examination the packers came to the conclusion that stiff brushes were the cause of the decay that followed their fruit to market. The discovery was made in a conclusive way. Oranges packed by this house had rotted very badly. Fruit from the same orchards, but packed by another house belonging to the firm had carried without a particle of decay. Investigation proved that one house used stiff, penetrating brushes, while the other used soft, flexible brushes. Is it possible that we at last have found the cause of the inordinate decay of our oranges? At any rate, this firm will take no chances with stiff brushes in the future. This matter is of great importance, and the conclusions of the packers should cause an investigation of every brusher and its work in California.

Short Weight Reported.

I AM asked by a victim to expose the practice of cheating in the weights of fertilizers in carload lots. In one case the shipping bill given by the Santa Fé Company shows that the fertilizer weighed 25,700 pounds, but the dealer had collected for 30,000 pounds. The proof of this swindle is before me, and only the fact that the shipper has promised to square the matter, after weeks of delay, prevents the purchaser from bringing legal complaint against the blamable party. The Times has frequently warned its agricultural readers against frauds, and the suggestion is pertinent that purchasers of barnyard fertilizers compare their bills with the weights upon record at the railroad freight offices. A discrepancy of 4300 pounds is too much in view of the fact that the sellers' bill should conform exactly to the railroad or disinterested party's weights.

A New Insecticide.

AN official of a Washington horticultural society has been in California a week or so studying the methods here in use for the control of the codling moth. As the time will soon be here for the application of these remedies all the information that can be given on this subject will tend to the financial benefit of the apple growers. It may be stated that the use of Paris green is rapidly declining. This insecticide, an arsenite of copper, is an effective remedy, but it becomes soluble even when the so-called insoluble form is used, and poisons the foliage of the trees especially when subjected to fog or other dampness after application. Consequently it cannot be used as strong in proportions as the slower and less soluble compounds. A representative of the Massachusetts forestry interests stated to me last week that arsenate of lead is coming into universal use in the East for destroying caterpillars. When the results of the wholesale experiments in the extermination of codling moth made at Watsonville

last summer are made public it may be seen that arsenate of lead is the coming insecticide for this class of pests.

Arsenate of lead is one of the arsenical compounds that promises to resist the solvent properties of the air after application. Its availability was discovered about ten years ago, its use becoming so great within the last two or three years that more than one factory is making it exclusively for the orchardists' trade. It cannot be produced as cheaply as Paris green, but it must be far more effective and cheaper in the end. Arsenate of lead may be produced by any one by dissolving say 11 ounces acetate of lead in one vessel and 4 ounces of arsenate of soda in another. When these solutions are mixed there is formed a white powder which is sufficient to form 150 gallons of spray when mixed with that amount of water. It is claimed arsenate of lead will soon supersede all other arsenical insecticides largely on account of its insolubility and the following fact that it may be applied in such quantities that insects cannot bite foliage or fruit without poisoning. It will be difficult to procure this remedy, upon the Coast for some time, it is stated, and orchardists may be compelled to use the well-known Paris green—the most effective ever used in this portion of the State.

For the Elm Scale.

THE discussion of the rhizobius as a destroyer of the Pulvinaria has brought an inquiry from the Orrington-Avenue Improvement Association of Chicago asking for a lot of these beneficial insects. The maple trees of Chicago, after exemption for two years, were again attacked last season, and it is expected the work of destruction will be completed this year. Efforts will be made to colonize the rhizobius this year by sending a lot to Chicago. I believe it was not known till last summer that this insect was totally destructive to the cottony maple scale. An apple orchard near Downey was overrun with the Pulvinaria, but an invasion of the lady bird in question destroyed every scale. If the parasite will live in the East, there may be hope of saving the magnificent maples of the lake region.

California Orange Market.

THE FRUITMAN'S GUIDE presents a brief statement in last week's issue showing among other points that the present orange crop is decidedly fine in quality. It says: "The extreme cold weather early in the week, which cut out almost entirely any outside demand, had its effect on the market until Thursday's sale, when the weather moderated considerably, and there was a noticeable improvement in prices. Friday's sale showed further improvement, and a much stronger demand. Dealers now report an active inquiry for California navels. It can be positively stated that Southern California has never put a finer grade of orange on this market at this season of the year than is now being offered. This, of course, does not apply to all cars, for there has been some very inferior stock offered, but last season there were very few cars of good fruit offered until late in February. Large sizes, 80s, 96s, 112s and 126s, are in strong request, and attractive lots in these sizes bring top figures. 150s are also fairly strong, while 176's down are showing weakness."

Reforestation Criticized.

I HAVE a letter from Pasadena containing statements adverse to the success of reforesting the slopes of the San Gabriel range as attempted by Mr. T. P. Lukens. The experiments now being conducted by Mr. Lukens do not cost the people of this section a cent outside each individual's assessment upon a basis of 78,000,000 inhabitants of this country. I wish to say a few things about the planting of forest trees, hoping to give the readers of The Times a better understanding of the difficulties encountered in the attempt to reclothe the southern slopes of our watershed. Many of the little trees from seed-planting last winter are dead. So are a few cattle and sheep dying—all for the lack of rain. The forestry experts who have investigated this work, including Gifford Pinchot, W. L. Hall, Filbert Roath, believe trees can be made to grow upon these southern slopes, and have so advised the gentleman in charge of the planting. Mr. Pinchot and others have a good fund of experience in general forestry work, they had access to the weather reports of Southern California, knew the average rainfall and were on the ground to report from observation of the conditions. Perhaps they could not know two years ago that we were to have no rain for a period of three-quarters of a year, but should the experiment not be made for fear of a rainless season? The croaker does not know, probably, that seed-planting has not been the only phase of the effort at reforestation. The plan now being pursued is to grow the trees to two years old, transplanting often to secure a large volume of fibrous roots, then to be planted on the mountains during a wet time, and well mulched. This will surely succeed, but not without rain. While we had heavy rains last winter that did not make up for a decade of dry winters, and the moisture was soon absorbed by the thirsty surface. It was not a favorable season for seed planting. But our mountains cannot be recovered with timber without great effort, and we are fortunate in having a man so well informed and so practically equipped as is Mr. Lukens to conduct these experiments in the face of such great difficulties. He will not become discouraged if the croakers do. Neither will our Uncle Sam, who furnishes the means of continuing the work. Trees have grown over the south side of the mountains, and are growing now, where fire has not destroyed them. Hundreds of acres of trees were destroyed by fire the past summer

upon the coast side of the San Bernardino range as have been on the south slope of the San Gabriel range. Mr. Lukens' efforts should be strengthened, for it means he can succeed it will bring conservation of the land for the maintenance of our orchards and cities.

Dry Weather Pruning.

A READER of The Times asks if the effect of dry weather upon an orchard can be minimized by pruning. It certainly can, and this question may be of great importance the coming season. The objects of pruning are, for example, trees are pruned to modify the vigor of plant, to produce better fruits, to keep the plant in manageable shape and limits, to make it bear more, less, to remove injured parts, to facilitate disinfecting and harvesting and for training purposes. We may add to this a wide against dry weather by balancing the top to the facilities of the roots. Nature prunes, especially during drought, by killing the weaker branches, or the whole if root action is suspended. Root pressure, together with the giving off of certain elements through the leaf and stem surfaces, causes the crude sap (principally water) to ascend. Heavy pruning lessens transpiration until the phenomena are started again by moisture and hence, if the moisture is scarce it may be retained longer perhaps in some measure throughout a dry season heavy pruning. I have in mind an almond orchard was not only kept vigorous through a season of absolute absence of rain or irrigation and a good crop produced, by heavy pruning. Hundreds of acres of almond trees at the end of the season carried trees only barren, but scarcely living through the drought. We have a cool summer, with reasonably moist atmosphere, the labor of bringing an orchard through the dry summer may be greatly lessened. A plant giving a particle more water than its roots take up has a tendency to wilt; which is incipient death. Pruning will maintain the equilibrium.

Shade Tree Legislation.

THE City Council of Pomona has under consideration the draft of an ordinance regulating the planting of shade trees. If I did not know from conversation with these people the deep consideration the aldermen had given this proposition I would expect a lot of trouble in the attempt by municipal enactment to foster street planting. But, perhaps, the people of Pomona are so imbued with the spirit of progress in these lines that a city ordinance may be made effective. It would seem so from the fact that at present no town in this part of the State has wrought up over a public measure, or has done more intelligent planning to correct the mistakes of previous planting. This is not a favorable season for the promotion of shade tree planting, but the editor of this department will be pleased to publish the best ideas upon the proposition, drawn from observation, and the recommendations of men who are giving the subject special attention. There is an untold State law in the statutes providing plan for putting out and maintaining a system of street tree adornment. It is an optional law, however, and requires the vote of the citizens before it may be applied. No law or ordinance would be valid that does not recognize the right of the abutting property owner to use his street land in front of his place for every purpose not interfering with the use of the ground for street purposes. This right is fundamental, recognizing the abutting interests of owners of the land in fee simple as absolute in things not covered by the easements surrendered by dedication of the land for highway purposes. The progressive citizen will not allow an individual right to interfere with the public good, which in this case is the establishment of uniform trees and their maintenance at the expense of their users—the public.

Friend in the Cabinet.

SECRETARY Wilson's last report places the vegetable products of our State at \$60,000,000, representing an enormous output annually of agricultural products. The gold output may dwindle, exports vary and general commerce fluctuate, but the soil of California continues to roll up an aggregation of values that astonishes our ancient Secretary of Agriculture. California figures in a leading way in the forthcoming annual, being almost the only State mentioned in some of the most important features of the report. The diversity of the climate of the commonwealth is phenomenal. The Secretary will prepare a biological map of the State in recognition of the value of the field in determining the crop zones, outlining the climatic peculiarities and setting forth from the possibilities of vegetable life from the localities hotter than African and colder than some of the Alaskan points. While the local governments of Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines are establishing agricultural experiment stations that may demonstrate the utility of these possessions in competition with California fruits, the Secretary is doing more at this time to assist this State than ever before. Figs with fertilizers, dates, cotton, beans and sorghums are being established, an agent is here to assist the citrus fruit growers in determining the causes of disease, biological maps are under way, the food habits of birds are being studied in a systematic manner, special reports upon irrigation, special soil surveys and the economic value of insect parasites all form the basis of the State. Forestry is receiving special attention, and together the present administration is doing a great work.

A great big "Ladies' Home Journal size" monthly magazine, brim full of resources and romance, facts and figures, pictures and stories of California and the Golden West, a monthly message from the land of sunshine, fruit and flowers—just the thing to send back home.

THE WESTERN EMPIRE, 31 Times Block, Los Angeles

The Development of the Great Southwest.

OUR MATERIAL GROWTH.

WHAT IS BEING DONE IN THE FIELD OF PRODUCTION.

Compiled for The Times.

The Times will be pleased to receive and publish in this department brief, plainly-written articles, giving trustworthy information regarding important developments in Southern California, and adjoining territory, such articles to be confined to actual work in operation, or about to begin, excluding rumors and contemplated enterprises.]

Corona Pressed Bricks.

THE RIVERSIDE PRESS gives the following particulars of a new Corona industry:

A. A. Caldwell brought back with him from Corona today four samples from the first burning of the new kiln of the Corona Pressed Brick and Terra Cotta Company. The samples are of four colors, cream, white, buff and gray, and are exceedingly smooth and hard. Experts consider them particularly fine brick, and the company is naturally elated over the success of its experiment. The company is capitalized at \$75,000, and is the only pressed brick manufacturing company in Southern California outside of Los Angeles.

This first burning consisted of 60,000 brick, and not an imperfect one in the lot. The plant is now prepared to turn out 250,000 a month, and the company expects to give the Los Angeles company a hard fight.

The four samples are on exhibition at the Chamber of Commerce.

Arizona Wool.

THE wool industry in Arizona is quite important. The Arizona Gazette says:

The first lot of this year's wool clip was brought to the city yesterday and stored in Goldman's warehouse, ready for shipment when shipping commences.

It is estimated that the wool clip in this portion of the Territory, which will be shipped from Phoenix, will amount to not less than 1,500,000 pounds. This means about seventy-five carloads. Wool buyers will arrive in the city shortly, and will commence to bid on the crop. The shearing is going on rapidly. At present at Houck's there are about two hundred professional shearers at work, and they clip on the average about 150 sheep each. They make very good wages, for the price paid this year is six cents per head.

As yet no sheep have been brought right into the valley. This is on account of the drought. Although there have been some showers, they have not been sufficient to wet up the deserts and start the feed to growing. If rain comes in time, it is expected that between 100,000 and 125,000 head of sheep will be shipped from Phoenix to the various live stock markets. The movement of sheep out of the valley does not commence until March, and the shipments will commence about that time.

Blooming Bloomington.

FOLLOWING is from a Rialto correspondent of the San Bernardino Times-Index:

Seven years ago a number of Eastern capitalists calling themselves the Bloomington Land Company, J. W. Curtis of Iowa, president, bought 835 acres of land two miles southeast of Rialto. Two hundred acres were planted in peaches, 200 in olives, and 120 acres in oranges. Next spring, from their nursery stock of 25,000 trees, there will be planted another hundred acres in oranges.

Since last spring, when J. R. McKinley of Rialto became its manager, forty carloads of barnyard and two of commercial fertilizers have been used. Two carloads of fruit has been shipped this season, known in the markets as the G. W. Curtis brand.

The olive mill, owned by this company, and under the management of an expert, is now running at its full capacity, one and a half tons being crushed each day. Three hundred gallons of oil are made each week, and the run will be continuous for about forty-five days. Olive growers from the country round receive in exchange half the quantity of oil procured from their olives, but are given oil that has improved by necessary age. Just now the company has a force of thirteen Japs picking eighteen tons of olives at Verdmont, and employ on an average thirty people the year round.

Representatives from the fruit firms of Talcott & Co., and Mills Bros. of Chicago, were at Bloomington last week soliciting trade. Rialtoans are justly proud of this thriving enterprise at their door—especially as it is directed by one of their "captains of industry."

Rialto is becoming more and more attractive to the man seeking an investment. G. E. Hart and brother, Los Angeles capitalists, are now owners of what is locally known as the "Big Four Ranch"—thus owning the largest block of water stock of any individual or company in this locality. The ranch contains 213 acres, 60 in bearing and 75 in younger trees. Mr. Hart was a guest at Hotel Del Rialto last week.

Improved Figs.

THE SANTA ANA DISPATCH says: The year 1900 marked a new era in the fig industry in California. Then the first Smyrna figs were produced. That year the product amounted to six tons of dried fruit. In 1901, 25 tons were raised; 1902, 38 tons, and the past year, 65 tons. The success in raising these figs was due to the importation from Asia Minor of blastophaga, or fig wasp. It costs less to dry and prepare these

figs for market than any other kind. They ripen a month earlier and bring a far higher price, 6 cents, as against 3-1-2 for the common kind. Climatic conditions and soil are favorable to their growth in California. Those who know, say California will in a few years be shipping fully as many tons of this variety as it does of the ordinary variety.

Alkali in the Arid Region.

SOME alarming reports have been sent out of late in regard to alkali in the soil of the arid region of the Southwest, and consequently of the difficulty of making such land available for agriculture. It is probable that some of these articles are inspired by enemies of the national irrigation movement. Even where alkali is present in considerable quantities, it may be disposed of by simple measures. This was strikingly shown in an article contributed to the Midwinter Number of The Times by T. S. Van Dyke, the noted writer on irrigation, who told in a most interesting manner how he had succeeded in overcoming a most troublesome case of alkali, out on the Mojave desert.

The great importance of this subject to the Southwestern country justifies the devotion of a considerable amount of space in this week's development to the following extract from an article sent out from Washington by Guy E. Mitchell of the National Irrigation Association:

"A recent interview published in a number of papers to the effect that sooner or later the alkali problem will result in the undoing of the West, is a statement which has alarmed many persons who are fearful that the government in embarking upon irrigation development is launching into an unknown and dangerous enterprise. A 'well-known scientist,' too modest, however, to allow the use of his name, states in an interview at Washington that 'genuine arid countries are always ruined sooner or later by irrigation. Permanently successful irrigation is possible only in what we call humid or semi-humid regions, where the drainage is natural from clouds to sea. . . . When the water from irrigation soaks down a few feet into the surface soil and then slowly by capillary action arises to the surface and is evaporated, it lifts with it the salts, and there follows an increase of salts or alkali near the surface. . . . The roots of most crops hug the upper few inches of the soil, where the alkali accumulates and in time kills them."

"Science will have a great problem before it," he continues, "when the arid regions have by short-sighted booming been filled up with a population which will finally discover that what at first seems to be a most successful process of farming is a delusion. . . . Thousands of fine farms have been abandoned because of alkali 'rising' in the soil. Thousands more will be abandoned in the same way, and unlike the abandoned farms of New England, they will never be sought again by anyone desiring to get back to Mother Earth. Babylon fell by the alkalinization of Mesopotamia. The valley of the Nile has escaped because there takes place there every year a thorough flooding, which washes down through the lowest depths of the soil and cleans it of all salts that are obnoxious. There are few places in our Western country where this can be secured. . . . Unless some remedy is discovered for removing alkali the result is disastrous in the end, and it inevitably comes soon or late."

"A more misleading interview was probably never printed. And it contains enough basis in fact to make it appear highly plausible."

"Alkali there is through the West, in many places in such large proportions as to cause alarm and fear for the future of irrigation, until it was discovered that the trouble yielded easily to simple treatment. Science has already solved the problem, and the growing population of the arid region will have no such discovery to make as the anonymous Washington scientist predicts."

"Who is the man who made the statement?" said Secretary Wilson when the matter was called to his attention. "Didn't give his name? Well, he must have something of lack of confidence in his ability to back up his statements. There is nothing in them. The Soils Bureau of the department has been studying the alkali problem in the West for years, and our experiments have shown that ordinary under-drainage, coupled with irrigation flooding, will reclaim the worst alkali lands. Theoretically, this has been known for a long time, but we have gone to work in a number of instances in Utah, California, Arizona and other western points, and have practically demonstrated the proposition. The department scientists have studied our alkali conditions on typical irrigated districts covering three million acres of land."

"As a matter of fact, the valley of the Nile has not escaped alkalinization. Large tracts have been abandoned for years because of the excessive alkali, and it is only recently that science has proceeded to reclaim these lands to agriculture. Thomas H. Means, in charge of the alkali reclamation work of the Department of Agriculture, recently made a trip to Egypt. He found tremendous areas undergoing reclamation. Lake Abukir, situated near the Nile Delta, is an old bed of 25,000 acres lying three or four feet below sea level. Before reclamation commenced it was a dry, salt plain in summer, upon which absolutely nothing would grow, and in winter it was covered with a few inches of alkali water. Today one sees green fields, luxuriant crops of cotton, corn, clover and grass upon this once barren desert. The reclaimed land is worth from \$200 to \$300 an acre. In another region of the lower Nile Delta, Mr. Means found 123,000 acres undergoing a system of canalization, flooding and washing out the excess of alkaline salts. The

first and second years after the washing commenced grass, cotton, clover, rice, etc., are planted. Mr. Means says in his official report:

"There is a great deal of land of this character in Egypt, and its reclamation is being carried on in many places with success and at a profit."

"The tiling of land for alkaline washing costs even less than drain tiling as practiced on Eastern farms. In government demonstration at Salt Lake City, where the percentage of alkali is enormous, the lines of tile are 150 feet apart."

"In Fresno, Cal., much alarm was felt over the appearance of surface alkali on some of the best lands—\$300 and \$400 an acre—but the government demonstration of ditching and flooding on the twenty-acre Hansen tract has shown the process simple, practical and cheap. Nor is there any waste of water in this process. On this tract an ample supply of water is flooded on the land and crops planted. The water descending into the soil dissolves large quantities of alkali near the surface and carries it off in solution, but not in sufficient quantities, however, to prevent the drainage water being applied for irrigation on lower levels. In his report of the Fresno demonstration, Mr. Means says:

"Land so tiled, even if badly alkaline, can be returned to profitable cultivation in six months if heavily irrigated, and within one year can be used for the production of any crop suited to the climate."

"At the recent Irrigation Congress at Ogden, Mr. Means delivered an address on this subject in which he said that the results of the government's work 'clearly show that the large areas of alkali land in the West can be reclaimed at a cost far below the actual increase in the value of the land, and that those lands injured by seepage water can be returned to fertility, and the danger of the rise of alkali entirely obviated. It is thought that the time will soon come when drainage will be common in the irrigated districts as are the tile-drain fields of the Middle West.'

"The alleged Washington scientist states that he has seen water from Salt River, Arizona, show 157 parts of soluble salts in 100,000 parts of water—acutely dangerous to plant growth."

"The Division of Soils last July issued a pamphlet showing that the Algerian Arabs are growing figs, pomegranates, melons, tomatoes, cabbage and other plants sensitive to alkali by using irrigation water which contains from 400 to 600 parts of soluble salts in each 100,000 parts of water, the gardens being freely irrigated and well drained."

"The alkali problem in the West is one with which the irrigator and the engineer must contend, of course, but with the available information and knowledge of the practice of irrigated countries, thousands of years old, supplemented by intelligent scientific work, there is nothing in the situation to cause alarm to the most conservative."

Fort Rosecrans.

THE San Diego Union publishes the following, in regard to the new fortifications now being erected down there:

"The work on the buildings at Fort Rosecrans is progressing, but slowly, none of them are as yet completed. However, Maj. Rolfe says that the administration building, the double lieutenants' quarters, the bakehouse, the storehouse and the hospital steward's quarters will all be completed during the month of February. That will leave the field officers' quarters, the double captains' quarters, the barracks and the guardhouse of this contract, and they are due to be completed by March 9. Solon Bryan is the contractor for these ten buildings."

"The hospital, which is being built by Schaniel Bros., will also be completed during next month. The work on the water and sewer system is progressing, and will probably be completed within the next six weeks."

"Plans and specifications are now being prepared for roads, sidewalks, gutters and by-paths to connect the various buildings."

"The fort is to be a sea-coast fortification, similar in all respects to those being established at various points along the Atlantic coast."

Matilija Springs.

THE Ventura Democrat has the following, in regard to the revival of a popular health resort in that county:

"The Matilija Springs, a picturesque spot in nature's panorama of charming California scenery, the probes of which have been sounded in song and story, have been rescued from the legal entanglements thrust upon them by their recent owner, the man with the barrel, but no money—S. P. Creasinger. The property, through a series of unpaid debts growing out of the management or rather mismanagement, of the imitation millionaire, was thrown into the courts for an adjustment of its affairs. The famous resort, with all appurtenances and hereditaments thereunto belonging, has been purchased by Sam Meyers, one of the foremost rustlers in this part of the State, and who now resides at Oxnard. Mr. Meyers has been notified that his bid has been accepted and the sale confirmed by the court."

"Charles Barnard is now preparing an abstract of title with instructions to turn it over to the purchaser, and when this is done the sale will be complete."

"The property has fallen into excellent hands, and will speedily become one of the popular resorts of this Coast. Mr. Meyers stated to a Democrat reporter yesterday, that every modern convenience tending to make the spring popular and pleasant will be put in, and a solar heater installed for the mammoth plunge and bath-house."

"We wish the new proprietor success."

By a Staff Writer.

Cause and Effect.

What Die "Regularly."

He is a Homeopath.

Male Food.

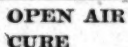
meat in some way escaped the regular chan-

Simple Cure for Vertigo.

False Doctrine.

Fasting as a Remedy.

It is interesting to inquire why food has been considered the source of vitality, rather than air. One reason is, that the air, notwithstanding it is so vitally essential, has been taken for granted. But the principle reason is that when food is stopped all the diseases in the body are felt, because then the vital force begins to clean house, to eradicate the acids, pus and waste matter that accumulate in the blood and vital organs of all that live any but



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Care of the Body.

(CONTINUED FROM 25TH PAGE.)

a perfectly normal life. Hence it is when this cleansing of the body and establishing of circulation where there has been obstruction are undertaken by the vital force that we feel the symptoms of latent disease.

Good authorities have maintained that "all symptoms are curative." True it is, that if you wish to know your real condition, it is not essential to go to a physician. Simply fast for three days, and every organ will wake up and report its true conditions. You may think your kidneys or heart or lungs are all right, but you will know the truth after the fast. The philosophy of fasting is plain when we realize that life-energy comes from the breath. This energy is ordinarily used in two directions. Part of it is consumed or directed toward the digestion and assimilation of new food material; and the rest in adjusting, rebuilding, purifying and energizing the body, independently of assimilation. Just as soon as we stop the food, all the vital power is directed in the one channel of purifying and harmonizing the body. The great complicated machinery of digestion is at rest, and the electric brain and breath forces sweep through every organ, tissue and nerve, eradicating impurities and awakening the whole being to a higher vibratory rate and activity. It has been found that patients suffering from prolonged fevers make a quick and easy recovery with fasting and hygienic care where drugs and even careful feeding produced a long, tedious illness. Fasting reduces all the complications, because it gives the mind greater control over the body, brings the body to unity or harmony and that is all that is needful to restore health.

One of the most important factors in getting the best results from a fast is the subsequent diet. During the fast, the system gathers all impurities to the eliminating organs, separating such matter from the healthy, normal tissue; but the greatest elimination takes place when the first food is taken; and if care is not used at this time, much of the value of the fast may be lost.

There need be no fear in making a mistake in fasting. Fasting is safer than eating. By this means the lean may grow plump, and the fat slender. It is the remedy that has stood the test of the centuries, as far as history reaches; and modern scientific research is only confirming the cure used by the wise men of all ages.

Staple Diet.

THE following Associated Press dispatch from London recently appeared in the papers:

"Holders of American and other foreign wheat on the Stockton corn market put up the price one shilling per quarter today in consequence of the Far Eastern situation. Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, said today that he had been overwhelmed with offers from sellers of canned goods. 'People do not seem to understand,' said the Minister, 'that our army does not need such rations. From the private to the general we live on rice and dried fish.'"

Perhaps this is one reason why the Japanese make such splendid soldiers, as is testified to by those who fought side by side with them in China. The Roman soldiers, who conquered the world, fought on a diet consisting of a pound of wheat and a pint of thin wine, with a little oil daily. In fact, the hard work of the world is done by those who eat the least—and of the plainest food—like the porters of Constantinople, who trot around with apparently impossible loads on a diet of black bread, figs and water-melon, or the Arabs and Mexican Indians, who will run for days over a rough country on a few handfuls of parched maize.

Yet the wealthy club lounge, who never does a "lick" of work, either mental or physical, will tell you that he needs flesh three times a day in order to "keep up his strength." What folly!

Olive Oil.

A COLTON correspondent, referring to the subject of pure olive oil, confirms the statement frequently made in this department that there is not much adulteration of California olive oil, but that there is a great difference in the method of manufacturing, so that the quality varies greatly in different oils. As this correspondent says, the utmost cleanliness must be used in manufacturing. It is only the oil from the first pressing that can be regarded as strictly first-class, but of course consumers must expect to pay much more for oil of this quality.

Yerba Santa for Catarrh.

F. C. B. SENDS the following, from San Francisco: "In your columns on 'Care of the Body' in the Magazine section of December 27 there appears an article on asthma, with an inquiry from a person in Pasadena as to what will relieve sufferers from that annoying trouble. It may not be amiss to mention a remedy, both simple and effective, which was brought to the attention of the writer last summer during an outing in Lake county.

"There grows in that county—and I understand in Southern counties as well—a herb called yerba santa, which possesses valuable curative qualities when used for asthmatic and catarrhal troubles. The herb when thoroughly dried may be crushed and smoked either as a cigarette or in a pipe, and if the smoke is freely inhaled and expelled through the nose it produces a soothing, healing effect. The herb may also be steeped as a tea and taken in wine-glassful doses or it may be chewed freely in its natural dried or undried state and the juice swallowed. There is no better remedy than this last for colds, whether they be chronic or acute."

Yerba santa is a well-known plant, that is highly valued by Mexican residents of California, and by many others who have been here for some time. It may be found growing luxuriantly in the canyons of the mountain ranges throughout Southern California. The plant is generally used for stomach disorders. It may perhaps also be of value in the case of catarrh. The fresh leaves, when chewed, have a somewhat sickly, sweetish flavor, resembling

bling licorice. It is supposed also to be of use in purifying the blood.

Such innocent herb remedies, as nature has furnished them, should not be confounded with mineral drugs, or even with concentrated vegetable drugs, mixed with alcohol. At the same time, no relief obtained in this way will be permanent, unless the patient adheres to the laws of health.

Climate for Consumptives.

IN an address, delivered before the Rocky Mountain Interstate Medical Association, in Denver, a couple of years ago, the late Dr. William Winthrop Betts of Los Angeles, on "A Comparative Climatic Study of the Arid and Semi-Arid Semi-Tropics, Southwest, and Its Relation to Tuberculosis," he sums up his idea of the ideal as follows:

"Thus, the ideal climate for the tuberculous is the one which will stimulate the greatest possible outdoor life, and is undoubtedly a mild, dry climate, at moderate altitude, with a high percentage of sunshine, low wind-rate, and comparatively free from the sources of tubercular infection."

Good Effect of a Fast.

FASTING is growing in favor among the general public as a sensible and effective means of curing disease and restoring health. The following extract is from the Healthy Home:

"In certain disorders there is no doubt that abstinence from food for a few days is of wonderful benefit. The eminent humorist, reformer and hygienist, Mark Twain, goes to bed and fasts whenever anything ails him, instead of taking medicine. His prescription almost always works well, and his hale old age, after labors and exposures beyond that of the ordinary man, bears evidence to the wisdom of his course.

"The 'Naturopath' tells of a large, powerful, vital mental worker, tormented for four years with a most tenacious eczema. The best sanatoria and most skilled specialists had failed utterly, and the disfigured man began the fast with almost no faith at all. Within sixteen days, on water diet, every trace of eruption had disappeared, the angry flesh became as soft and sweet as a babe's, and the purified system fairly thrilled with pristine buoyancy."

Here is a communication from Mrs. J. S., of Los Angeles, showing how she and her family have derived benefit from fasting. There are few persons who would have the strength of will to live on ten meals a week:

"I have been very much interested in your articles on the care of the body, and thought perhaps my experience might be a help to some one. Ever since I was a child I have been very fat, but always complaining, and gradually got stouter until, when I was 40 years old, I weighed 220 pounds. I have spent thousands of dollars trying to get well, with doctors and so-called healers. Finally I met a man who said I was too fat, and that nothing else ailed me, and that if I would get rid of the superfluous fat I would be well. He told me to live on meat and hot water, and that would do it. So I tried that way for eight months and brought myself down to 140 pounds. At that time I heard of the Dewey plan of no breakfast, and I have taken none since 1893. But with that I still gained some fat, and would weigh about 156. Every little while I would take it off with the diet. Lately I have adopted the plan of fasting two whole days a week, which makes only ten meals a week that I take. I am perfectly well. I weigh 140 pounds and have not an ache or pain. I am 54 years old and work very hard. Let me also add here, my husband takes no breakfast, and I have a boy who is 16 years old. He is learning the machinist trade and I could not make him take breakfast. He is very strong. In fact we are all three as well as we can be. My husband has gained fifteen pounds since he took up the no-breakfast plan. The boy is an orphan and was very delicate when he adopted the no-breakfast plan six years ago, and he has developed into a fine boy."

Concerning Cranks.

C. A. BALL writes as follows:

"In your article, 'How Much Food?' you say: 'Some are strongly against all starch foods, and yet other extremists believe in eating nothing but raw food.'"

"I can't see how you can call one who advocates raw food an extremist, when you have stated in your column more than once that there was no doubt in your mind that fruits and nuts were the natural diet of man. I have studied all sides of the food question and I agree with you on this point.

"If we all lived on the natural food we would not need to become cranky on fresh air, bathing, underclothing, exercise, etc. Filth within the body makes the air of one's room bad, and makes the skin unhealthy."

Well, are not people who use raw food 'extremists'? Certainly, this is about the ultimate extreme of dietary simplicity and reform. Because they are referred to as extremists, it does not follow that the editor thinks they are wrong. On the contrary, as the correspondent remarks, it has frequently been stated in this department that, theoretically, fruits and nuts are the ideal diet of man. When, however, people have been living on a multiplicity of various cooked foods for perhaps half a century, and their forefathers have been so living for many centuries, it is not reasonable to suppose they can all at once adapt themselves to such a radical change without some discomfort, or even suffering. If they can do so, well and good, but as a rule it would be better to bring about a reform gradually, by simplifying the meals, and gradually, little by little, the raw for the cooked food. It is not, however, advisable to eat cooked and uncooked food together at the same meal.

The correspondent's concluding remark shows that he cannot be a very close or intelligent student of hygiene. There is nothing "cranky" about breathing fresh air, nor will a hygienic diet of "natural food" by any means act as a substitute for fresh air in promoting health, or ob-

(CONTINUED ON 27TH PAGE.)



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Care of the Body.

(CONTINUED FROM 26TH PAGE.)

the necessity of breathing fresh air, night and day. Air and water are far more necessary and important than food. This is shown by the fact that you may live for six weeks or more without food, and several days without water, but you cannot live a few minutes without air. As between foul air and a natural diet, on the one hand, and fresh air and an unnatural diet on the other, the editor of this department will choose the latter, every time. But fortunately, we are not called on to choose. It looks, by the way, as if the correspondent was something of a crank himself, as people inevitably get to be if they brood too much over what they put into their stomachs.

Has Nerves.

MRS. R. W. sends the following communication from Pasadena:

"Ever since we came here from the East I have been reading the articles on Care of the Body, and think it the most interesting part of the paper, for I have found some valuable suggestions which I have acted upon. You have helped so many people, I wonder if you can do something in my case—nervousness. The least little thing makes me so very nervous that I get palpitation of the heart, while my hands and feet get icy cold, and my head and face seem on fire. Is there nothing I can do to cure this, for although I am otherwise in pretty good health, this nervousness makes me very miserable. I was very interested in the milk diet you recommended, but don't think I could do it, as it will make me bilious. Do you think vegetables are good, or what kind of food would you recommend, as my stomach, too, troubles me some, but I think it is all a case of nerves. I could get rid of them I would be so happy and grateful. I am also troubled with gas in the stomach and bowels. There are a great many women who are afflicted as I am, some in this neighborhood, and I am sure we could be greatly benefited by your valuable advice. May we hope that you will be kind enough to publish a list of foods and other things which will help us nervous women? I assure you we will be most grateful."

This correspondent may read the columns of the Care of the Body Department with interest every week, and may have acted upon some of the suggestions which she finds therein, but she has evidently not followed them in any comprehensive scale, or she would not now be suffering from the symptoms she describes, which are undoubtedly due to the breaking of hygienic laws. It is of no use to give a list of "foods" in such cases. As well expect a man to make a success of raising crops by reading and learning by heart a nurseryman's catalogue. What she wants to do is to get her system into good condition, so that it will digest and assimilate the food she eats, and then not to worry too much about the nature of that food, as long as it is clean. She don't want to "get rid" of her nerves, but to straighten them.

Here is a brief, condensed repetition, for her benefit, of a few suggestions that have been made over and over again in these columns. Omit breakfast, taking instead a glass of distilled water, hot or cold. Take a glass of hot water before each of the two meals. Eat plain, natural food, only enough to satisfy hunger, and chew the food most thoroughly. Live as nearly as possible in the open air, night and day, taking at least an hour's physical exercise daily, gardening by preference. Go barefooted around the house daily for an hour or more, rub yourself with olive oil at night, and in the morning take a cool sponge bath, followed by vigorous friction. Milk should never be taken with other foods, except a little zwieback or toast, or dextrinized cereal foods.

If you will follow these directions, you can suit yourself in regard to selecting any natural food, and you will find that you can digest it. Be sure, however, to avoid stimulants, especially tea and coffee, which are death to the nerves, and see that you don't attempt to live on foods that have been deprived of the natural salts in cooking, or otherwise.

An Attack on Oatmeal.

There is a strong arraignment of oatmeal, as a diet, from a native of a country where it forms the principal food of most of the people. Undoubtedly, the heavy mass of heavy stuff which some people take into their stomachs the first thing in the morning, mixed with cream and butter and sugar, the stomach itself being usually more or less coated with phlegm, is the cause of much indigestion, flatulence, heartburn, gas and other intestinal ills. For those who think they must take breakfast, a much more sensible, and wholesome, and appetizing, and digestible repast would be a cup of milk coffee, as it is used generally on the continent of Europe—about four-fifths hot milk and one-fifth coffee—or weak tea, or chocolate thoroughly boiled, or even hot milk straight, together with a small piece of toast, or zwieback, or toasted cracker—something crisp of that kind, with a little good fresh butter, or marmalade, or stewed prunes, or canned apricots, or berries, to which, if you imagine you are hungry, you might add a soft-boiled egg. However, it is far better to wait with this first meal until 11 o'clock, or noon. Then you will be able to eat with a real appetite, and to digest what you eat. The article on oatmeal follows:

It is somewhat startling to hear of oatmeal, Scotland's staple food, being denounced as an article of diet by a Scottish doctor. But a West End physician, well known as a diet specialist, expressed himself vigorously on the subject yesterday.

"As an article of diet," he remarked, "oatmeal is very much overrated. I consider it the curse of Scotland and the cause of every community which acquires a liking for it. This is a sensational charge to bring against a food

which has for so long formed the staple diet of millions, I know, but I am prepared to back up my statement by facts.

"There are two classes of people who partake of oatmeal—those doing hard, manual, and bodily labor, and those who work with their brains but do not do much with their muscles. The first division, such as Scottish quarrymen, find oatmeal a good enough article of diet. But, owing to the excessive muscular efforts by which they maintain themselves, they could eat paving stones. To the second class, however, the people who live in towns and who work with their brains, and are troubled with digestive disturbances, oatmeal is little short of a poison. The average town diet of meat, potatoes and bread will supply the consumer with infinitely more protein and phosphates than he would obtain from oatmeal, with less digestive effort.

"Dr. Johnson, you remember, said that oatmeal was a food only fitted for Scotsmen and donkeys. I entirely agree with him. The Englishmen who attempt to digest it are the donkeys mentioned by Dr. Johnson.

"The immediate effect of eating oatmeal is a feeling of such extreme satisfaction that the person eating it is unable to partake of more food.

"For an hour and a half or two hours the feeling of entire satisfaction continues, but there soon begins a feeling of discomfort in 'Little Mary' and a desire to swallow saliva. There are other disquieting symptoms, and then the stomach feels empty and manifests a semi-cathartic condition by a feeling of false hunger.

"The uninformed layman is almost delighted to find that this hunger disappears at the sight of food. He does not know that his stomach is getting into a condition of chronic catarrh.

"Another disease caused by oatmeal, too, is appendicitis, for aenolitis, or oat-stones, are often found after operation. It is a fact that the eating of oatmeal is also responsible for much drunkenness among the working classes, especially in Scotland. Oatmeal causes a dry mouth.

"In America, Canada and Scotland oatmeal has caused what has been called the Boston stomach. It has transformed many hundreds of healthy persons into martyrs to indigestion. It is a curse."

A Simple Pile Remedy.

ACCORDING to the statement of a Los Angeles man, another medicinal use has been found for that valuable tree, the eucalyptus. T. J. Sprinkle, of 232 Viscaino street, a contractor, suffered fearfully with bleeding and itching piles, so that he was at one time almost tired of life. After trying a great many different remedies, so-called, he decided to make a trial of eucalyptus leaves, of the medicinal qualities of which he had heard from the Care of the Body Department, and elsewhere. He did so, and declares that one treatment cured him of his painful ailment. Here is how Mr. Sprinkle describes his method of treatment.

"I take about five pounds of tender young eucalyptus leaves—those that are in the blooming blue stage of growth—put them in a bath tub, turn on two gallons of boiling water, let it stand half an hour, and then sit in the bath, pressing the leaves well into the rectum for thirty minutes. The next morning, after using this treatment, about a year ago, I was well, and have remained so ever since."

It seems almost incredible that one application of so simple a remedy should effect a permanent cure of a long standing, severe ailment of this kind. Still, the remedy is entirely harmless, and even if it does not accomplish quite so much as this correspondent claims it did in his case, it is certainly worth trying. The editor will be pleased to hear from any readers who may try this remedy and receive benefit therefrom.

Drugs and Malaria.

FELIX OSWALD discourses as follows in Health Culture on the folly of using alcohol or drugs for the curing of malaria:

"The patient has to be kept under the constant influence of the poison, half drunk, and wholly unfit for any kind of labor requiring mental or physical efforts. It is the same with quinine; the prescription can be made effective only by making the patient so wretchedly sick and soaked in bitterness that the parasites hesitate to tackle him. The sufferer himself at last revolts. He cannot go on forever sacrificing his comfort to the interest of Bitterschnapps, Quack & Co.; he needs a respite from torture, has work to do. Trusting to the chance that the after effects of the prescription may protect him for a few days, he ventures to face his troubles unpoisoned; but finds progress an uphill job. The vertigo fits of quinine still ring in his ears; his digestive apparatus sulks for weeks. Improvement, at best, is one-sided; partial recovery from the bitter outrage marks the gradual commencement of fever symptoms. Then another appeal to antidotes; life energy frittered away in a wretched seesaw between fever germs and febrifuge poisons."

Indications of Health.

THE editor of "A Stuffed Club" truthfully states that few know health when they see it. He says: "Most people think fat folks healthy. If the average person were sent to pick out a healthy man, he would bring in some one rounded with fat; a round face, with all lines effaced by an accumulation of subcutaneous fat. Some one else would select a flushed face. The average opinion of health is indeed a low standard. "Health, when one knows it, is unequivocal. Bright eyes, clear skin, all movements well directed, smooth, firm, elastic, and graceful. Culture is not needed except for the unnatural, the sick."

"Physical development is needed only by sick people, the well person is always graceful. Who ever saw a wild animal, perfectly normal, that was not grace itself?

Nature cannot be imposed upon except when it has been converted into the unnatural.

"Health is never fat or thin; never out of proportion. A woman with inordinate bust, hips too large; or no bust, large high abdomen, double chin, puffed eyes, is not normal.

"Face blemishes of all kinds come from a departure from the health standard. Freckles, moths or brown skin show wrong life. Tumors and all sorts of deformities come from wrong life."

THAT BAD BOY.

"You appear to have quite a bad cold, Mr. Stinjay," said the hostess sympathetically.

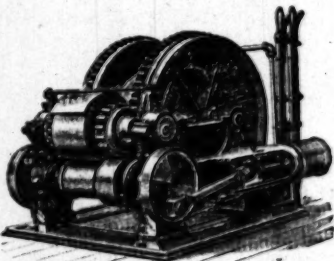
"Yes," replied the guest, "it's settled in my chest and it's exceedingly tight."

"Oh, yes, pa was tellin' us about it," broke in the hostess's little boy. "He said you were awful 'tight-chested.'"

—[Philadelphia Press.

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"TREATING EARS BY ELECTRICAL SOUND WAVES."

BY DR. WALTER I. SEYMOUR,
420 WEST SIXTH STREET, CITY.

In the last June issue of the Scientific American two pages were devoted to a new ear treatment recently devised by a New York man. Great stress is being placed on the scientific features of this remarkable development, not alone because many deaf mutes are able to hear by means of the device for the first time in their lives, and through the sense of hearing are taught to speak correctly. But of even greater interest to the general public are these discoveries, as there are thousands of persons with defective hearing to one deaf mute, and the scientific use of electricity in the treatment of this delicate organ is a matter of profound interest to many who are conscious of impaired hearing, which is gradually growing worse despite all efforts to check its progress, or relieve the nerve racking noises which usually accompany this defect.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN SAYS, IN PART:

"The ear may be considered a composite of three parts—the external ear, the middle ear and the internal ear. The visible ear is the external; it extends inward to the ear drum; here begins the middle ear, which may well be regarded as a cavity filled with air. This air-filled cavity contains the ossicles—a chain of three small bones, connected together, and extending across to the internal ear. Of these small bones the first is attached to the ear drum, and the last to a membrane in the entrance to the inner ear, called the 'oval window.' Beyond this window lies the column of liquid in which float some three thousand nerve terminals, which on their route to the brain are bound together into a cable which is known as the auditory nerve. If this nerve be affected to such an extent that deafness results, hearing cannot be restored any more than a man whose optic nerve is affected can be made to see. Sound agitates the column of liquid with more or less violence, depending

upon the volume and pitch of the sound and other circumstances.

"Each of the three thousand nerve terminals selects its own proper sound, and conveys it to the brain by means of the auditory nerve."

Sound conveyed by the atmosphere to the ear causes the drum to vibrate, and the vibrations of the drum are communicated to the chain of small bones which as they move cause the "oval window" to pulsate, and hence the ear liquid to wash back and forth, then the nerve terminal and auditory nerve are excited.

The new instruments spoken of here are three in number, separate and distinct as to their purpose, but all embodying practically the same principles, sound vibrations by electrical forces, and the one that will interest the greatest number is devised for the treatment of catarrh of the middle ear, as up to the present time there has been practically no way of reaching the middle ear effectively by medical or ordinary electrical treatments. These principles are not new to those familiar with the use of electricity in construction of telephones, as it has long been known that many persons practically deaf to ordinary sounds can be made to hear distinctly through the telephone, and it remained only for some genius to gather sounds correctly and use them in the defective ear, just as magnifying lenses gather the scattered rays of light from the impaired eye, and restore normal vision.

Careful observation proves that it is not volume of sound which is so necessary to give correct hearing as quality of tone, as the partly deaf will usually hear with greater ease certain persons with whose voice they are familiar, even though modified in tone, whereas a stranger will frequently raise his voice to an unnatural strain, and still not make himself understood.

In continuance the article states that probably 65 per cent. of those who are deaf or hard of hearing may safely

attribute their affliction to catarrh associated with acquired secondary troubles.

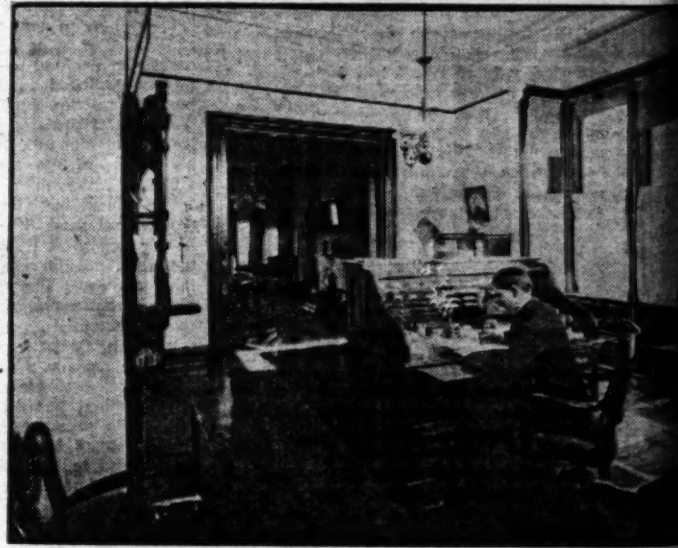
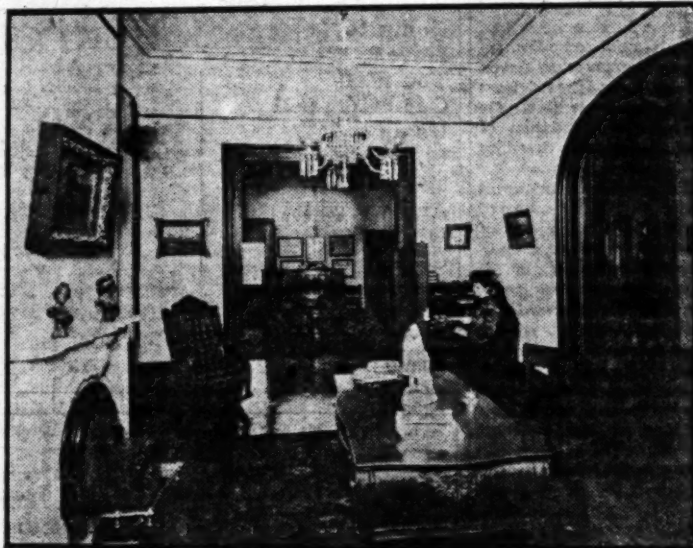
The new treatment is based on the principles of saging the inner ear by air waves which are produced by impinging sounds to exercise the disused portion of the ear. As it has been said that the middle ear cavity it can readily be seen that the vibration of small bones contained in this cavity by these means usually break up adhesions caused by catarrhal conditions and many times restore activity to the members after years standing.

As the air enters the middle ear through the eustachian tube, a small passage from the nasal cavity, directly to the middle ear, it can easily be seen how catarrh often conveyed directly to the bones inflaming the covering, which frequently causes them to grow together, always affecting, and many times practically destroying the hearing. And it is to break up these adhesions this treatment is designed.

There are at the present time many appliances pumping air into the ear, to vibrate the drum by pressure and suction, also devices for forcing air into the ear through the eustachian tube, but all of these are known to be more or less dangerous and only in rare cases they accomplish the desired purpose, and frequently result in injury. Vibration of the parts by sound waves often the principle of the new treatment, and as to the parts is practically impossible, the patients are able to regulate the instrument to suit their needs, offers new possibilities to many who have given up.

Deafness must result in degree with the ankylosis inaction due to catarrh, which enervates the membrane and just as any muscle of the body refuses to respond the will after long disuse, so the ear rendered inactive catarrh refuses to respond to sound.

And so it will be seen that, after all, the principle employed are but the assembling and proper application of known values and again electricity is made subservient to the needs of mankind.



STRANGE BIRD FROM ALASKA.

SAID TO CHANGE ITS COLORS AND TO LAY DIFFERENTLY COLORED EGGS.

[New York News.] There is an Alaskan ptarmigan in the Bronx Zoo. Naturalists say it is one of the most wonderful of birds. The bird was contributed to the Zoo by Alfred H. Dunham, a prosperous Nome business man. Mr. Dunham started with three of the birds, but only one survived the sea trip of twenty-one days. The bird belongs to the grouse family, closely resembling in size and general aspect the common field grouse of the United States. Its flesh is darker than that of any American grouse, and it is said one would relish it as fare 365 days in the year. Many a sick Alaskan miner owes his life to the wholesomeness of the meat and its nourishing qualities. The birds are gregarious, and the Alaskan housewife who finds a flock in her yard on a cold morning can kill them as easily as chickens with a club in any locality where they have not been shot at.

Mr. Dunham, after his arrival in Nome, could find no satisfactory treatise on the bird, so being an amateur naturalist, he studied the ptarmigan and learned many marvelous things concerning the bird's habits. In April, when the snow begins to melt, a change is noted in the pure whiteness of the winter plumage, and about the neck feathers of brown appear. During the spring and early summer months the dress of brown gradually grows, and by the first of August a complete metamorphosis has taken place, and the bird is entirely clad in delicately penciled shades of the most beautiful brown, which, with the first snow of the early fall, reverts again to white.

It is interesting to note that the change from white to brown takes a month longer than the transformation to winter garb. At no time when the change is taking place does the bird exhibit the rough and ragged ap-

pearance of moulting. When one feather is about to fall, a pin feather is ready to take its place, and the plumage presents a uniform appearance all the while. If, when the bird is ready to lay an egg in the spring, there yet remains a vestige of snow on the ground, the egg is white. But should the ground be clear of snow the egg is brown.

The birds feed exclusively on willow buds and shoots, and are thus found in the greatest quantities along the waterways, although they exist in large numbers in the vicinity of Nome. It had been believed impossible to keep the birds alive in captivity, but by proper mixture of other food with their accustomed diet, Mr. Dunham kept a number caged.

WHOLESALE MARRIAGE.

FORTY-TWO COUPLES WEDDED AT ONE TIME AND A WEEK'S FESTIVITIES.

[London Mail:] No fewer than forty-two couples were married simultaneously at Plougastel (Lower Brittany) this morning. Work in the village and in all the surrounding hamlet was entirely suspended for the day, for the excellent reason that there was scarcely a living soul in the neighborhood not related to one or other of the brides or bridegrooms, for the good people of Plougastel never marry outside their own commune.

All the men at the ceremony wore bright blue jackets, very tight black trousers, and no fewer than three waistcoats each. The women donned spotless white head-dresses, gaily-embroidered bodices, clocked stockings, and bright sashes of variegated hue.

Owing to the peculiarity of their head-dresses, the ladies of Plougastel wear their hair cut quite short, while the men let theirs grow as long as it will. It is no uncommon sight to see a Plougastel dandy with his hair falling over his shoulders.

The marriage ceremony is somewhat quaint, the bride being led by the hand to the altar by their best man, candle burns before each couple during the ceremony, and, the service over, all the men leave in a body first, the women following.

The rest of the day is given up to singing and dancing to the music of the Breton bagpipes. The fete lasts a week, and the poorest beggar shares in the general rejoicing.

The Petit Journal relates that in consequence of a marriage organized by the young women of Ecaussines in June 1914, to which were invited all the marriageable young men desirous of entering the state of matrimony, forty girls were affianced.

The girls still remaining without suitors are proposed to organize another similar fete.

A MIRACULOUS MOTOR.

Atlantic liners shall run from Liverpool to New York in three days, says Mr. Peter Thornley of Burton-on-Trent. Mr. Thornley is an inventor who believes he has invented a new motor, credited with 1500 revolutions per minute giving fifteen horse power under a boiler pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch. He claims to have devised a valve which admits a given quantity of steam at the commencement of the piston stroke; the valve is rotary and fitted to the top of twin cylinders. By the operation of this valve so much power is got out of the steam that only hot vapor is left for the exhaust, which is utilized for the purpose of keeping the cylinder warm.

The lever controlling the cut-off valve can be used for regulating the speed and reversing the engine. It is claimed that one ton of coal will produce as much power as eight tons, that the motor will work with compressed air and also drive dynamos so as to considerably reduce the cost of electricity.—[London Mirror,

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SOLUTIONS AND PRIZES

WILL BE ANNOUNCED TWO WEEKS AFTER THE PROBLEMS ARE PUBLISHED.

The puzzle editor finds that it will be expedient to publish puzzle solutions and prize awards the second week after appearance of the problems, instead of the week following, as heretofore.

Many solvers complain that the time given in which to work out answers has been too short, and that a longer time allowance would enable them to produce better results.

Therefore, in meeting the views of our puzzle workers, the time for sending in answers is extended to Wednesday following the Sunday on which the puzzles appear. All letters must be mailed not later than Wednesday evening.

Solutions and prize awards to "Carpenter's Puzzle" and "Philippine Weights" will appear in next Sunday's issue.

Doubtless some of our young readers were puzzled to understand why the same "Little Stranger" appeared last week who had appeared the week before. The solution of this puzzle is that the presentation of the picture a second time was a mistake. Another stranger will be seen on the title page today.

URSULA'S GRADUATION

IN WHICH GRANDMA DAGGET'S EAR TRUMPET PLAYED A LEADING PART.

By a Special Contributor.

"URSULA," said Grandma Dagget as Ursula came into the room, "Ursuly, what do you s'pose has become of my ear trumpet?"

"Ear trumpet, Grandma?" "Why, is it gone? Let me look around. You've laid it down somewhere, and forgotten it."

"No, I hain't, Ursuly," persisted Grandma. "I tell you, it's got lost or somebody's stole it. Mercy sakes! what am I going to do without my ear trumpet? I'll be just lost."

Ursula walked about the room, poking in all the likely and unlikely places, but the familiar long, black tube and mouthpiece were not to be found.

She paused in a mystified way. "Where can it be?" she said to herself. "Grandma hasn't been out of this room this afternoon, and she had it when I went to school, this noon. I declare, I don't know what to think!"

She went into the kitchen, where good, old, faithful Martha was preparing supper. "Now, Martha, you do some thinking," she said. "What do you suppose has become of Grandma's ear trumpet? The poor dear is just lost without it. Did you hear me shouting to her?"

"Ear trumpet?" repeated Martha; "now, that's queer, ain't it? There hain't been a soul in there this afternoon, except grandma, an' she's been a-dozin' away in her chair as nice as you please. Mebbe 'twas that puppy of your'n lugged it off. Puppies is great ones for luggin' things away an' hidin' of 'em."

Jeff's face was innocence itself. Ursula laughed. "You rascal, you!" she said, "I do believe you are the guilty one!" She went out of doors, Jeff following at her heels, and looked about the yard and barn, but no trace of the missing ear trumpet could she find.

"It wasn't Jeff," she said, as she went back into the kitchen; "Oh, Martha, where can it be? And grandma wants to hear my valedictory, and I'll have to shout it in her ear. And she was going to commencement and have a chair right in front of the rostrum. She'll be so disappointed!"

Poor Grandma Dagget! She tried to be patient. After the first few days, she seemed to acquire a beautiful Micawber-like belief in the turning-up qualities of the lost trumpet.

"Don't you fret, Ursuly," she would say; "I'm just lost without it, but if it's gone, it's gone, an' worryin' won't bring it back again. I guess it's got mislaid somewhere, an' we'll run across it."

Ursula worried about it. The long, lonely day for grandma, with Martha busy in the kitchen! The neighbors did not drop in so often—it was so tedious to have to shout their remarks into Grandma Dagget's eager ear!

Ursula knew well that the little income upon which they lived had to be managed with skill in order to make it hold out from month to month. Ten dollars for a new ear trumpet seemed a great deal of money, and grandma wouldn't allow the extravagance. Ten dollars! Ursula had figured it out on a scrap of paper—what wonderful things ten dollars would do!

10 yards dotted Swiss	\$3.50
Lace for trimming same	2.00
White ribbon for hair and belt	1.00
Hosiery and slippers	3.50

Her modest pretty outfit would cost just the ten dollars she had been months in saving.

Ursula, up in her little room, was thinking. That old white dress—could she wear it? It was darned in some places and very thin and worn in others, but Martha could wash and iron it beautifully, and perhaps it wouldn't be noticed too much. If only she were not valedictorian!

She knew what the other girls were going to wear—dainty gowns of sheerest lawn and dimity, lace-trimmed and with the satiny shimmer of ribbons. And the pretty slippers—could she give them up?

There were hot tears in her blue-gray eyes, and a hot little pain of resentment in her heart. Oh, to be poor like this! Life was not too easy at any time. For her it held few of the little luxuries that all girls love.

This wonderful June day of which she had dreamed and for which she had worked these four years, her girl's joy in the anticipation of the pretty new clothes—her pleasure in Grandma Dagget's pleased and satisfied face at the commencement exercises—

"Ursuly," said Grandma Dagget, "if you'd just as lieve, I wish you'd run over to the grocery store and get me a few peppermint lozenges—seems like they'd be kind o' com'pny to me, now my ear trumpet's lost. My! my! don't it beat all what did become of that ear trumpet? But I

ain't goin' to feel bad about it. I'm going to the High School exercises, and I can see everything, even if I can't hear it. Grandma'll be real proud of her little girl in her new fixin's. Has Martha cut out your dress yet, Ursuly?"

Ursula shook her head with a forced cheerfulness, and went upstairs to the bureau drawer where she kept the family funds. She took out a dime for the peppermints and shut the pocketbook with a snap. Then she opened her ribbon box and took from its tissue-paper wrappings her precious ten dollars. How much it meant to her! And still—poor Grandma Dagget!

With a little choke in her throat she put the ten silver dollars into her purse and went downstairs. "Shame on you, Ursula Powers!" she said to herself, "to give so grudgingly! The old white dress is good enough! It shall do—and—and!"

Out on the street she hurried along with feet that dared not linger. She stopped at the grocery store on the corner and bought the peppermints, then went on up the street to the drug store.

As she entered, a shining phaeton drove up, and a dainty little old lady stepped out. She moved slowly, and supported herself with an ebony cane. Ursula looked at her with admiring eyes. How sweet and pretty she was,



with her kindly brown eyes smiling through gold-rimmed spectacles! Her soft, pink cheeks, her wavy, snow-white hair—and she was lame! Ursula thought vaguely of a piece of exquisite china she had seen somewhere—so delicate and pure the small face framed in its snowy hair.

"Grandma Dagget's every bit as pretty!" she thought loyally; "every bit as pretty, if only she could wear such lovely clothes!"

The day was warm, and the little old lady was all in softest white.

A few minutes later, they stood side by side at the drug-gist's counter. Ursula noticed, with surprise, that the little lady glanced at her questioning. She was hardly surprised when she spoke to her, in the gentlest of voices.

"My dear," she said—and it was just the voice Ursula would have expected to hear from such a dainty person—"excuse me, but if I seem to stare at you it is because of the great resemblance you bear to a dear friend of mine—a friend of my girlhood."

She looked earnestly into Ursula's face. "Dear me!" she said absently, "it might be Eunice Walker herself, over again!"

Without thinking what she did, Ursula impulsively caught the small gloved hand in hers.

"I am Ursula Powers," she said, "and they say I look a good deal like Grandma—she was Eunice Walker when she was a girl—maybe—"

"Ursula!" cried the little old lady in delight; "why, you must be named for me! Eunice Walker and Ursula Wakefield were bosom friends—always together. When we were girls together we made a compact, as girls do. We promised each other that we would name our first daughters for each other." She smiled up into Ursula's eager face. "My daughters were all sons—but Eunice—was your mother—"

Ursula smiled. "Yes," she said, "mother's name was Ursula, too. Why, it's just like a fairy story, isn't it?"

An hour later, when Ursula had been driven home in the shining phaeton, beside the little old lady, and Grandma Dagget, by the aid of the new ear trumpet, had been made aware of the identity of the guest, Ursula thought it still more like a fairy tale.

Ursula left them together and went out to tell Martha

the good news. "And, Martha," she said, "I don't wear that old white dress a bit! Grandma's so over her new ear trumpet and her old friend!"

A few days later, there came a wonderful box to Ursula's little white house, and when it was opened by the wondering fingers, there was the prettiest white gown, simply made but of the daintiest fabric, with delicate lace shimmering ribbons, and a pair of patent leather shoes and black silk hose. Tucked among the folds of dress was a quaint, old-fashioned little fan of white with shining spangles, like dewdrops, glistening upon it.

A card lay among the laces, written in a queer, old-fashioned little hand: "To my namesake, Ursula, with love and congratulations."

Grandma Dagget and Martha stood by while the girl folded and shook out the dainty dress and set the shoes side by side on the table. Ursula looked at them with shining eyes. A sudden suspicion had come to her. "Martha," she said, "how did she know about—about—know—?"

Martha laughed. "Bless your heart, child," she said, "just had to tell Grandma, for she pestered me with death with questions about your new dress, an'—an' s'pose she must 'a' let it out when she was talkin'."

Ursula looked thoughtfully at Martha with her blue eyes. "Wasn't it lovely, Martha," she said, "that Grandma Dagget did lose her ear trumpet? If she hadn't lost it, wouldn't have been in the drug store at the very time that dear little lady came in to buy a new toothbrush. And here we might have lived, year after year, and Grandma never dreaming that her old chum had lost that beautiful old place on the hill and come here to live!"

The two old ladies sat together at the High School commencement exercises. They both looked fondly at the tall, serious-eyed girl in white who delivered her valedictory with such modest grace.

Grandma Dagget smiled and nodded and whispered words of love and pride to the little lady next to her, the little lady smiled and nodded back again, and she knew or cared that Grandma Dagget's bonnet had been over at least half a dozen times.

A few mornings later, the two old friends sat together in Grandma Dagget's rag-carpeted sitting-room. The ear trumpet was in position and Ursula the elder was talking into Grandma's delighted ear.

"Eunice," she was saying, "I've been thinking I want you and Ursula should come and live with me, alone, up there, in that big house, with all the rooms and more furniture than I know what to do with. And Martha, too—if she'll come—she's old herself, but will know how to have patience with old bodies like you're hard of hearing, Eunice, and I'm lame, and need each other to complain of our bad feelings to. When fall comes, Ursula shall enter the Normal School, fit herself for a teacher—she said she wanted to do so, and we'll be real happy and contented. You know I always did get along well together, Eunice, and I want you should come. I'm tired of living alone and having nobody to drink a cup of tea with!"

Eunice listened with the faint color rising in her cheeks and a young light in her blue-gray eyes.

"My! my!" she said, "I can't think of a word to say."

At that moment Ursula entered the room with a letter on her lips.

"Look, Grandma!" she cried. She held up to view a dismal-looking object covered with dirt and mildew.

"It was Jeff!" she said. "He must have dragged it out while you were taking a nap, and buried it in the garden. I found the end sticking up out of the ground out among the tomato vines."

Jeff at her heels looked on and listened with an expression of dog innocence hard to resist.

"Sit down, Ursuly," cried Grandma Dagget in a voice little shrill with happy excitement. "Sit down an' while Ursuly tells you what she's been a-tellin' me!"

HARRIET CROCKER LE ROUX

HOW STAINED GLASS WINDOWS ARE MADE

The twentieth century American stained glass maker follows without important variation the simple method of the French monk of eight centuries ago. The first step in the design. The artist makes a small water color sketch to show the general design and color scheme, accompanying it with detailed studies. From this two drawings or "cartoons" are made, the exact size of the desired window. One cartoon shows where the "leads" will be placed—the thin strips of lead, hollowed on both sides and looking in a transverse section like the letter "H" which form the framework to bind the pieces of glass together. Another drawing gives the size and shape of each piece of glass. This cartoon is cut into its component pieces by a pair (or triplet) of three-bladed scissors, which leave between their parallel blades a space sufficient for the leads. These cut-out patterns are put together on a large glass easel, to which they are attached by means of the spaces between are blacked in, to give the effect of the leads. The easel is then placed against a window where the light can stream through it. The artist or workman substitutes each paper pattern on the easel by a piece of glass of exactly the same size, cut from a sheet of glass of the color called for by the color sketch. The sketch is not followed slavishly; experiment with the glass will suggest improvements. To a greater or less extent this stained glass is supplemented by painted glass, in which the colors are fired as in china painting. When the pieces have been cut, they are transferred to the "leading" drawing; the flexible leads are twisted into shape and soldered at the joints, and a special cement is used to make the whole water-tight. The window is now complete, ready to be put in position, where it is made secure by copper wires fastened to the transverse bars of iron.—[Booklovers Magazine.]

The Grammarian: It always makes me tired when I hear a man say "don't," when he should say "do not."

The Other Party: Don't it, though?—[Cincinnati Enquirer Star.]

January 7, 1904] OUR BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE. B



A THRILLING EXPERIENCE

Yes, mamma's in, dear Mrs. Wynne;
She's rocking Brother Ken to sleep;
And so she said: "Dear, you go in,
I'll be sure these eyes don't peep."
You're glad that we can have a chat?
But I feel rather dull today;
You see, I've had a spereience that
I'm surprised my hair's not gray!
Yes, I will tell you—if I can.
One moment, till I get my fan.

You see, Maybelle came here last night
And brought, of course, her babies three.
One was of rags—a perfect sight!
But she thinks cute as it can be.
'Twas after sundown when she came—
And so we put our dears to bed.
Now do you think I was to blame?
I am so glad you shake your head.

For how should I be s'posed to know
That horrid thing would serve them so?

We fixed up all the house so nice
And 'ranged the furniture all right,
And tucked them in as snug as mice,
Then bade our folks a calm good night.
But in the morning—oh, dear me!
'Twas rather late when we came down,
And such a sight our eyes did see
Was never heard of in this town!
Our children lay about the floor—
"A tramp," we screamed, "sits by the door."

Poor Maybelle's best child's arm was broke—
He must have fed them chloroform;
We'd heard them if they'd moved or spoke.
I guess he knew they'd raise a storm
Unless he made them hush some way.
While he ransacked the whole house through.
I think I shall go wild today—
The mischief that bad chap did do!
My tea set sat upon the bed,
And Julia Rose stood on her head.

My silverware was missing, too;
My castor top was surely gone;
I found the bottles in my shoe
And Annie's best hat on the lawn.
Poor Maybelle's eyes filled full of tears—
I couldn't keep mine from the same,
And I'll just whisper you my fears—
She almost thinks I am to blame.
But I just know I locked the door,
And nothing ever harmed before.

The rascal jumped up on his feet
And turned, I s'pose, to leave the place;
Yet looked so innocent and sweet,
And even smiled up in my face!
Then jabbered words in Dutch or Greek—
I couldn't make them out at all.
But still I felt that I must speak,
When—"Daughter," I heard mamma call,
"He's young; forgive him if you can;
I think he'll be a better man."

But I just couldn't help but scold,
And talk of law, and threaten jail.
I think when tramps have grown so bold
They should be punished without fail.
Then mamma said she'd be the judge,
And sternly led him straight away;
But all at once I felt no grudge,
And begged her, "Stop!" for truth to say,
He wasn't one those tramping men—
He was our precious baby Ken.

CORA A. LEWIS.

If a spruce fir tree is made into cellulose, and the cellulose into paper, the result is just sufficient for the ordinary first edition of an average novel, reckoning one pound of paper to a copy of the book. From this little calculation, it will at once be apparent that a really popular work of fiction, which has been well and adroitly advertised by the publishers, will sweep away as many as 400 or 500 fir trees, and two or three such books may be as devastating as a far-reaching forest fire. It may also account for the fact that the perusal of a modern novel seems to fill the mouth of the bored reader with sawdust. —[Philadelphia Record.

MUSICAL CHILDREN.



I.
Lucy Finn has started in
To learn to play the mandolin
She can't play much of a tune just now
But she'll do better soon, I vow.



II.
Tommy is so bright and cute
He is the family's pride,
But when he starts to play the flute
They all run away to hide,
And only his horse with him will stay
When Tommy the flute begins to play.



III.
When dear Janet plays the flageolet
Far from the home she has to get,
For, strange as it may seem,
The family does not deem
Her music sweet to listen to, as yet.



IV.
When Gwendolyn plays the violin
The birds on the screen begin to grin,
In vain they try away to fly
To escape that awful din.



V.
Johnny is such a smart fellow
There is nothing he will not try
And when Johnny plays the cello
It's enough to make one cry.
His sweet music is indeed a balm
To the wilted feelings of the potted palm.



VI.
Little May loves to play
On her piano all the day.
But her naughty neighbors say:
"We'd be more gay
"In fact we'd pay
"A dollar if she would move away."
JOHN W. NICOLL

assurance of finding costumes, suits and wraps fresh from the tailor's hands—garments that have "new" written all over them. The latest and smartest styles analyzed by New York's noted tailors are being received here daily.

WANTED—Miscellaneous
TO LET—Rooms
TO LET—Rooms
TO LET—Rooms

SAM LOYD'S PUZZLES.



How Would You Make This Necklace?—Here is a puzzle based on an every-day business transaction, intended to illustrate how the average mortal goes the wrong way about doing anything that calls for the slightest mechanical ability. It is devoid of all semblance of catch or subterfuge and there is no "missing link" mystery about it. The puzzle was given to several of our leading jewelers, who said they would have no use for a salesman who could not see through such a simple transaction and yet not one of them gave the correct answer. Here is the proposition: A lady brought 12 pieces of chain, as shown in the border of the picture, and wished to have them made into an endless necklace. The jeweler said it would cost fifteen cents to cut and join a small link and twenty cents to cut and join a large link. How much should the lady pay to have the necklace made? Five one dollar prizes will be awarded for best answers sent to puzzle editor, Los Angeles Juvenile Times.

A CORNER ON APPLES



Can You Audit the Accounts of This Apple Trust?—Michael Angelo, Julius Caesar and Marcus Antony were all trying to do business on the same corner, and the slashing of prices and bitter rivalry reached a pass which threatened to precipitate apples, carts and merchants into a rough-and-tumble wind-up of business. Julius Caesar, who had been reading up on J. Pierpont Morgan's methods, settled the strife by showing his rivals the advantage of forming a combination and turning the entire business of the corner into a trust, with only people to get hurt would be the helpless public. When the consolidation went into effect the respective stocks were as shown in the picture and goods sold at the prices marked. Under the new organization it was decided to abandon the old scale of prices, pool the goods and sell at the uniform price of three apples for five cents. At the end of the day, when the complete inventory was made, it was discovered that the total proceeds amounted to just fifteen cents less than would have been the total amount had they sold the goods separately at the original prices. Can you tell how many apples they each had in stock when the Apple Trust was formed? Five one-dollar prizes will be awarded for best answers sent to puzzle editor, Los Angeles Juvenile Times.

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January 7, 1904
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The Boy Rangers.

GETTING SETTLED IN CAMP, THE PROBLEM OF FOOD AND SHELTER. Specially Contributed by Solon Lauer.

ONLY the burro started up with a loud snuff and a snort that woke all three of the boys. Ned crawled to the front of the lodge and peered out. He saw Harry standing near the camp fire, trembling. Strained eyes in the darkness, he strove to learn the cause of the alarm.

He heard a low sound, something like a growl. Looking in the direction from which the sound seemed to come, he caught a glimpse of a dark body moving among the trees. Then he was sure he saw a pair of eyes gleam in the darkness.

Snatching up the rifle, he took careful aim at the two dark spots and fired.

The report rang out loud and clear in the stillness of the night, and roused the other boys, who had almost fallen asleep again.

When they heard a terrific struggling, scratching and howling in the bushes, and the poor burro crowded into the lodge, still trembling in her terror.

Three boys now came out of the lodge. Ned threw a stone at the dying fire, and fanned it into a blaze. Then they clearly saw a huge, hairy creature in the shadows, struggling in the throes of death. Ned went cautiously forward, his sheath knife in his hand. Soon he was digging a big mountain lion. The animal had taken its life in its head just between the eyes.

"What a trump!" exclaimed Ben.

"Jenny," said Harry, laughing, as the frightened burro drew back from her dead enemy. "But for this lion, we should soon have been a dead donkey."

"Ned," said Ned, "two fellows had their burro killed by a mountain lion, up here, only a few weeks ago; and they spent the night up a tree."

Some time before the boys could quiet their excited minds for sleep, and after they had fallen into slumber, they were broken by dreams of encounters with wild beasts of the mountains.

When the boys were awake at daylight, Ned was up and at work skinning the mountain lion before the others were out of the lodge. It was a fine specimen, and Ned removed the pelt carefully, with a view to making a rug of it.

He built a camp fire as soon as he was out, starting with fragrant pine cones. When it was well under way, he emerged from his blankets and came out to get some warmth, for the morning air was chilly. The fire was still, save for the occasional chatter of a squirrel on some pine tree, or the peep of some mountain quail. The little stream murmured softly over its rocky bed. The smoke of the camp fire went straight up and itself among the dark branches of the pines.

There was none the worse for his hard ride of the day. Having finished skinning the mountain lion, Ned carried the carcass to some distance from camp, where he knew it would soon be devoured by wild creatures, returning, found Harry engaged in preparing breakfast. The squirrel Ned had shot was frying over the fire. Harry was mixing batter for flapjacks. Taking the squirrel, Ned removed the squirrel and began baking flapjacks, turning them by a dextrous toss of the pan, in the true western fashion. Coffee was brewed, its fragrance rising on the air and rousing the appetites of the boys to a high pitch.

When the boys had finished breakfast, Harry began to pack for a trip to Buena Vista, with the burro, to bring back some of the various articles needed in camp. He packed a lunch, and his blankets, and tied them over his back. Then, taking his rifle, he started off, leading the burro.

"Back tomorrow afternoon," he said, bidding his friends good-by.

Ned watched him until he disappeared around the bend in the trail, and then sat down by the camp fire to make plans for the future.

"Well, here we are," said Ben; "now, what are we going to do?"

"We'll keep busy enough," replied Ned. "There's a lot to be done, and wood to be cut, and water to be carried from the brook, and dishes and clothes to be washed, and game to be got for meat, and canyons to be explored, and—"

Ned took books to be read, and letters written home, as Ned hesitated. "You know, Ned, you and I must keep up your reading, if you don't want to be more wild savages."

"That's right," said Ned. "You must be schoolmaster, and keep us up to the mark. You know you are a school worm."

There was little to be done, however, until Harry should return with more supplies. As Ben rode the burro, the boys had been able to bring but little stuff with them. They had only coffee and a piece of bacon, were the chief provisions of the pack.

Ned and Ben, therefore, spent the day quietly. Ned was busy with his hatchet, and trimmed them, and as soon as Harry should return with nails and more provisions, he brought stones from the bed of the stream to make a large fireplace for the camp fire. He dug a trench around the lodge, to carry off the water in case of rain. Ben roamed about among the pines, gathering the deep draughts of the dry, fragrant air. He dug some pine cones for the camp fire and attended to the blankets. In the afternoon, Ned took his rifle and went out for squirrels. When he returned, he found that though we should get enough to eat here," Ned replied Ned, "if the cartridges hold out. This is our camping place. There's water, and wood, and

feed for the burro, and some game; what more could we ask for?"

"Well," said Ben, laughing, "a little flour and bacon would help out."

"Oh, of course, we'll have to pack some stuff from the settlement," said Ned; "but the less the better. We ought to live here like Robinson Crusoe on his island; only there are no goats," he added, laughing.

"Perhaps there are good substitutes," suggested Ben; "trout in the brooks, squirrels, and mountain quail, and deer."

"Yes, that's so," assented Ned.

"And maybe we could cultivate a piece of ground, and raise some vegetables," said Ben. "You know Crusoe raised barley and rice."

"Yes, perhaps we can," said Ned. "At any rate it's worth trying. And why couldn't we get a hand grist mill, and make our own flour and meal? We could pack up corn and wheat from the settlement, and it would make our living cheaper, wouldn't it?"

"Good idea!" said Ben. "Why, we can be well-nigh independent of civilization if we put our wits to work."

"We ought to be, with civilization fifteen miles away," replied Ned.

It should be said that the boys were but poorly supplied with money. Ben had saved a little, teaching school at home, but this was almost gone. Their father could spare but little from the scant profits of his farm.

Next day, about four o'clock in the afternoon, as Ned and Ben sat chatting in front of the lodge, they heard a merry whoop, which waked the echoes among the pines. Ned quickly answered it, and then both boys started down the trail to meet Harry, who was coming up with the loaded burro.

"Well, here's something for the camp cupboard," exclaimed Harry, as the three met.

When they reached the lodge Ned took off the pack and carried the stuff inside, while Harry lay on the pine needles and rested. There was a fifty-pound sack of flour, twenty-five pounds of corn meal, twenty-five pounds of beans, five pounds of bacon, a five-pound pail of lard, fifteen pounds of sugar, three pounds of coffee, a sack of salt, a dozen cakes of soap, two half-pound cans of baking powder, some pepper, matches, nails, tacks, ammunition, a hand saw, ax, shovel, some wire, string, rope, a piece of canvas, and several cooking utensils and tin dishes.

"A pretty big pack, that," said Ned.

"Over a hundred and fifty pounds," replied Harry. "It gave Jenny all she could do to get it up here."

"Good Jenny," said Ned, patting her neck; "the mountain lions shan't eat her if I can help it."

Then the little beast, relieved of her load, set up such a braying that the forest echoed, and little birds flew away from the awful sound, while the boys added to the din with peals of laughter.

"Her throat is pretty dry," said Ned; "it squeaks worse than usual. Let her go and get a drink."

Pulling off the pack saddle, Ned turned the faithful beast loose. She at once scampered off to the brook, where she took a good drink, and then proceeded to roll over and over in the loose gravel, kicking up her heels in great glee, and emitting luxurious grunts and groans.

Soon the boys kindled the fire and prepared supper, which was eaten with great relish, Harry telling his brothers of the trip to Buena Vista. Soon after supper they retired to their beds, full of plans for the morrow.

Next morning the camp was a busy place. The boys were astir soon after daylight. Ben prepared breakfast, while Ned and Harry brought wood and water and attended to stowing away the provisions. The flour, meal, sugar, beans and bacon were all suspended with wires from the branches of a pine tree, so that they might be safe from the burro, ants, squirrels, or other animals.

"After breakfast, which consisted of flapjacks, bacon and coffee, Ben took the shotgun and started out to get some game for dinner. Ned and Harry set to work making a table and some rustic seats, under a pine tree. The table was built so that it encircled the tree, and three portable stools, or chairs without backs, were made, all of saplings. Afterwards Harry made cushions of some pieces of gunnysacking, filling them with pine needles, and fastening them onto the seats of the chairs. This work took up the entire forenoon.

About ten o'clock Ben returned to camp, having tramped two or three miles, and secured four squirrels and a mountain quail. These were all stewed together in a pot, and, with flapjacks and cold water, made a most welcome dinner for the hungry boys. The meal was eaten from the new table, the top of which, being made of short pieces of sapling, was none too smooth for the tin plates to rest upon.

After dinner the boys sat in the shade and discussed plans for a more permanent shelter. The rude tent, or lodge, which they had erected would be sufficient protection in the summer months, when no rain falls; but they knew that, if they were to remain here during the winter, they would need a more weather-proof habitation.

"I think we shall want to stay here all winter, don't you?" said Ben.

"Of course," replied Ned; and Harry added, "I'd far rather live here, all the time, than in town."

"Well," said Ben, "what kind of a house could we build? Anyone can make a house with lumber; but to build a house without lumber would puzzle the average carpenter, I guess."

"The Indians used to live here, didn't they?" asked Harry.

"I suppose so," replied Ben.

"Well, what kind of houses did they live in?"

"That I do not know," replied Ben; "but they certainly were not built of lumber. Suppose we set our wits to work on this problem. Ned, what have you to suggest?"

"Well," replied Ned, "we might build a log house. We have an ax, and there are plenty of trees here."

"How should we roof it and make it rain-proof?" asked Ben.

"That's a problem, certainly," exclaimed Ned.

"I say," said Harry, "why couldn't we make a thatched roof?"

"What should we thatch it with?" asked Ben.

"Well, there's long grass in the cañons, and I saw wild barley growing over on the other ridge. It wouldn't take us very long to gather enough for a roof."

"We might make a lodge of poles and canvas," suggested Ned; "that would be easier, and good for this mild climate."

"Yes," said Harry, "but canvas comes from civilization, and costs money. I should rather build a house of the materials we find right here."

"We could use burlap instead of canvas, and could get enough old gunnysacks for the purpose at a small cost," said Ben; "but I feel as Harry does about building a house out of nature's own materials. We have plenty of time, and we need exercise. I think it would be fine to build us a lodge of logs, and thatch it with grass and wild barley."

"That would suit me all right," said Ned. "Let's decide on it now and start right in."

"Agreed," said Harry; and Ben added his vote in the affirmative.

Then the boys eagerly discussed the question of size and location, with the result that Ned and Harry began work that very afternoon, Ben helping with suggestions. A location was selected on the mountainside not far from their temporary camp, and about two hundred feet from the brook.

Ned began digging to level the ground, making the dirt fly, while Harry chopped down some small trees for logs. Ben was not able to do much, but helped in trimming the fallen trees with a hatchet. So full of enthusiasm were the boys for their new project that the sun was sinking behind the western mountain summits before they thought of their supper. A hasty pudding of corn meal, eaten with a little sugar, was enough for them; and after an hour around the camp fire they retired for the night, well satisfied with their afternoon's work. Jenny, their burro, came and lay down a few feet from the tent. No mountain lion disturbed their slumbers, and the boys slept soundly until daybreak.

(To be continued.)

THE DEAREST GIRL.

My gran'ma is the dearest girl!
If you should see her once
I'm sure you could agree with me,
An' not be called a dunce.
She has the softest, smilest eyes,
An' wavy "iron gray" hair.
"She has a lady's gentle ways"—
(I'm quotin' Dinah Fair.)

But don't you think she's silly soft,
An' spoils me half to death;
For when she thinks my ways are wrong,
I fairly hold my breath.
Till gran'ma's through her talk with me;
It almost makes me ill.
To know the wicked boy I am—
An' yet—she loves me still!

She makes me dogs an' cats an' men
Right out of cookie dough;
An' says when pa is scoldin' me—
"Now he'll be good, I know;"
An' I get 'shamed, an' think I will,
I'll try, an' try, an' try,
For it would be an awful thing
To make my gran'ma lie!

LEWIS CORES.

A WEST AFRICAN MARKET DAY.

In northern Nigeria, there is very general prosperity, due mainly to the Hausa's undeniable industry in commercial pursuits. Accounts of a market day in the town of Zaria are very interesting. At least 10,000 people were crowded together in a huge square and its neighboring streets, so that it was only with difficulty a horse and rider moved at all. Everything appeared to be systematically arranged, separate areas being located, under head market men (who also collect a tax from merchants,) for produce of cotton, cloth, gutta percha (very little rubber,) hides, leather work, ivory, ostrich feathers, indigo and fiber; for food stuffs of various cereals, such as Indian corn, Guinea corn, millet, rice, barley, vegetables—such as onions, pumpkins, ground nuts (the so-called monkey nut,) yams and sweet potatoes—along with fresh and sour milk, butter, shea nut butter, dried and fresh meat; while the live stock market was well represented by fowls, turkeys, goats, sheep, cattle, horses and donkeys, even a solitary camel being present. Cowrie shells (and occasionally Maria Teresa dollars) are used as a standard of value. A magnificent war horse was paraded for sale at 2,500,000 cowries, our equivalent being about £40 to £50. Useful mounts can, however, be obtained from anything over £10. Along with the above-mentioned principal articles are also found the kola nut, a most highly prized luxury, coming, as it does, over a thousand miles from the hinterlands of the gold coast and Ashanti; antimony (for dyeing eyelids,) tin and iron represent the metals; salt and natron from Lake Chad, besides articles of foreign import, which are of infinitesimal value compared to the natural produce, and mainly consist of copper wire, cloth, knives, sword blades, razors, needles, beads, etc.—[London Magazine of Commerce.

IT IS NOW DISTILLED.

As nearly as possible 8000 gallons of fresh water are used in a large battleship daily. About two-thirds of this is taken up by the boilers, and the remainder is used for drinking, washing, cooking, etc. When the store which she has taken out with her from port has been used, a vessel has to depend upon her evaporators for further supplies. Every modern warship is fitted with evaporating machinery to distill the sea water.

In certain parts of Africa it is considered a mark of disrespect to bury the dead out of doors. Only slaves are treated in so unceremonious a fashion. The honored dead are buried beneath the floor of the house.



Studies for the Young. By Gussie Packard DuBois.

THE WINGED VICTORY.

WHY IT WAS MADE, HOW LOST, AND HOW FOUND AND RESTORED.

If you will look on your map of the Grecian Archipelago, and look sharp, you will find a wee dot of an island marked Samothrace; the usual modern name is just Thrace. It is not much of an island, being only some eight miles long, and six miles wide. It is not of any commercial importance, and never was in any part of its history, and yet, without a doubt, it was at one time one of the most famous places in the known world.

In ancient times, just as in modern times, the needs and desires of men drew them into clans and guilds, many of them secret, many of them powerful. Belonging to them were all classes of society, rich and poor, exalted and humble, wise and simple, learned and unlearned. There were gods and goddesses without number, presiding over every craft and every element of nature, the heavens above, and the earth beneath, the waters, and the creatures of the sea. One of these great orders had its headquarters in Samothrace. We know little beyond its name, Kaberoi; so little is known of it that even its name is obscure. But not obscure is the fact that it was at the height of its glory as a society about 350 years before the Christian era.

It was an order into which only nobles, princes, rulers and those noted in art, war, religion, learning, and wealth

is no record; only the fact remains that the ruin was made so complete that for centuries the island was wholly given over to solitude. Not a human being lived there, and no one visited its shores.

After a long time it was found out that those broken statues, those bits of columns and walls, exquisite creations, all ruined beyond repair, were good for something; they could be used for lime. Then the island slowly became populated again with poor, ignorant Greek lime-burners. None of the temples were very large, and the lime-burners added to their toil another source of income. The segments or pieces of the columns made excellent lawn rollers, and to their use for this purpose we owe the discovery of the Winged Victory, for they caught the eye of those who saw their beauty, and came to the conclusion that there must be others where these came from, and perhaps even rarer treasures of art and architecture. So they got together and formed exploring parties to Samothrace.

The island is a part of the Turkish empire, and no nation is so grudging in permitting parties to explore in its domain. Ordinarily one must give to the empire all that is found, the finder being allowed to take away only copies. Most of the parties found nothing of value. Indeed, so broken and scattered were the ruins that it was rarely possible to find anything of value complete. But, like gold mining, failure after failure seemed only to spur others to new trials.

In the year 1863 a gentleman by the name of Cham-

boxed up the 116 pieces of marble, and sent it to Paris.

When the directors of the museum at the opened the cases, spread out the stained, almost less stones, and examined them, they made way the thought of what they had cost, and piled them in a dark corner of the basement. There they lay several years; then some one reading the memoirs of Champoiseau, brought them up, washed them of grime, and earth stains of centuries of burial, and then together with iron bands, the figure was placed in an obscure corner, really little valued by the authorities. There it stood in the dim light, unnoticed.

At length the common people began to see it, and to talk about it. Then artists began to buy it, and presently to rave over it; such a strong, pure, such perfect handling of drapery in a high action chiseled into solid repose had never been seen. So the authorities brought it out of its dark and set it at the head of one of the main stairways, and it would have a good light. They went to much labor and expense to restore it, as nearly as could to its original appearance by carefully filling cracks between the pieces, smoothing over the where bits were missing altogether, and fastening on permanently. There it stood, admired by, and derided at, by thousands of people every day.

And now comes a strange part of its history. At the time there had been no thought of anything but the form of a pedestal. It was generally believed it adorned some temple, but, beyond that, no one thought to think.

In the year 306 B. C. the fleet of Antigonus, a command of his son Demetrius gained a great victory over the fleet of Ptolemy, off the island of Samothrace. In honor of this event there were struck some coins, which are to be seen in the British Museum, and European collections. On one side of these coins is the figure of Neptune, but, what is of far more interest in connection with this article, the other side showed a figure of Fame, standing on the prow of a boat, blowing a trumpet. In one hand she carries a frame for the other a trumpet which she is holding to her lips.

One day a gentleman by the name of M. Champoiseau, looking at one of these coins in the Berlin Museum was familiar with the statue, and, as he looked, he flashed over him, "Were not both created to celebrate the same victory?"

He went to Paris; this occurred in 1879. Here many conversations with M. Champoiseau, and from him that, while digging where the statue was, he had found quite a number of peculiarly shaped fragments of marble, but, not attaching any importance to them, as they seemed shapeless, he had thrown them aside, as of no value.

Then he had a talk with the curator of the Louvre, and by him was sent to Samothrace to examine the discarded pieces. By good luck he found all, and with great care fitted them together, for the badly broken, and, as he had suspected, they formed the base on which the statue originally stood, and was seen in the picture. The picture is one that is seldom as most of the photographs in the market are those taken before the pedestal was in position. The photograph from which this reproduction was made was secured for that purpose from the curator of the Louvre in Paris, and was taken directly of the statue itself, and not, as many are, from plaster casts of this country.

The statue now stands at the head of a staircase, landing, one of the most favored places in the Louvre, the delight of the thousands who throng those halls, this very pedestal it stood more than three thousand years ago—how much more, we do not know.

Knowing as we do from history that Demetrius was an important member and patron of the secret order Kaberoi, having its headquarters at Samothrace, and won that noted victory in a naval battle, and that he was struck to celebrate it, we can see beyond a doubt that scholars are right in agreeing that both were for the same occasion.

The statue must have been erected, as was done as a thank offering at the altar of the mystical order, whose help he gave the credit of defeating the enemy. The coins copied the statue. Time may yet discover other statues in that pile of ruins on the little island so famous, now so deserted.

No attempt has been made to restore the statue, nor the feet. Easily knocked off, and easily replaced, they are probably lost forever, but, in spite of this, it fairly seems to thrill with life. It is severe and its splendid rhythm, and, through the folds of the blown drapery, shows the superb figure striding forward, proclaim and crown the victors. Her great wings, the air with impatience; indeed, taken all together, it is not in existence a statue in which rapid movement is so well shown in marble as in this.

Look at the picture, and you will see three things by the left knee. These were drilled to receive the double crosses on which were hung laurel wreaths which to crown the victors. Those great wings, that seem to thrill with life. That pose so eager, so full of life, how it puts courage into one! It is one of the creations of ancient art that satisfies people of every age. It is noble and chaste. Just to sit down and look at it quietly when one is discouraged and weary, when life and inspiration, and, maimed, disfigured, and mutilated that it would seem to have no real life in it, yet, like the Parthenon, its very ruins speak to



THE WINGED VICTORY AS IT APPEARS IN THE LOUVRE.

were admitted. With such persons in its ranks, it could but be popular, and powerful.

It is on record that one of the greatest rulers of the time, Demetrius, was a devoted and active member, and when in the course of events he gained a great naval victory over Ptolemy, one of his enemies, in gratitude he erected a statue at Samothrace to commemorate the victory. And here the first history of the Winged Victory begins.

By no means was this the first offering of that kind erected on this little island, nor is it likely that it was the last. Excepting one place only, the city of Athens, nowhere was so much wealth used to make beautiful temples and statues as here; and, sad to say, at no place has their destruction been so brutally complete. Its little valleys, its hillsides and summits were adorned with the rarest and most expensive objects of the architects' and sculptors' skill. So far as we know, every one of these has perished. The reason for this we do not know with any degree of certainty. The Kabiri was a secret society, a heathen order. About that time the rising sun of Christianity began to appear. Whether the destruction of its beautiful temples, and the scattering of the order was decreed by the members themselves, or whether they were all killed and their altars destroyed by the Christians, or whether earthquake and volcano aided in their destruction, there

poiseau, who was at that time French Consul at Adrianople, obtained permission from the Turkish government and means from the authorities at the Museum of the Louvre, at Paris, to dig among the ruins, and the permit was very unusual in that it allowed him to keep all that he found of value for the museums of France. Remembering the failures of previous explorers, the Turks evidently thought it was but a cheap favor that they were granting him. For several weeks the workmen uncovered nothing that he thought worth saving. One day, strolling among his laborers, discouraged, his money nearly gone, just about ready to give up and go away, he kicked over a fragment of marble that was shaped like a part of a human body. Much excited, he kept on uncovering it, scraping away the dirt with his hands, and finding other fragments, till he had brought to light eighty pieces that seemed to belong to one another. They were so broken and disjoined that they would not build up into an erect figure, so he laid them along the ground, and thus completed the figure as well as he could. It was seen that something was set into the figure in the back, just below the shoulders. M. Champoiseau thought of wings, and further digging brought to light two wings, each in eighteen pieces. He spent some time longer in the island, then

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OUR BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE.

to give to know the sculptor's name; but it is the darkness of centuries gone.
The reproductions of this masterpiece are not expensive, but let me say that it is much better to get a photograph than to get a cast less than five feet in size that it is disappointing. Place it high in a room, on a platform or pedestal, as the statue would be looked at from below, and so the wings will show.

THE HOME OF THE STATUE.

IS SAMOTHRAE OF INTEREST TO TEACHERS AND STUDENTS.

It is like a great mountain, more than a mile across and flowers run down to the very sea; it is a wonderful profusion. Nothing can exceed the beauty of its precipices nor the wild luxuriance of its vegetation.
The ancient city was on the seashore; now the village—its ruins, is as far withdrawn as possible from the sea. The fall of the old civilization, all the coast and island sea were devastated by pirates, so that there are no buildings except recent ones, and these are in the recesses of the mountains.
An hour and a half from the modern village are the ruins of the temples. Two French explorers spent six months excavating, and the result was a careful measurement of two of the temples, and the ruins of others. These ruins, together with others yet to be discovered, and a Cyclopean wall lie close together on the shore of the island. The island was long a place of interest to Greeks and Romans, and these Cyclopean ruins are supposed to be the ruins of the ancient sanctuary at the mouth of a deep gorge, to them, literature to the underworld. There were three great temples spanned with bridges, and uniting in these high, grand, mountain sides, and overlooking the sea were three lines of buildings, and at the central line the sanctuary.

"At least I am glad it was not in imperinence, because I merely remarked that she had no dolls like other children, that she answered so strangely," he said, austere, and took his departure.

Later in the day Father Estaban paced the weedy walks of the ancient burying ground, in his course toward the Ybarra tomb. His thoughts were? Quien sabe! Priestly and unworlly no doubt, and he scarcely raised his head.

Suddenly something red fluttered under his gaze. He bent down hastily and examined it. Certainly there was no mistake! About the neck of a marble cherub was tied a four-in-hand red necktie! The effect was ludicrous in the extreme, but Father Estaban looked up in horror. Then he gave a start of amazement, as a spirited ejaculation escaped him; and surely the sight that met his gaze was an odd one.

That secluded corner of the old graveyard was a veritable nosegay of color, and the details of the prismatic display were absorbing interest. All the marble figures



within a radius of fifty feet were decorated; twin lambs were, each, a straw hat, badly battered, which gave them an appearance rakishly inconsistent with their supposedly meek and lowly natures; an angel, weather beaten and dirty, wore a blue "mother-hubbard" wrapper, to the utter obliteration of her more classic robes; a shirtwaist fluttered frivolously on a kneeling cherub; a marble maiden, leaning pensively on her harp, was encased in an old mackintosh surmounted by a bicycle cap; and an archangel intently read a book in the shadow of a bright green sunshade, lashed securely to him with a frayed bit of baling rope. But the most complete achievement of all—the figure on which had been lavished the most attention, and whose toilet was most complete, probably because, on account of its attitude, its petrified limbs were more easily clothed—was that of a child with arms outspread, bearing aloft in one hand a torch. This was completely dressed in child's clothing, even to shoes and

stockings (the soles were cunningly cut out) and bore a striking resemblance to a worldly and fleshly youngster enjoying itself at a Fourth of July celebration!

The horrified Father Estaban tore the desecrating garments off as fast as his trembling fingers would permit. He threw them into a little heap, and walked swiftly out, eager to learn from the neighbors, if possible, who had committed the outrage. But no one knew. Then he decided to go back and burn the garments. He was hastening to the spot where they lay, when he heard a faint human sound—a sob!

He stopped. A voice, a sweet, plaintive, childish voice, was saying:

"Oh, cara mia, dear St. Cecilia child, did they take your pretty dress off? And you, my darling St. Martha, what did they do to you? My sweet lambs, you will be cold—no? For soon it will rain! Oh-h-h!" The voice broke in a wailing sob.

Father Estaban took a step forward. Leaning face against the hard marble sides of the twin lambs, her soft little arms about their necks, and her cheeks caressing their unyielding heads, was Pastora.

Presently she ceased weeping, and sat down on a fallen tombstone, elbow on knee, eyes gazing into space, and the sweetest look of resignation, under the tears, on her round, cherubic face.

"Well, darling St. Andrew," she mused, addressing the archangel (who was the tallest of her strange children, and the presence of whose costume could only be explained by an ancient bit of ladder that lay by his side)—"darling child, Father Estaban, who is very, very good, says we must endure hardships. So dear, you'll overlook the rude wickedness of the tramp who stole your clothes, won't you? Maybe he needed them—"

Next moment, glancing up at St. Cecilia, and catching sight of her classically-draped figure, she cried:

"But, Oh, Cecilia, just look at Heaven!"

In her grief and preoccupation, the child had not noted Father Estaban, and now he quietly stepped behind a moss-grown sepulchre, as, one by one, she sorrowfully patted and caressed her petrified children.

All at once she caught sight of the heap of clothing. Clapping her hands, she dashed toward it.

At the same instant, a frowny head looked up from beyond a mound, and a voice called, "Hey!"

Pastora stood transfixed with terror. The tramp was indeed there.

Then a divine light beamed from the dark eyes (the faint resemblance of an old picture of the child crossed the priest's mind as he looked) and Pastora held out the beloved "doll clothes" to the now erect tramp.

"You may have them," she said sweetly. "I think you have need of them, you know—the overcoat—"

"Aw, right," said the tramp, snatching the garment, and was off before the amazed priest could halt him.

The next moment Father Estaban stepped from his hiding place. The child gave a little cry.

"Father!" she exclaimed.

He turned, scowling, but his throat was twitching in a sob.

Then she drew up, a sweet dignity and mysterious condescension in her childish figure.

"But—you must be very good here," she said, "for this, you know, is heaven! And these—are my dolls!"

"And you?" he asked.

"Why, I—I'm the little mother of heaven!"

He took her firmly but with unthought gentleness by the hand, and bent over her gravely.

"Here, child, you must come home. This is no place for you. Promise you will not come again!"

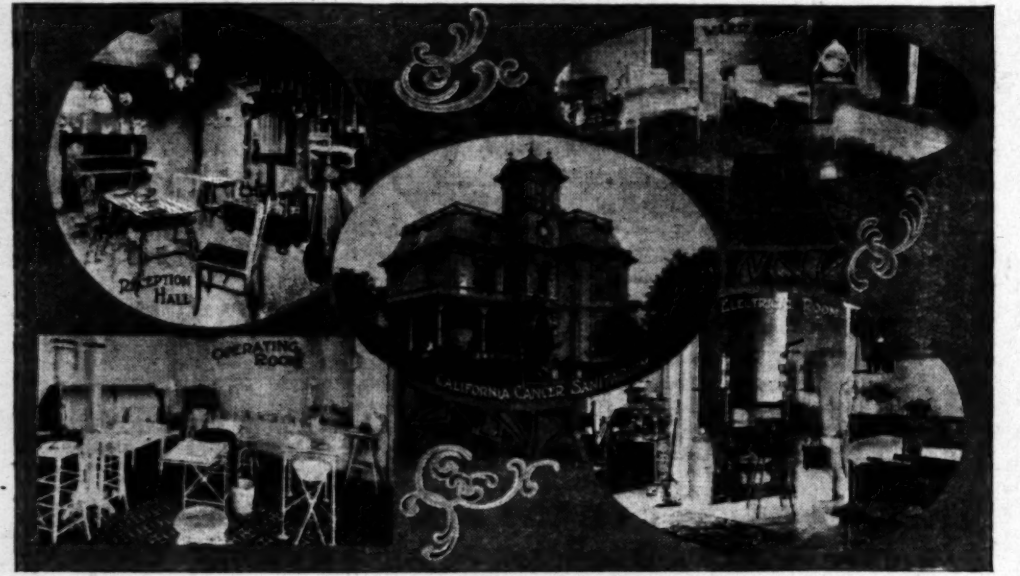
Her lip trembled. She looked wistfully back at her beloved "dolls," then up at Father Estaban. He was a priest. She promised. GRACE KINGSLEY.

LITTLE MOTHER OF HEAVEN.

THE FANCY OF A CHILD THAT CLOTHED COLD MARBLE.

By a Special Contributor.

"gentle doll in heaven!" announced the tiny Pastora.
"What means the child?" asked Father Estaban, wondering his hands on the child's dark head, as he bent her eyes to his.
"I was making a pastoral call on the Estudios, in Sonoratown in one of those quaint little houses, the prevailing color of those pink-white outer walls being diversified by mauve, pink and yellow, the result of the peeling off of one stratum after another of the many and diversely-colored coats of which they have been subjected in the last fifty years. I know not," answered the child's grandsire, "of the spirit. 'Often she points to the east—' as you heard her but now: 'I have many children,' she says 'children' in heaven! Mayhap Pastora was born. The others for whom she longed were not come," he added in vague modesty.
"Pastora, though charitable of alms, was severe



The above illustration shows the building and some of the rooms of the California Cancer Sanitarium, an institution recently established at 2205 San Pedro St., Los Angeles, by Drs. B. O. Webb, A. B. Newkirk and William Dodge, three well known physicians and surgeons, all of whom have practiced their profession in this city for over fifteen years.

Owing to the rapid increase of cancerous affections (which in some sections of the globe is four times greater than the increase in population), they being so extremely fatal, their treatment so little understood and reluctantly undertaken by many of the profession, and the fact that there has been up to this time no hospital on the Pacific Coast for the exclusive treatment of cancer and skin diseases, this institution has been established.

The Sanitarium has large sunny private rooms, and wards. Is fully equipped, with all modern appliances for the study and scientific treatment of this class of diseases, with its biological laboratory, aseptic surgery (operating room), electrical room, with X ray, high frequency electric machines, violet ray, etc.

It has its trained nurses, and is conducted as a first-class hospital where any qualified physician may treat or operate on his cancer patients and have full charge of them.

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XXIII YEAR.

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267-280	267-280
281-294	281-294
295-308	295-308
309-322	309-322
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393-406	393-406
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421-434	421-434
435-448	435-448
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631-644	631-644
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659-672	659-672
673-686	673-686
687-700	687-700
701-714	701-714
715-728	715-728
729-742	729-742
743-756	743-756
757-770	757-770
771-784	771-784
785-798	785-798
799-812	799-812
813-826	813-826
827-840	827-840
841-854	841-854
855-868	855-868
869-882	869-882
883-896	883-896
897-910	897-910
911-924	911-924
925-938	925-938
939-952	939-952
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967-980	967-980
981-994	981-994
995-1008	995-1008

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50c credit.

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Storage Co.

Purities is invariably 50c.

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SPECIAL NOTICES

ENGLISH STEAM DYE WORKS

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Finers

WANTED—Agents and Collectors.

WANTED—A SALESMAN TO GO ON ROAD with a large stock of new suits and frames for enlarged pictures, good prices. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WE PAY SAT A WEEK AND EX-tra men with rigs to introduce poultry and other goods. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—AN AGENT IN EVERY TOWN to sell a large stock of new suits and frames for enlarged pictures, good prices. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SOLICITORS TO take orders to business and other work. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—PARTIES OF UPRIGHT CHAR-acter to sell a large stock of new suits and frames for enlarged pictures, good prices. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—AGENTS MAKE \$50 PER WEEK in the sales of a large stock of new suits and frames for enlarged pictures, good prices. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—CANDIDATE FOR TAILORING in the sales of a large stock of new suits and frames for enlarged pictures, good prices. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—Partners.

WANTED—A WHOLESALE PROVISION dealer to sell a large stock of new suits and frames for enlarged pictures, good prices. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—A CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER to build a large stock of new suits and frames for enlarged pictures, good prices. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—STATE BUSINESSMEN; ESTABLISHED in the sales of a large stock of new suits and frames for enlarged pictures, good prices. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—ED-ALL INTEREST IN MANUFACTURING business; has an exclusive right in the sales of a large stock of new suits and frames for enlarged pictures, good prices. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH \$100 TO MAN-age and operate advertising machine; has an exclusive right in the sales of a large stock of new suits and frames for enlarged pictures, good prices. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—A WORTHY AND CAPABLE person to invent to take charge of a large stock of new suits and frames for enlarged pictures, good prices. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—OUR SPECIALTY IN HANDLING business partnerships for sale as well as in the sales of a large stock of new suits and frames for enlarged pictures, good prices. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—TWO DIRECTORS; INCORPOR-ated in the sales of a large stock of new suits and frames for enlarged pictures, good prices. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH \$100 FOR 1/2 in the sales of a large stock of new suits and frames for enlarged pictures, good prices. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—PARTNER TO GO ON THE road to sell a large stock of new suits and frames for enlarged pictures, good prices. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—PARTNER IN MUSIC PUBLIS-hing; profits immense; \$100,000 in the sales of a large stock of new suits and frames for enlarged pictures, good prices. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—PARTNER FOR HALF INTER-est in the sales of a large stock of new suits and frames for enlarged pictures, good prices. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—LADY PARTNER IN A FIRST class restaurant, references made. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—PARTNER IN REAL ESTATE business; has an exclusive right in the sales of a large stock of new suits and frames for enlarged pictures, good prices. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN OLD-ESTAB-lished business; has an exclusive right in the sales of a large stock of new suits and frames for enlarged pictures, good prices. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—AN UNNUMBERED PART-ner in the sales of a large stock of new suits and frames for enlarged pictures, good prices. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—PARTNER FOR RAISING turkeys and flowers; 5-room place fenced; in city limits; \$100 in the sales of a large stock of new suits and frames for enlarged pictures, good prices. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH \$100 CASH in the sales of a large stock of new suits and frames for enlarged pictures, good prices. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH A FEW HUN-dreds in the sales of a large stock of new suits and frames for enlarged pictures, good prices. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH \$50 ESTAB-lished business; has an exclusive right in the sales of a large stock of new suits and frames for enlarged pictures, good prices. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—A MAN IN A GOOD PAYING business to buy out one partner on account of ill health. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—PARTNER ACTIVE OR SILENT in the sales of a large stock of new suits and frames for enlarged pictures, good prices. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—PARTNER FOR HALF INTER-esting plan, netting \$500 monthly. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—PARTNER TO GO PROSPER-ity that can pay his own expenses. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—PARTNER IN A FIRM-CLAM to invest from \$100 up. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—A PARTNER TO ENGAGE IN business with \$100. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—CITY DIRECTORY, 1902 SEC-ond edition cheap. Address BOX 11, C. city.

WANTED—Rooms with Board.

WANTED—BOARD, ROOM AND CARE FOR a man with a horse. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—ROOMS AND BOARD WITH OC-cupancy in mountains for a person, horse and baggage. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH RE-sources to exchange services for a room and board. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD FOR A man with a horse. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—ROOMS AND BOARD FOR A man with a horse. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF resources to exchange services for a room and board. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED room and board for a man with a horse. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—MARRIED GENTLEMAN with a horse. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—COMPETENT TEACHER OF piano and organ. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

WANTED—GOOD HOME WITH MOTHER and two boys, age 10 and 12, and a dog. Address: 1314 Temple St., 11 A.M. at 1314 Temple St.

Liners

WANTED—

WANTED - AGENTS AND COLLECTORS.
 WANTED - AGENTS TO GO ON ROAD
 frames for enlarged picture, good
 11 a.m. at 1914 TEMPLE ST.

WANTED - WE PAY \$2 A WEEK AND EXPENSES
 to men with rigs to introduce picture
 frames with contract. IMPERIAL
 CO. Dist. 64, Parsons, Kan.

WANTED - AN AMBUSH, can make from \$20 to
 \$500 weekly. nothing to sell. Address T.

WANTED - FIRST-CLASS SOLICITORS
 to new article. Write to
 call to HAYDON BLDG., re-
 sponse and bring this.

WANTED - AGENTS OF UPRIGHT CHAR-
 acter to represent us, salary \$2 paid weekly
 plus commission. Write to
 Canton, Chicago.

WANTED - AGENTS TO SELL LIKE SO
 the ALLAN fountain pens. Write for
 list and terms. ALLAN MFG. CO. of
 Springfield, Mass.

WANTED - CANNIBAL FOR TAILORING
 in SPRING, round 1

WANTED
 Partners.

WANTED - WHOLESALE PROVISION
 dealer with capital, secretary and office
 with good; factory manager with in-
 creased capital.

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WANTED
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WANTED—CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER with \$500; money secured by bond. Active man. A reference; I have a monopoly. Send money. Address C. P. R., box 18, Union Park, Cal. **W**

WANTED—PARTNER IN ESTABLISHED REAL ESTATE BUSINESS. GUARANTEED SALARY \$100 PER MONTH. A YEAR—\$1200. NO HALF INTEREST. ADDRESS B. JOE G. TIMES OFFICE. **W**

WANTED—SELF INTEREST IN MANUFACTURING or any other business. An exclusive franchise. I am one of the best men in the country. I have a monopoly. I can give you a thorough investigation. We insist on your attention. Address C. box 18, Union Park, Cal. **W**

PARTNER WITH \$1000 TO MAN-
operate advertising machine;
experience; willing to work;
will give control to right party;
no salary; advertising capital
capital. Address C, box 19,
CITY.

WORTHY AND CAPABLE
looking \$1000 to invest to take charge
of business; willing to work; local ad-
vertiser; state age, extent and kind of
work; no salary. Address F, box 19,
CITY.

OUR SPECIALTY IS HANDLING
business partnerships for buy-
ers and sellers; we do it all as well as
men with business ability and money
and not time ready. Write

TWO DIRECTORS; INCORPOR-
ated; \$1000; 100 shares; 100 shares
small; profits will not be less than
10% per year. Address H, box 5, TIME
CITY.

PARTNER WITH \$1000 FOR

WANTED—PARTNER TO GO ON THE following to invest about \$800; handle all the business; no experience necessary; address G, box 4, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—PARTNER IN MUSIC PUBLISHING: profits income; \$50,000 made every 10 months; \$100,000 required; the world for a partner; call 3-4444.

WANTED—PARTNER FOR HALF INTEREST in my fruit, grocery, candy store, at Cambridge, Mass. Call 3-4444.

WANTED—LADY PARTNER IN A FIRST CLASS restaurant. No agents. Call 385 S. MAIN ST.

WANTED—PARTNER IN REAL ESTATE who has more than I care to do alone. Call 3-4444. No elaborate parties please apply. Call 3-4444.

MAN OR WOMAN WITH \$5000
has interest in a good, substantial
business located on the corner of F. O.
and Beach, CAL.
Interested parties should call
J. C. SHARPER in OCEAN-
VIEW, CAL. 10-1000. This
is able to handle office. Address
above.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH \$1000 FOR
developing proposition that is sure the
best money ever made. Address J. J.
McGraw, 10-1000, Broadway.

WANT AN UNCOMMITTED PARTNER
with \$1000 for a business that is
profit assured. Address E. E.
General Delivery.

WANTED—PARTNER FOR RAISING
hens and turkeys and growers; 6-room
place fenced; in city limits. 1813 E.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH \$1000 CAL.
has man in office required; good monthly
income. Address F. box 5, TIMES
OFFICE.

WANTED—ALL THE
RAIL
MANAGERS
WANTED
flat, three
rooms, in
state prison
WANTED
flat, three
rooms, in
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B. TIMES OFFICE	T
A—PARTNER TO ENGAGE IN BUSINESS.	
A man from America desires	
B. TIMES OFFICE	T
CITY DIRECTORY, 1906. Sec-	
ond-hand for cheap. Address BOX	
city.	
WANTED—	
Rooms with Board.	
BOARD, ROOM AND CARE FOR	
one who has little money; the principal care is to find	
work; no trouble observing; can	
be reached at night. Address C.	
OFFICE.	
A. A. THOROUGH BUSINESS	
man invest in some thing	
which has merit, commercial	
and look into it. Address C.	
no agents. Address C. box	
ROOMS AND BOARD WITH CO-	
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WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN OF
experience for back room and board. Address
H. J. TIMERS OFFICE.

WANTED—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED
rooms, 2 or 3 bedrooms, for rent; and room
board, \$10 a week. Luncheon not up-
per. WEST ST.

—MARRIED GENTLEMAN
wishes to share his home with a lady. He is a
business man with dinner, \$12.00 a
week. Address Boarder O. box 21, CHICAGO.

—TRUSTY, COMPETENT TEACHER OF
piano and violin will exchange lessons for
any piano suite. Vocalist. 1807 S.

—THE GOOD HOME WITH MOTHER—
for two boys, ages 10 and 12;
Address H. box 2, CHICAGO.

WANTED—
to see upper
Address Dr.
and large
cash and
a SUCCESSION

WANTED—O
if price is

WANTED—
for the
more than
STOCK.

TO LET—

Liners

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES— Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

TO LET—"THE FREMONT," CANAL
 AVENUE. The business center of growing
 Fremont, California, is now available for
 able for first-class boarding or room
 house; also store front. For freight,
 call 241-1111. **P. R. RAY**, owner,
 premises, next door to postoffice.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN
 well established, profitable and casual
 office well furnished, call 331.
 Property: reasonable. Call **331 BRAD-
 BLDG.**

FOR SALE—BIG SOUND HOME FOR
 swimmer and trout. In fact; hard
 use for him, so far him cheap. **331
 PICO ST.**

AY. FEBRUARY 7, 1904.

Liners	STOCKS
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[illegible]

ON THE WAY

PORT SAN PEDRO, L.
ARRIVED—SATURDAY
Steamer Greenwood, from
Albion via Ventura.
Schooner Hays, Brown, Cal.
from Astoria.
Schooner Bertie Mine,
days from Bureka.

SAILED—SATURDAY
Schooner F. A. Redford,
Tacoma, in ballast.
Schooner Winslow, Capt.
Townsend, in ballast.
Schooner Bannock, Capt.
Blaikely in ballast.

LIST OF VESSELS
SATURDAY, 9th
Steamer Greenwood, South
Steamer San Gabriel, Wash.
Steamer Melville Dolan, Wash.
L. wharf.
Schooner Hays, Brown, Cal.
Barkentine Charles F. Zane,
L. Co wharf.
Schooner Fairbanks, S. Cal.
Schooner Admiral, S. Cal.
Schooner Matrose, (Sants) P.

Schooner Coquille, Stanton
James H. Brown,
Schooner Meteor, S. F. L.
Schooner Ivesco, Outer Main
Schooner Lucy, Keweenaw
Schooner Louise, Keweenaw
Schooner Expansion, K.
wharf.
Schooner A. F. Coats, Main
Schooner Bertie, Main.
wharf.

DUE AT THIS
Steamer Cocos Bay, from Ma
way ports.
Steamer Homer, from Co
Brooklyn, from Pa
Francisco.
Steamer Sampa, from Cass
Steamer Pasadena, from
Steamer W. M. Kruger, from
Francisco.
Schooner Maria E. Smith, from
Steamer Marion, from Albu
Schooner W. A. Smith, from
Steamer Chesham, from San
Schooner Althea, McDonough

Schooler Radio from Union

SCHEDULED FOR THE

Steamer Robert Dollar, San Francisco
Steamer Centralia, Gray's Harbor
Steamer San Juan, San Juan, Peru
Steamer Santa Barbara, San Francisco
Steamer Santa Monica, San Francisco
Steamer Charles Nelson, San Francisco
Barb Hesper, Tacoma, Wash.
Barb Hesper, Tacoma, Wash.
Barkentine Adenda, Seattle
Barkentine Arago, Williamsport
Barkentine J. M. Griffin, Seattle
Barkentine W. L. Griffin, Seattle
Barkentine Quikstep, Seattle
Barkentine Katie Fitching, Seattle
Barkentine John Palmer, Seattle
Schooner Comet, Aberdeen
Schooner Spokan, Port of Call
Schooner Columbia, Seattle
Schooner Robert Seale, Seattle
Schooner Ruth E. Godfrey, Seattle
Schooner Zampa, Astoria
Schooner William Benton, Seattle
Schooner Balboa, Winlock

Schooner William A. Adams,
Schooner Sealift, Seattle.
Schooner Excelsior, South
Schooner Frank W. Howe,
Emma Utter, Alsea.
Schooner Taurus, Tacoma.
Schooner Camano, Port Ga.
Schooner Luson, Tacoma.
Schooner Espada, Aberdeen.
Schooner Spide Plummer, San
Schooner Sagar, Seattle.
Schooner A. M. Campbell,
Schooner Dauntless, Gray's
Schooner Erie, Ballard.
Schooner J. M. Brown, San
Schooner Little Beauty, San
Schooner Mary Dodge, Bore
Schooner Resolute, Fairhaven.
Schooner S. T. Alexander, Vi

The steamer *Hermes* makes
trips to Santa Catalina Island at

TO LEAVE—SUNDAY,
Steamer Melville Dollar, Co
San Francisco
MONDAY, Feb. 8.—Steamer
Nicholson, for San Francisco

TUESDAY, Feb. 9.—Steam
Capt. Hamilton, for Esquimaux.
FRIDAY, Feb. 12.—Steam
Capt. Alberts, for Bay of
ports.
MOVEMENT OF "MOOSE"
ARRIVED—SATURDAY
Launch Vittoria, Capt. Pe-
port.
Launch Fashion from Long
SAILED
Launch Fashion for Pe-
hams.
Launch Bell, Capt. Evans
and.

TIDE TABLE FOR

Sunday,	Feb. 7.....
Monday,	" 8.....
Tuesday,	" 9.....
Wednesday,	" 10.....

Friday, " 12.....
Saturday, " 13.....

PORT IT
ALONG THE WATER

WEATHER: Clear at 4 p.m.;
east, velocity 12 miles.

The schooner Bertie left last night with a lumber cargo, sails, loaded at Eureka, scheduled for Berendo, on account of rough weather. The Bertie Miner spoke for Casco de Victoria, H. C. and was off San Francisco.

The steamer Glenwood left last night with 150,000 feet of fir. The lumber company of which her cargo was discharged has no denials.

The passenger and freight sailed yesterday from San Pedro and way ports with chandise consigned to the Port.

band of the steamer *Oving* E. L. Stark. The bark encased, *Stark*, bark master; bark *W. R. Flint*, master; schooner *Frank* L. sen, master; schooner *Corn*, master.

The schooner *Winslow* is her lumber cargo and sails for Port Townsend for the barkentine *Ward*, from there with a full consigned to wholesalers.

The bark *Hayden Brown* is noon and is anchored in with mail cargo, for Victoria and consigned to local.

The schooner *Bainbridge* is her lumber cargo and sails for Blakely to reload.

The schooner *Ward* is Olympia, San Pedro; steamers.

Ballad—Steamer *Sama*, of TACOMA, Feb. &—Sailed step, San Pedro.

**Warrant Issued Late Last
This Morning on Charge
Accused of Embezzlement**

Alexander H. Beal, 34, was arrested at 1 o'clock in a rooming-house at the streets by Detectives James Quinn, on a charge of embezzlement. The warrant for arrest was made last night by Justice Austin. The complaint representing the defendant was about to be filed. The complaint was sworn to by Eddy, who conducts a business.

The complaint alleges that Beal had embezzled about \$140 for Eddy, and was to return the money. When

told Eddy to get it
Boal asserts that he
partners in business, and
right to retain the money.
dy's assertion that he
stated salary of \$450 per
concern.

At Indianapolis, Mrs.
Barrett addressed the
of Women in the Inter-
ence Crittenden Home-
cue of Young Women
ter from President
ing the work

to their homes, usually at
one of the Associated Charities
organisation. The influx
this year appears to be greater than
any other. Dr. Frank L. Norgan,
President of the County Hospital,
stated yesterday:

ANY TURNED AWAY.

The question is a serious one and
needs unusual consideration. Not a
single applicant was turned away.
Applicants are, for if we ac-
cepted all who apply the county of Los

are then
complete
\$5000, and was
chain gang. A
ter which had
that neighbos
drained.

Last

"Come to town
threw the hoodlums
"No How?"
"Well, I was
being worth \$2
was better his
Cincinnati) Con-

gence.

City, Iowa. He is at home Kinney street.
Dudley has arrived from W. Mass. and is wintering at the home of his sister, Mrs. C. W. Kinney, at No. 114 Kinney street, near the corner of Main and Broadway.

LULU BURRIS entertained at the Athens Club at her home yesterday afternoon.
Miss Woodhead of Los Angeles was guest of Mrs. L. P. Johnson yesterday.
Ethel Weaver who has been friends in Delano several years, returned Wednesday.
Mary Smith is spending a few days at the home of her friends in Buena Park, Calif. and will return to her home in Los Angeles on Saturday.

Smith has sold his property and will leave next week for his home in California.
Taylor and family left for Taylor to take possession of his home at that place.
D. S. MANDESLY of Colorado, and Mrs. N. C. Taylor, of Los Angeles, have been a few days with their family at the home of Mrs. D. F. Crum of Buena Park, Calif. and will return to their home in Los Angeles on Saturday.

BELLE COWDREY of Los Angeles is a guest of the Misses at Hotel Whittier.
Mrs. E. J. Bailey of Los Angeles, entertained very pleasantly at her home, Walter Woodward of Los Angeles, and Mrs. D. S. Mandesly of Colorado, and Mrs. N. C. Taylor, of Los Angeles, and Mrs. D. F. Crum of Buena Park, Calif. and will return to their home in Los Angeles on Saturday.

Participants guessed what was in the costumes worn by Mrs. E. J. Bailey and Miss Mary L. Barr and son Walter Woodward, of Los Angeles, and Mrs. D. S. Mandesly of Colorado, and Mrs. N. C. Taylor, of Los Angeles, and Mrs. D. F. Crum of Buena Park, Calif. and will return to their home in Los Angeles on Saturday.

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Cravenette Coats
For rainy weather or dry. Tan and gray, made with three capes, full sleeves, fancy and plain collars, brass or plain buttons. Reduced from \$35.00 to \$25.00.

Striking Special Prices
Neckwear—Trimnings—Veilings—Ribbons

Embroideries
15c Edges, all on fine sheer cloth, hand machine embroidered edges—dainty patterns, from 4 to 12 inches wide. Regularly sold at 25c to 50c the yard. Sale price 15c.

Veilings
Tulle Veilings—all the new effects in black, white and black. Edges, all on fine sheer cloth, hand machine embroidered edges—dainty patterns, from 4 to 12 inches wide. Regularly sold at 25c to 50c the yard. Sale price 15c.

11-12 yd. Vels
Made Vels, 14 yards long, imported direct from Italy. They are at half price.

Stocks
A large assortment of the latest and most worn styles in fancy belt buckles and pins. From 75c to \$1.50 each. On sale at 50c.

Linens Under Priced
Still Greater Reductions on Broken Lines

First Floor—Left Aisle.
20x36 Hemmed Huck Towels, double warp, all plain white. Special Price 25c each.

20x36 Hemmed Huck Towels, extra heavy hotel towels. Special Price 12c each.

18x27 inch Hemstitched Tray Cloths, round thread linings. Special Price 25c each.

18x24 Figured Huck Bureau Scarfs, assorted patterns. Special Price 50c each.

BOSTON GROOMING STORE
239 South Broadway, Opposite City Hall, Los Angeles

We divide attention today between two features, either of which ought to bring you to the store this week.

Early Showing of New Goods
Reductions on Broken Lines
The new goods now arriving are an early hint of the styles for the coming season—the reduced prices are the lowest that have been made during the life of our Clearance Sale.

Some New Spring Suits
Styles and Colors and Combinations that Mirror the World's Advance Ideas for Next Spring

Light gray suit made with half fitted coat, stitched bands of cloth piped with black and white braid. Price \$25.00.

Mixed brown and white cloth suit, made with Eton jacket slashed seams, trimmed with set-in pieces of white broadcloth, piped with brown and white silk. Has gunmetal buttons and fancy braids. Price \$37.50.

Light gray mixed cloth suit, made with blouse and pretty shoulder capes. Trimmed with plain green cloth, gold and green braid and fancy buttons. Price \$30.00.

Anthera Silk Lining
Our stock of this now well established lining is larger than at any previous time. We are showing all of the spring shades, from the dark colorings to the most delicate, and should be pleased to have you examine the new colorings. Every yard has the name Anthera on the selvage. 50c the yard.

\$9.50 Suit Cases \$6.50
We have just received a new shipment of Suit Cases made from sole leather, with steel frame and hand-sewn linen lining. 24 and 26 inch sizes. Come in brown and russet. A regular \$9.50 case; special at \$6.50 each.

Get the Delineator
We take subscriptions for the Delineator at our pattern counter. Price \$1.00 the year. It gives all the latest fashion hints.

Women's Hosiery

First shipments of spring styles now on display, and they show values that cannot be duplicated later. These prices are made possible because we buy and import direct from the maker.

First Floor—Right Aisle.
50 doz. Ladies' Cotton Hose, Hermsdorf dye, with lace ankle; placed on sale Monday at 25c the pair.

One of the best values ever shown in a Maco Cotton Stocking; high spliced heel and double sole. On sale at 25c the pair.

A collection of fine Gauze Hose that are so popular this season. A good value at 50c. On sale at 3 pairs for \$1.00.

A complete line of Lace Lisle effects. Some remarkable values at 50c the pair.

A special in Children's Hose and Misses' and Boys' School Hose—fine heavy rib, absolutely fast black, seamless hose. On sale at 2 pairs for 25c.

Couch Covers
Portieres

Greater Reductions Than Ever
Third Floor
Navajo Couch Covers, 60 inches wide and 3 yards long, double sided. Regular price \$6.00. Special Price \$5.00.

Oriental designs in Couch Covers, deep fringe finish, double sided. Regular price \$12.50. Special Price \$7.50.

Oriental patterns in Portieres, rich combinations of colors. Regular price \$6.00. Special Price \$3.95.

Plain colors in Mercerized Portieres—olive green, red and old rose. Regular price \$12.50. Special Price \$8.75.

A full line of imported Tapestry Panels, in all sizes. Special at One-Third Off.

New Prices
Rugs

Reduction of 25 per cent or More
Third Floor
7 1/2 x 10 all wool Smyrna Rugs in rich dark colorings. Regular price \$15.50. Special Price \$12.00.

9 x 12, heavy, all wool Smyrna Rugs, in Oriental and Floral designs. Regular price \$20.00. Special Price \$15.00.

30 x 60 all wool Smyrna Rugs, heavy fringe finish, in dark colorings. Regular price \$25.00. Special Price \$19.00.

36 x 72 extra heavy all wool Smyrna Rugs, floral and Oriental designs. Regular price \$40.00. Special Price \$30.00.

LAST WEEK..
A \$5.50 MILDRED WHILE THEY LAST \$2.50

Last Week..
...of Cleanup Sale
SPRING GOODS NOW COMING; WE MUST HAVE MORE ROOM.

A few more \$12.50 to \$16.00 tailor made suits for \$8.00
About 50 Mildred Albatross waists value \$5.50 for \$2.50
About 50 Mildred \$4.00 and \$5.00 waists for \$2.00
50 Mildred \$3.50 and \$4.00 waists for \$1.50
A few odds and ends for 75c

We are receiving daily new spring suits of the latest patterns, dress skirts, walking skirts, dusters, coats, jackets and the new spring line of Mildred waists. Call and see them. Your credit is good.

MILLER'S CLOAK & SUIT CO.
Opposite Examiner 506 South Broadway

Extreme Novelties.
The prettiest embroidered shirt-waists and shirt-waist suits we have ever shown. Also a dainty line of children's dresses.

New Linings
Medallion embroidery for shirt-waists and suits. Fine, dainty edgings and insertions. New designs in fine neckwear. Shirt-waists and shirt-waist suits made to order. "Arnold's" knit goods, "Columbia" wools, Stork pants. Ribbons, laces, beads, etc.

Beeman & Hendee,
Art Embroidery. 347 S. BROADWAY. Infants' Outfits

Schell's Patent Adjustable Form.
Adjusted to be Exact Fac Simile of their own figure; then dressmaking for one's self is easy.

Ladies who MUST do their own Dress Making and cannot fit themselves should have

Adjusted to be Exact Fac Simile of their own figure; then dressmaking for one's self is easy.

High-class Carriage Repairing.
Painting, trimming, headstalls for rubber tires. Repair Carriages Mfg. Co., 314 & 316, Main Street.

Verne left on Friday for an extended visit to their former home at Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Johnson are visiting friends at Santa Ana.

Mr. and Mrs. Murt Crume of La

at-a-l
Ideal substitute soap for cleaning the face and neck...
This Week
Free of Charge

L. SIMON
The Hungarian Patent Potency Cure
FITS, PARALYSIS, AND ALL Private Diseases of Both Sexes.
Use herbs only. Testimonials furnished on application. 836 HENLOCK ST.

\$1 down \$1 per week
buys a lot
in the beautiful Abila Tract on the Long Beach Electric Line; 20 minutes from center of town.
No Interest, No Taxes
Artesian Water.

Frank B. Long
PIANO
Burns for

THE TIMES.

Published by the Los Angeles Times Co., 215 N. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

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TALKS WITH TRAVELERS.

There is but one political issue dominating the Democratic and Republican parties today," said John H. Adler, a recent visitor from Detroit, Mich., where he is operating one of the largest furniture factories in that country. He also was one of the Republicans leading the delegates to the National Convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, which was held in Detroit last week.

When the great parties were organized each other on questions of finance and tariff, but now the situation presents a new aspect. The tariff needs no tinkering. There is no important policy to oppose or support. There is no war cloud hanging over the labor trust is arrayed against the employer trust, and the labor trust is arrayed against the employer trust.

There is just this before going to press, I trust, to again call your attention to the remarkable case of Miss Edith Simpson of San Francisco. Miss Simpson is a young lady who, for the past fifteen years, has been looking for her husband in the hope that he is in the hands of the labor union. She has been looking for him in the hands of the labor union, and she has been looking for him in the hands of the labor union.

These men know money. Counting, Posting and Listing Contests by Local Chapter of Bank Clerks. Wouldn't it be delightful to take part in a money-counting contest as the bank clerks did Friday night? It was the unique feature of the meeting of the Los Angeles Chapter of the American Institute of Bank Clerks.

Use Adams' Irish Moss Cough Balm. Prescribed by the best physicians for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles. Eat at Once. The Great Eastern Dairy Lunch Room has been opened at No. 22 West First street, where good food and property served. Very reasonable prices will be charged for good service and management.

Special Rates to San Joaquin Valley. Round trip tickets from Los Angeles to San Joaquin Valley points will be sold every Tuesday until further notice via Southern Railway. San Joaquin Valley points: Hanford, Visalia, Fresno, Merced, Tulare, Kings, Coalinga, Santa Rosa, Arvin, Wasco, Corcoran, Lemoore, Hanford, Visalia, Fresno, Merced, Tulare, Kings, Coalinga, Santa Rosa, Arvin, Wasco, Corcoran, Lemoore.

they are—they are well, they are women; and could one say more or better than that?

Mrs. S. T. Perry sings to "Two Little Pairs" in the "Orange Valley Union," and I quote the first verse: "Two little pairs of boots tonight, before the fire are drying; Two little pairs of tired feet In a trundle bed are lying."

Two little pairs; they were so small, And yet the "pot" was pretty. Oh, I knew how Bill's hand stood! I didn't. What a pity!

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SHILOO CUTLERY EVERY BLADE WARRANTED. To Mule Breeders. I HAVE FOUR LARGE JACKS READY FOR SERVICE. For information write W. J. HASLAM, WINCHESTER, CALIFORNIA.

After Stock Taking Sale

20% Off on all OVERCOATS

Every style of the season, every fabric fashion favors, every size, will be found here, and they're all good overcoats—made by such tailors as Stein-Block, Rogers, Peet, and others of the high class.

Marine Frank Ladies Clothing Co.

1212 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

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J. W. ROBINSON Co. BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE.

239 South Broadway, Opposite City Hall, Los Angeles.

We have finished taking inventory and every department is now putting forth its displays of newly arrived goods. On the Second Floor the

Muslin Underwear

is now ready for your inspection. Our immense stock is now in place and it is the finest assortment of neat designs and elegantly trimmed garments ever shown in this section of the country.

We have every style from the modest, inexpensive pieces to the finest and most elaborate outfits. We quote a few prices on the inexpensive pieces.

SECOND FLOOR

Drawers made of fine cambric, nicely tucked, with fine embroidery. Price 50c.

French blouse Corset Covers made of fine cambric, neck and arms trimmed with embroidery or lace. Price 25c.

Corset Covers in blouse effect, of cambric or satin, neck and arms trimmed with inserting to match. Price 50c.

Gowns made of fine cambric, trimmed with either lace or embroidery with inserting to match and clusters of fine ruffles; some have handkerchief collars. Price \$1.00.

Drawers made of fine cambric, with deep lawn ruffles of blind embroidery. Price \$1.00.

Ladies' long Skirts, made of fine cambric, with deep lawn ruffle and cluster of fine tucks. Price \$1.00.

A fine cambric Skirt, with deep lawn ruffle of blind embroidery. Price \$1.00.

Skirts made with extra wide sweep and deep ruffles of embroidery or lace. Price \$1.50.

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French blouse Corset Covers made of fine cambric, neck and arms trimmed with embroidery or lace. Price 25c.

Corset Covers in blouse effect, of cambric or satin, neck and arms trimmed with inserting to match. Price 50c.

Gowns made of fine cambric, trimmed with either lace or embroidery with inserting to match and clusters of fine ruffles; some have handkerchief collars. Price \$1.00.

Drawers made of fine cambric, with deep lawn ruffles of blind embroidery. Price \$1.00.

Ladies' long Skirts, made of fine cambric, with deep lawn ruffle and cluster of fine tucks. Price \$1.00.

A fine cam

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY.

The Fire Commission instructed Chief Strohm yesterday to notify the owners and lessees of buildings that they must comply with the ordinance regarding fire escapes, standpipes and balconies. Members of the Council spent a portion of the morning yesterday discussing the various phases of the bond situation. The question of issuing library bonds is rapidly narrowing down to a question of canceling the storm-drain bonds.

Superintendent Mulholland filed a report with the Council yesterday, stating that the Union Consolidated Refining Company's plant on the bank of the Arroyo Seco is no longer a menace to the water supply of the city.

Margy Reid was bound over yesterday by Justice Austin for stealing \$100 from the proprietress of a fast house on New High street.

Two palmists, who engaged in a hair-pulling scrap, were brought before Justice Chambers yesterday.

Harry Stewart, the bellboy thief, was bound over yesterday on a charge of petty larceny with a prior conviction.

Mrs. Rose Porter is one of the smartest little women that has been brought to task for some time, and Justice Pierce is now deliberating whether to hold her for swindling herself into a saloon business and some money, or let her go.

Nathan Clyman pleaded guilty yesterday, but argued his case first, and with such success that he got a minimum punishment for an alleged robbery of jewelry.

Justice Young yesterday ordered E. J. Dodson to surrender his watch and chain to his creditors in open court.

AT THE CITY HALL.

FIRE ESCAPES ARE DEMANDED.

TALL BUILDINGS MUST ALSO HAVE STANDPIPES.

Fire Commission Has a Lively Session Spent in Discussing the Provisions of the Building Ordinances as Applied to Many Structures.

Fire escapes must be put on all principal buildings not now properly equipped with these life-saving devices, within thirty days.

This was the decision of the Fire Commission yesterday morning after an animated debate.

To the fire escapes must be added standpipes and in buildings of five stories or more, standpipes must be provided with fire escapes and standpipes in conformity to the building ordinance.

The inquiry into local conditions was begun shortly after the terrible fire in the Iroquois Theater in Chicago when the Building Superintendent was instructed to examine all theaters. An extensive report on the safety of these places of amusement will be submitted to the Council tomorrow.

The Building Superintendent inspected the hospitals and extended his investigations to the large number of business blocks and rooming-houses that have not complied with the ordinance.

Another list of such houses was submitted to the Fire Commission by Superintendent Krause and Chief Strohm yesterday. It was as follows: Three-story frame building at Seventh and Kohler streets, Seventh and Ceres avenues, No. 415 East Fourth street, No. 444 East Fourth street, No. 346 East Fourth street, No. 418 East Fourth street, No. 714 Central avenue, and No. 1129 Trenton street; Hotel Blakesley, Third and Main streets; the three-story brick on East Fifth street near Maple avenue.

To this list, Commissioner Thompson added the following structures: Hotel Germania, Tenth and Hope streets; "The Chester," Fifth and Spring streets; Lankenshien block, Ninth and Main streets; the three-story brick frame building on Spring street near Fourth street; "The Hoffman," No. 215 South Spring street; Hotel Hollenbeck, Helman block; Prost building; American National Bank building; Hotel Coronado; Bicknell building; Byrne building.

Many of these structures have fire escapes, but they do not conform in number or position to the building laws. The ordinance provides that there must be one for every sixty feet of frontage on a street on both a street and an alley. There must be a fire escape on both fronts of the building.

Commissioner Dine secured the adoption of a motion instructing the chief to serve notice on the owners and lessees of all buildings that they must comply with the ordinance to the effect that fire escapes, standpipes and balconies to be located at points designated by the Fire Commission must be immediately provided.

The building ordinance provides that after such notice has been given, the building may not be used or occupied after thirty days.

Pandemonium reigned for a time in the commission room yesterday during the discussion of the fire-escape provisions. The commissioners were not of one mind and each one expressed his views with considerable vehemence. Dine finally struck the keynote by saying that, no matter what the building ordinance was good or bad, it was the duty of the Fire Commission to strictly enforce its provisions.

J. Mart, who have been appointed policemen, were accepted.

Simon E. White was appointed engineer, and the following were named as housemen: William S. Scherer, Robert H. Wetta, Jesse A. Smith, John G. Johnson, Clarence Tilderson and J. H. Had-dison.

BOND ISSUES.

COUNCILMEN PONDERING.

"The way I look at it now, I can not vote for the submission of any bond issue for any purpose, other than for the improvement of the water system, unless the storm drain bonds are cancelled."

This statement was made yesterday by W. M. Bowen, president of the Council and Acting Mayor, in discussing the proposed submission of several bond issues. Bowen believes the bonded indebtedness of the city has reached a point where no more bonds can be voted except to meet emergency cases.

Bowen's position does not brighten the prospect for a bond issue to construct a public library, as he is convinced that the Fifth Ward which he directly represents in the Council needs the storm drains.

"Practically all the storm water from the entire city flows into the Fifth Ward," said Bowen. "At least the flood water from the district south of First and west of Main street centers in that ward. The people want the storm drains and so do I, but it is still a question what should be done under the circumstances."

Farish wants the storm-drain bonds canceled to make way for the library bonds and to establish a modern detention hospital.

Regarding the amount of bonds that should be voted for a public library building there is some division of sentiment among the Councilmen. Estimates run all the way from \$150,000 to \$300,000. The library commissioners want at least \$350,000 for a building in Central Park.

Skilling believes that the necessity of building a new City Hall should be taken into consideration. He believes that a new building will be required within five years. Skilling thinks that rather than put the library in a building alone the bond issue should be increased to provide for a modern city hall which could include rooms for a library.

The argument that the citizens should be given an opportunity to vote on the several proposed bond issues does not appear to have much weight with members of the Council. They are inclined to be very conservative in regard to bond issues and to decide what is absolutely needed by the city.

Tomorrow a day will be set for an election to vote on an issue of \$337,500 in bonds for the West Side water plant and \$150,000 for the construction of an impounding reservoir in the northwest section of the city. If a bond issue for a library is to be submitted to the voters, it will be at this election, say the Councilmen.

Apparently the situation has narrowed down to a question between the storm drains and the library.

Several political elements enter into the controversy. The young Republicans who secure votes by backing the storm drains, and the young Democrats who back the library, are both strongly Republican.

On the other hand the library commission appears to be made up of Democrats. The storm-drain bonds cancelled as the only means of securing the library issue. Farish and Kern, of the library commission, will be in the Council to take the same stand.

The issue may be fought to a conclusion on the floor of the Council tomorrow. A resolution by Farish, calling for the retirement of the storm-drain bonds now with the committee of the whole.

Refinery Not a Menace.

In a comprehensive report to the Council filed yesterday, Supt. Mulholland of the Water Department says that the Union Consolidated Refining Company on the bank of the Arroyo Seco is no longer a menace to the water supply of the city.

In speaking of the work that has been done by the company in building cesspools on the floor of the Council tower, Supt. Mulholland says: "This work has been done in a manner perfectly satisfactory to myself, representing the water department. It is a credit to the company that under no conditions can they be at present or in the future a menace to the water supply of the city."

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AT THE COURTHOUSE.

WOMAN WON'T OWN UP.

MRS. ROSE PORTER TAKES STAND ON FINANCE.

Avers that She Was a Benefactor to Her Accuser, and Gave Money to F. Cusick to Help Him Along More Than Once.

tion she would merely snap out: "That is my business," and say no more.

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The District Attorney read the complaint in which the articles were set out as of the value of \$185. Clyman took an exception, and the exception came very near being sustained for it.

"They're not worth more'n \$40 for 'em," Nathan said. "He's a jeweler, and of course they put things ten times as much as they're worth. I can't prove it for the things haven't been recovered. One watch was all right, but the two rings were punk, and I couldn't sell 'em."

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The Seven Hale Stores Defeat Eastern Buyers—Victory for California.

Over 30 Miles of Costly Embroideries Bought at a Snap

Worth 90c, 75c, 60c, 50c, WIDTHS UP TO 15 INCHES All Priced 25c.

The Most Expensive and Rich Effects—A Thousand Different Styles—Swiss, Nainsook and Cambric

Think of 15-inch embroideries at 25c!

Think of a thousand different styles!

Think of 90c embroidery, 25c!

Think of beautiful, exclusive patterns never shown before—25c

Think of this, none less than 7 inches, most of them 10, 12 and and up to 15 inches

Forty salespeople will sell nothing but embroideries at Hale's tomorrow.

Our embroidery buyer (New York office) writes that this purchase has never been surpassed in the whole country and certainly it is the greatest embroidery sale California ever had.

A fine story could be written of the way this immense lot of embroideries was captured by the Seven Hale Stores right beneath the eyes of big, Eastern stores, but that's another matter.

Take a look at the embroideries.

They include the very widest and most expensive styles. In fact, the narrowest of them would sell at 50c. Some are of delicate nainsook with heavy effects so luxurious that no words can describe them. They include blind and open effects, in every conceivable pattern—1000 different styles.

Many of them measure 13, 14, and 15 inches in width, and of course they never sell regularly below 75c, 80c, and 90c.

Some patterns suggest themselves for skirts, others are especially intended for the new style in corset covers, or for yokes.

The showing seems like a great white snow storm, covering counters, rising in great white heaps, all so glistening, spotless, and crisp.

Will there be a crowd?—Yes, but that need not keep you away. Forty people, as we're told, will serve you promptly. Extra counter space will be made. And everybody will have a chance to secure a share.

Remember, it isn't a mixture of good embroideries and poor embroideries, but every yard is a great treasure. You might choose with your eyes shut, every piece is such a bargain. Sale begins sharp at the opening hour.

Grape Effects

Scroll Designs

Blind Effects

Medallion Patterns

Vine Designs

Point d'Esprit

Irish Point Effects

Wreath Patterns

Beautiful Things for the Home

All Special Offerings of Great Interest.

\$3.75 to \$4 Portieres
\$3.25 Pr.

These come in mercerized effects, 30 inches wide by 3 yards long. Come in four different patterns, in the most desirable shades. Some come in Oriental, others in floral effects. In stripes and Tapestry effects. Special \$3.25 per pair.

\$3.00 Couch Covers
\$2.25 Ea.

These come in floral patterns, in all the newest shades. Full width and 3 yards long. Regular \$3 values at \$2.25 each.

\$1.25 to \$1.50 Table Covers
90c Ea.

Heavy tapestry table covers 64 size, in 4 new patterns, regular \$1.25 to \$1.50. Special \$1.00 each.

35c Opaque Shades
25c Ea.

These are made on good spring rollers, 3 feet wide by 8 feet long. \$25 values, 25c each.

50c Tapestry
39c Yd.

Just the thing for couch covers and draperies. Comes in beautiful colorings, green, red, old gold, golden brown, all in shaded effects. 50 inches wide, 50c yd.

20c to 25c Draperies
15c Yd.

Russian draperies in all colors and styles; 34 to 36 inches wide. Fast colors, 20c to 25c values, 15c per yard.

\$2.75 to \$3.00 Lace Curtains
\$2.25 Pr.

These are 27½ pairs in the lot. Come 50 to 54 inches wide, 3½ yards long. Come in cream and white, in five different patterns. Closely resembles the real Brussels lace. \$2.75 to \$3.00 values, \$2.25 per pair.

\$2.00 to \$2.25 Lace Curtains
\$1.50 Pr.

In this lot there are 200 pairs. They include five different patterns, double, triple, and Brussels. Come in 3½ yards long, and 50 to 54 inches wide. Per pair \$1.50.

\$1.25 Lace Curtains
98c Pr.

100 pairs of Nottingham curtains, in dainty patterns, made with the double lock stitch, woven borders. Come in a good width, and length. \$1.25 values, per pair 98c.

\$2.00 Bobinet Curtains
\$1.50 Pr.

Ruffled bobinet curtains, nicely made, with deep ruffles. Full width and regular length. Made of a fine grade of bobinet. \$2.00 values, \$1.50 per pair.

Ruffled Swiss Curtains.

These are made of fine white Swiss, 3½ yards long. Full width, in plain effects and open stripes. \$2.00 values, \$1.50 pr.

35c Curtain Net 25c Yd.

Come in Arabian and white, 48 inches wide, extra fine quality. Very desirable for bedroom and bath curtains. \$35 values, 25c the yard.

Black Taffeta Silk \$2.00 Yd.

This is a crisp, soft taffeta, in a rich black. Comes in a Swiss finish. Per yard \$2.00.

Black Peau de Soie 90c Yd.

Extra heavy black peau de soie, double faced, very soft finish, bright and lustrous. Per yard 90c.

\$1.00 Peau de Soie 85c Yd.

This comes in all colors, in a heavy grade, very soft. 21 inches wide. Regular \$1.00 grade, special at 85c the yard.

\$1.00 Granite Cloth 75c Yd.

This comes in black and colors. Made of all wool and mohair, will not muss or hold the dust. 46 inches wide. Regular price \$1.00, special at 75c.

Crepe de Chine 85c Yd.

All wool crepe de chine, in black, cream, and all colors. Comes 40 inches wide, a stylish, serviceable material. Per yard 85c.

\$1.50 Crepe de Paris \$1.25 Yd.

A silk and wool material, with a bright finish, good heavy weight. 42 inches wide. Regular price \$1.50, special at \$1.25.

Once Worn, Always Worn, Hale's Gloves.

Every woman who has once worn Hale gloves will tell you that they give the most service, fit better, and keep their new appearance longer than any other gloves she ever wore.

This is true, because we pay more for our gloves than most stores do. We make less profit on each pair, but our glove business is gradually capturing the trade of the city.

The first time you need gloves secure a pair at Hale's and see for yourself if all this isn't true.

Three-clasp Maggioni gloves, the finest quality. Paris point stitching, all colors and sizes, \$2.00.

Marigold gloves in three-clasp style, with Paris point stitching, equal to any \$2.50 glove sold elsewhere. Price \$1.50.

The beautiful Angles glove, two-clasp style, one row of embroidery, all colors, fitted and guaranteed. Fully equal to any \$1.50 glove sold elsewhere. Hale's price \$1.25.

Heavy walking gloves (very stylish this year), with two pearl clasps; plush stitched, embroidered in self colors or other shade. Price \$1.80.

Two-clasp plume gloves, this new heavy effect so popular for street wear; Paris point stitching; fully equal to any \$2.50 glove sold elsewhere. Hale's price \$1.50.

The Gibson glove, two-clasp style, one row of embroidery; a fine grade of dressed kid. Hale's price \$1.80.

Something Entirely New

\$1.00 Sample Table Linen 75c

We secured a manufacturer's sample line of fine \$1.00 table linen, which we shall tomorrow at 75c the yard. It comes full bleached, extra soft satin finish. Many get \$1.25 for the same quality. Dozens of the prettiest new designs to select from of the greatest values in linen we have ever had the opportunity to secure. Special Monday 75c.

35c Bath Towels 25c

This is a great big, heavy splendid towel, made with hemmed ends. Size 23 by 35 inches. Sells everywhere at 35c. Special 25c.

8 1-3c Union Crash 7c

Sale of 5000 yards of half bleached union crash, 17-inch width, striped borders. Special 7c the yard.

\$4.00 Table Cloths \$3.00

We have exactly 100 of these. They are made of Irish Damask, 3 yards by 2 yards. One of the daintiest and prettiest little table cloths we have ever sold at \$4.00. Special Monday \$3.00.

50c Red Damask 40c

A special sale of 25 full pieces of 50c red turkey red damask. Comes in clove and other patterns. 58 inches wide, 50c Monday 40c.

50c Unbleached Damask 40c

This is an extra good quality of 50c damask. Comes 58 inches wide, soft, heavy, and in all designs. Monday only 40c the yard.

75c Table Damask 50c

There is only 1000 yards in this lot so housekeepers will need hurry. It comes 58 inches wide in snow drop, fleur de lis, rosebud, and other patterns. Both bleached and unbleached. While it lasts 50c the yard.

Buy Your Window Shades of Make

Avoid all danger of disappointment and let the Hale factory make your window shades. We use the best rollers, the best materials, and every shade is made by an expert. Hale shades fit perfectly, last longer, do not pull out of order, and have a neater appearance.

A representative will measure your windows and tell you just what will cost for Hale shades. Then, buy or not, just as you please, charge for our trouble.

Extraordinary Purchase -- All Kinds of Pretty Rugs

Big and Little, \$15,000 worth for our patrons far below any prices known before

\$15,000 Rug Purchase
All Wool Navajo Rugs

All wool Navajo rugs, in the newest Indian designs. Extra weight, and very serviceable. Size 19 x 45 inches, \$1.65 values \$1.45. Size 30 x 60 inches, \$4.00 values \$3.00.

\$15,000 Rug Purchase
Fine Moquet Rugs

Moquet rugs with rubber tipped ends, extra weight. Come in fast colors, all new designs. Size 27 by 65, \$23.25 values \$2.35. Size 36 by 72, \$43.25 values \$4.30.

\$15,000 Rug Purchase
\$1.25 Duchess Smyrna Rugs 75c

All-wool Duchess Smyrna Rugs, extra heavy quality, in the very latest patterns. Size 16x30 inches.

\$15,000 Rug Purchase
\$1.45 Princess Rugs 90c

These come in all wool, extra weight, very choice patterns. Size 22 by 45 inches. \$1.45 values, special at 90c.

\$15,000 Rug Purchase
Heavy Axminster Rugs

Axminster rugs in pretty patterns, extra heavy face. Come in Oriental and Persian effects. Size 27x54 inches, \$4.00 values \$3.00. Size 36x72, \$5.25 values \$4.50.

\$15,000 Rug Purchase
\$1.65 Smyrna Rugs \$1.20

Come in all wool Duchess, extra fine quality. Size 22 by 45 inches; \$1.65 values, special at \$1.20.

\$15,000 Rug Purchase
\$2.25 Smyrna Rugs \$1.35

The Phoenix rug, all pure wool Smyrna. Come in size 27 by 54 inches. \$2.25 values, special at \$1.35.

\$15,000 Rug Purchase
\$2.50 Princess Smyrna Rug \$1.65

Extra weight, all wool rugs, in the newest patterns. Sizes 30 by 63 inches. \$2.50 values, special at \$1.65.

This is the biggest single purchase of rugs ever made by a store in Los Angeles.

Naturally, we would not have bought the quantity if the price had not been a great object.

We shall be able to sell rugs for less money than the small store pays for them.

More than 200 different styles of rugs to pick from. Rugs for the dining-room, parlor, chamber, library and hall.

Big rugs and little ones, bright colors or subdued effects, patterns to harmonize with every room. Rugs of all kinds.

Even if you had not quite made up your mind to buy rugs, you cannot afford to let this chance slip.

Note every price.

\$15,000 Rug Purchase
\$2.50 Duchess Smyrna Rugs \$1.70

All-wool Duchess Smyrna rugs, fine quality, most recent designs. Size 27x54 inches. \$2.50 values, at \$1.70.

\$15,000 Rug Purchase
\$1.45 Japanese Rugs 80c

These are washable, and come in absolutely fast colors, especially suitable for the bath room. Come in a large variety of patterns. Size 30 x 60 inches.

\$2.00 Japanese rugs, size 36 by 72 inches, \$1.25.

\$15,000 Rug Purchase.

\$3.25 Duchess Rugs \$2.10.

All wool Duchess rugs, fine quality, extra heavy. Come in pretty, new designs. Size 27 by 63 inches, \$3.25 values, special at \$2.10.

\$15,000 Rug Purchase.

\$4.00 Duchess Rugs \$2.95.

Come in all wool, extra fine quality, and elegant designs. Size 36 by 72 inches, \$4.00 values, special at \$2.95.

\$15,000 Rug Purchase
\$6.25 Dunbar Shirvan Rug \$4.95

The Dunbar Shirvan Rug, size 36x63 inches. Come in light and medium dark colors; \$6.25 values. Special \$4.95.

\$15,000 Rug Purchase
\$3.75 Princess Rugs \$2.35

These come in all wool, size 36x72 inches, extra fine quality, beautiful patterns; \$3.75 values, \$2.35.

The Newest Spring Suits

The seven Hale stores employ an expert buyer of women's garments who resides permanently in New York City, and we have received from him the very first authentic styles in women's Spring suits. New ones are arriving each day and a goodly showing will be ready Monday morning. As customary, we will mark our women's suits at the very lowest prices. It frequently happens at the first of the season that we are unable to secure suits fast enough to supply the demand, so that you should lose no time in taking advantage of our low prices and beautiful styles.

New Suit
\$20.00

This is a stylish suit made of mixed grey material. Has short jacket, with large cape collar, full sleeves, lined with satin. Trimmed with the same material. The skirt is made with a nice row flare with stitched seams. A very nobby suit, price \$20.00.

New Suit
\$20.00

Another new suit in black broadcloth, made in eon style, trimmed with fancy braid. Made with a shaped bodice, fitted skirt, very neat and stylish. Price \$20.00.

New Suits
\$16.50

These come in blue and black. The jackets are made in eon style, with military cape, trimmed in gilt braid and buttons. The skirts are fitted, trimmed. The jacket is lined and made with full sleeves. Price \$16.50.

Magnificent White Spring Shirt Waists

Values to Snap Up

White waists will be more popular than ever this Spring. They will be rich with tucks, many of them made with solid yokes of lace, some with lace extending down the arms and with lace cuffs. Monday we exhibit over 300 different styles in white shirt waists—beautiful creations so delicate and exquisite that you must see them to appreciate their beauty.

These waists will be sold at fully 25 per cent. below their retail value. But it isn't alone the saving that will make folks hurry here Monday, it's the chance to choose from such a rare collection. There are but few allude, so you will have the added pleasure of owning an exclusive style. Prices range from \$1.00 upwards.

White Spring Waists 75c

Daintily made of white lawn, with tucked front and machine drawn work between clusters of tucks, plain back, stylish full sleeves.

White Spring Waists \$1.00

A waist made of madras in white with small black dots; yoke, front and stolis piped in black.

White Spring Waists \$1.50

A waist of nice white lawn, with tucked yoke, trimmed with medallions and lace; also lace down front, tucked back and sleeves.

White Spring Waists \$2.00

Made of white madras with leaf figure. Tu cked and hemstitched front, full sleeves.

Sale of Flannelette Garments

We don't buy flannelette garments like other stores. We found a certain manufacturer in the East who seemed to know just how flannelette garments should be made. We supply extra good flannelette, and this manufacturer transforms it into the prettiest and nicest garments.

Better materials, better sewing, better trimmings, better styles, and prices just as low as the very commonest kind you can find.

Here are some snug, pretty garments that you are almost sure to be in need of.

75c Flannelette Skirts 50c

Ladies' pink and blue daisy flannelette skirts, with two rows torchon lace

Knit Skirts 50c

Ladies' plain colored knit cotton skirts, with fancy striped merzerized border.

Flannelette Skirts 65c

Ladies' white flannelette skirts, deep flounce with three colored silk cords in ruffle.

Flannelette Gowns 50c

Ladies' striped flannelette gowns, mother hubbard style, plain colored cuffs and collars.

Flannelette Gowns \$1.00

Ladies' striped flannelette gowns, extra heavy quality, mother hubbard style, good width and length.

Flannelette Gowns \$1.50

Ladies' white flannelette gowns in mother hubbard style, neatly made.

Flannelette Gowns \$1.75

Ladies' white flannelette gown, the tucked yoke, silk embroidered colored flannelette ruffles around collar and cuffs.

A Very Nobby Walking Skirt \$5.00

This skirt has that smart tailor-made style that is so seldom found and so much sought after. It comes in grey or brown, made of all wool chevrol, or mixed suitings. Made with seven gored, flare bottom, with stitched seams and straps over hips.

Sateen Petticoats \$1.25

These are extra good petticoats, made of extra good mercerized sateen, with wide flounce tucked and hemstitched.

Small Sizes in Wrappers.

Very Great Reductions.

Our sale of wrappers has reduced our stock so that we now have mostly small sizes—32 and 34. They are made of a good quality of flannelette, in blue, red, and also in black and white effects.

\$1.25 wrappers.....\$0.60

\$1.75 wrappers.....\$1.00

\$2.25 wrappers.....\$1.15

\$2.50 wrappers.....\$1.50

\$3.50 wrappers.....\$1.95

12c Flannelettes 5c Yd.

Light weight flannelettes in a splendid assortment of patterns, stripes and small figures. Colors pink, blue, and green. Formerly 12c. To close out Monday 5c a yard.

25c Velour Broche 15c Yd

This is a French material used for making wrappers, comes in dainty patterns, good weight. Sold regularly at 25c, special for Monday 15c.

8 1-3c Outing Flannels 5c Yd

Mammoth "Make-Room" Furniture Sale

Prices Never Before Heard of—Furniture for the Home, the Office, the Hotel



\$45.00 Parlor Suits \$37.50

A beautiful parlor suit consisting of three pieces, made of selected mahogany, carved heads on arms, shaped legs.

\$30.00 Parlor Suits \$25.00

Made of mahogany birch, scroll effects, shaped legs, upholstered with rich, figured, green velvet.

\$4.50 Fine Rattan Rockers, \$3.50

Handsome new style in full roll, rattan rockers with cobbler seat. Make room sale.

Handsome Couches \$6.00

These splendid Couches are substantially built in the very latest style, covered with a good quality of velvet. They are not only an ornament, but a piece of furniture that is almost indispensable in the modern home. Regular lowest price, \$8.50. Make-room sale, \$6.00.

Best \$10.00 Velour Couches, \$8.00

Best \$40.00 Full Leather Couches, \$34.00

Chiffoniers—just the right style and size, made with five drawers. Former low price \$12.50. Make-room sale, \$10.00.

Trunks—all styles at special prices, including strong, substantial trunks formerly selling at \$4.50, special for the make-room sale, \$3.50.

Liberty Tables—stylish, new design with graceful legs, made of oak. Regular \$15.00. Make-room sale, \$12.50.

Bedroom Dressing Tables—new design, more at our price. We have them in all the popular woods, all the latest styles. Here's a handsome music cabinet that sells regularly at \$4.50. Make-room sale, \$4.00.

Folding Beds—we show all the latest styles in beds, one and all marked at reduced prices. As an example, here is our best \$17.50 folding bed, Make-room sale, \$14.50.

Small Trees—all sizes and kinds reduced in price. For instance, our best \$15.00 tall trees in the very latest design. Make-room price, \$12.50.

Dressing Tables—now's the chance to select any dressing table at a reduced price; for instance, here's a beautiful oak dressing table made with a beautiful mirror, regular low price, \$12.50. Make-room sale, \$10.00.

Foot Rests—All styles and kinds reduced in price. As an example, see these handsome little foot rests that formerly sold at \$2.00. Special Make-room price, 60c.

Great Specials in Carpets.

In conjunction with this furniture sale we shall also offer great special values in carpets, linoleum, rugs, art squares, drapery goods, etc. Our stock comprises all the latest new styles. If you have any intention of buying floor covering, by no means fail to attend this sale.

I. T. MARTIN—THE RELIABLE STORE.

Now Is the Time to Buy Furniture And the Place Is "I. T. Martin's"

These Extraordinary Prices are for Spot Cash.

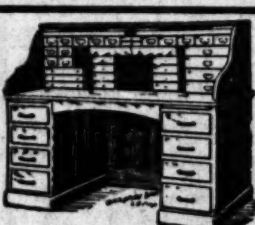
(Read the Following)

We seldom find it necessary to offer special inducements, because our prices are always so uniformly low that our business needs no stimulation.

However, it so happens that we find our store over-crowded with furniture to such an extent that it is absolutely impossible to find room in which to display our Spring stock now arriving each day.

Having decided to conduct a sweeping sale, we propose to make reductions so great that every individual in Los Angeles will take advantage of our great bargains.

Whatever you need can be secured this week at an immense saving. We carry no shoddy furniture, and while our prices are extraordinarily low, every article is made of substantial, selected materials and our styles are the very newest in the furniture world.



Lowest Prices Ever Quoted

On All Styles in Desks

\$7.50 Flat Top Desk \$5.50

Neat, flat top desk, made of pine, three side drawers on one side, one cupboard with shelves on the other side.

\$11 Drop Leaf Desk \$9

Handsome solid oak drop leaf desk, mirror on top, shelf for books above, and two shelves below.

\$27.50 Roll Top Desks \$23.00

Beautiful, solid oak, roll top, home desk, two side drawers, one cupboard. Sale price \$23.00.

\$22.50 Roll Top Desk \$20.00

Neat, strong roll top desk, three-foot size, one big drawer. Make-room sale \$20.00.

\$40.00 Roll Top Desk \$35.00

Big, solid, substantial, solid oak, roll top desk, five-foot size, three rows of pigeon holes, five drawers down each side. Make-room sale \$35.00.

\$25.00 Roll Top Desks \$22.00

Handsome solid oak roll top desks with three side drawers and one big drawer. Special \$22.00.

\$85 Cylinder Bookcase \$30

Elegant combination cylinder bookcase, with glass doors and four shelves, desk below with three drawers and cupboard. Make-room sale \$30.00.

\$37.50 Typewriter Desk, \$30.00

Beautiful solid oak typewriter desk, drop head style, three ft. size, four drawers down the side. Other styles reduced in proportion.

Book-keeper's Desks \$16.50

Standing or book-keeper's desk, 6 foot size, made of selected pine, three drawers. Make-room sale \$16.50.

\$26.00 Standing Desks \$22.50

Standing or book-keeper's desks, made of solid oak, 5 foot size, three drawers with lock and keys. Make-room sale \$22.50.

Iron Bed Sale

Big, special sale of iron beds, mattress, and cable spring, complete at \$8.75. Also other styles in iron beds reduced, ranging in price from \$3 to \$18.

\$1.00 Bed Room Table 75c

Neat bed room tables, top measures 16 by 18, made of hard wood, imitation quarter oak. Same table, size 20 by 20 top, \$2.00 value, make-room sale \$1.50.

Artificial Palms 25c Each

Handsome, artificial, potted palms with moss. While they last each 25c.

Rocker Sale.

All styles, sizes and kinds of rockers are reduced in price, including leather covered rockers and solid oak rockers, rattan rockers, etc. We have all the very latest styles, such reductions as these:

\$3.50 Oak Rockers \$2.50.

This rocker is built of selected oak, a neat attractive style, both artistic and comfortable. Lowest regular price \$3.50. Make-room sale \$2.50.

Sewing Rockers—just the right size and shape for sewing, made with wood seat. A style regularly \$2.00. Make-room sale \$1.75.

Handsome Rockers with cane back and seat. Formerly \$3.50. Special for the Make-room sale \$3.75.

Sewing Rockers with cane back and seat, regular \$2.50. Make-room sale \$1.75.

Handsome Rockers with cane back and seat, regular \$3.75. Make-room sale \$3.00.

Handsome Rockers with cane back and seat, regular \$3.75. Make-room sale \$3.00.

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Jacoby & Co. 331-333-335 South E

Gigant

Men's Hose

25c

Values to \$1.00

Immense Sample S

\$5.00 to \$

Entire Stock Wom

Prices Cut Almost

Everything in BURNING OIL.

ragged Down Lamp and Set Fire to Himself.

Helplessly Struggling With Flames.

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BIG SHOWS GET ONE WEEK STAND.

SYNDICATE MAKES NEW RULES FOR MASON OPERAHOUSE.

Important Recognition of Local Growth Secured by Manager Wyatt from New York—Will Soon Replace Three-day Engagements.

"Los Angeles is henceforth one week's stand." This is the edict which has just gone forth from the offices of Klaw & Erlanger, New York theatrical magnates. During the coming week most of the big shows on the road will make a six-day stop at the Mason Opera-house, newest playhouse of the city belonging to the mighty syndicate.

The order from the metropolis is a distinct recognition of the marvellous growth of Los Angeles during the past few years—a recognition by business men for business purposes solely.

It has been made at the earnest solicitation of Manager H. C. Wyatt, who recognized the demand for longer dates for the best attractions, and who has fought valiantly to obtain them. At present, as in years gone by, the larger shows have deemed the three-day engagement the only money-making possibility in Los Angeles. They have judged by other cities of this size—by cities even a little larger. Since the opening of the Mason receipts for the closing night of the big shows on the road have usually been greater than at the opening performance. To plead his case better Wyatt bunched up his statements and forwarded them on to New York. Their mute eloquence won for him.

Last fall "The Prince of Pilsen" would have made money every night for two weeks; it stayed the customary three days. Some heavy attractions are booked at the Mason for next season—names of international scintillation, and they will stay the full six-day limit.

Some companies appearing this season are affected by the change—notably J. M. Thompson's, which comes to town tomorrow. His time has been doubled.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Italian Band. Channing Ellery instituted a series of regular Saturday-night concerts at evening at the Chute Theater. The demand for evening concerts by the band has been quite heavy, and management has received many letters asking for the establishment of a Saturday-night entertainment.

A popular programme was presented last evening, one of the finest numbers being Offenbach's "Orpheus" vespertine, played in splendid tempo. The rendition in several passages was improved to their fullest extent by Director Chiffarelli, who has given the heartiest of encouragements to the band. In addition the King Dodo's fantasy was given, and the programme concluded with the Lucia's sextette, played here so often that doubtless the instrumentalists could interpret it backwards, yet none less a favorite.

Miss A. A. Stephens, soprano, was

the soloist, singing Moszkowski's "Berendine," and Smith's "Creole Love Song." Miss Stephens won applause, a big bunch of violets and a recall. The full list of numbers was as follows: "March," (Franziska) (Costa); "Overture," (Offenbach) (Obse solo, "Concerto" (Brugant), Sig. Francesco Pecullo; soprano, "Berendine" (Moszkowski), Miss A. Stephens; "King Dodo," grand selection, (Luders), solo by Signori Palma and Curli; "Bacchanale" (Gounod); duet, "Idylle Brebonne" (Pillevestre), Sig. Decimo, B-flat clarinet, Sig. Donnelly, E-flat alto clarinet, piano accompaniment, C. Ellery; soprano solo, "Creole Love Song" (Smith), Miss A. Stephens; choruses and sextette, (Donnelly), Signori Palma, Plantamura, Di Natale, Bastie, Curli and Mancini.

ANOTHER WEEK IS FEATURELESS.

LOCAL SECURITIES EBB AND FLOW AS USUAL.

No Permanent Change in Price of Home Telephone Bonds—Numerous Sales of Reed Crude Reported—Edison Electric Stocks Active.

The past week has been a featureless one in the local securities market. Like those that have preceded it, since the beginning of the year, its opening was marked by dullness, changing to general activity toward the close. Twenty or more brokers are on hand daily, seemingly unwilling to miss the wild excitements which sometimes makes a lively half-hour.

Home Telephone bonds show no permanent change in price, though there seems to be a decided interest in them; 1000 sold on Saturday on "change at 74 1/2 and 3000 at 80. They are evidently being purchased by small investors, and the effect of such buying in absorbing the floating bonds should have a tendency to improve the price, which is not yet manifest. A pool has been formed of holders of nearly \$1,000,000 of the bonds, who have agreed not to market them at less than 90 for a year to come. Sales of Reed Crude were quite active, with considerable sales at prices up to 4.65, from 4.57, the lowest during the week. This stock closed strong at 4.65 bid, and 4.72 1/2 asked. Visions of the large distribution dividend, March 1, Union Oil's dullness and the failure to make any sales on "change is rather peculiar in view of its regular though small dividends, the generally accepted belief in talk about its splendid condition, discoveries of great development of its properties, active bidding and offers at 99 1/2 and 100 respectively continue from day to day, and no doubt, as is reported, sales are made on the street somewhere between these figures.

The sale of 11,000 shares of New Era mining stock scattered through the week at 8 cents is quite an item of business in a stock which has stood at 6 bid and 10 asked for a long time on the list. The Edison Electric stocks show neither activity nor change in the past prevailing quotations of 99 1/2 bid and 11 asked for preferred and 240 1/2 for common. Perhaps the necessity of floating some new stock to go with its extensive construction and plants in Kern River and Los Angeles has caused a hesitation in the buying of securities which seem attractive at present prices and after the state-

ment issued by the company sent out with the 24-per-cent. January dividend showing a surplus equal to more than 5 per cent. on the common stock. The company has since sent an additional statement to stockholders showing actual earnings for 1930 of \$325,000, and estimating them for 1931 at \$1,000,000, with profits for interest and dividends of \$1,000,000. It has now electric plants with a capacity of nearly 15,000-horse-power, and has in its various quarries a daily capacity of 1,275,000 cubic feet. It is offering preferred at \$5 per share, with a bonus of one-half share of common stock. This, on a present market basis of common, say at 26 or 27, would give a value for preferred of 116 1/2. The dividend paid is equal to about 1 per cent. on the present value.

SNOW IS THICK ON MOUNTAINS.

MANTLED WITH WHITENESS ARE MANY PEAKS.

When Melted the Water Stored Away in High Altitudes Will Percolate Down Into Valleys and Moisture the Agricultural Areas.

A beautiful and valuable mantle of snow rests on the head and shoulders of the Sierra Madre and the San Bernardino mountains as a result of the storm that ended Friday night, and that greeted the dwellers in the lowlands throughout Southern California in the form of rain.

A messenger received last night from the government forest ranger at Fredalba, located in those mountains at an altitude of about 8000 feet, stated that the two days' snowfall had amounted to five inches there, and that at higher points it lies on an average over eight inches deep. Another downfall was expected.

On the summit of Mt. Lowe yesterday there lay four inches of snow, and at Alpine Tavern the snowfall was an inch and a half. Many tourists and a number of Californians made the surprising journey from the depths of sunshine below to the hoary scenes above. Throughout the mountains back of San Bernardino the snow lies heavy, giving promise that ample water will be stored away for the summer's irrigation supply before the end of spring.

PERSONAL.

Henry Ash, an attorney of San Francisco, is at the Van Nuys.

Dr. T. B. Beatty, a physician of Salt Lake, is a guest at the Hotel.

John F. Jacobsen, a mining man from Gold Basin, Ariz., is staying at the Nadeau.

Max Goldberg of South Broadway left for a two months' business trip in New York City.

E. M. Hills of the Rubidoux Fruit Company, Riverside, registered at the Van Nuys yesterday.

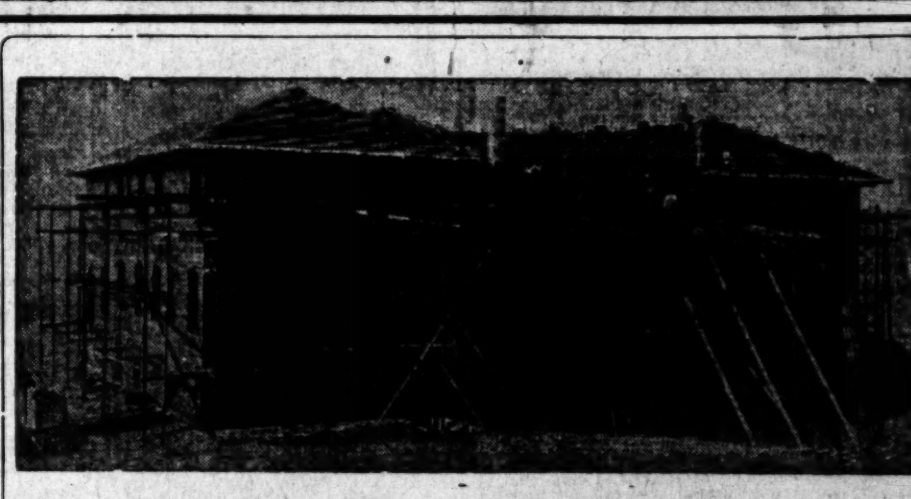
Mrs. J. J. Fletcher, buyer for the United Cigar and Cigarette Co., returned from an extensive eastern trip, Judge Race of Decatur, Ill., is visiting with friends here, accompanied by his family.

The friends of Mrs. W. K. Thompson will be pleased to learn that she has returned to her home, No. 1247 West Thirtieth street, after a six months' tour in the East, including a call at the White House.

"TRIX," newest card game, 50c at your dealer. Gray & Smith, Agts., San Francisco.

\$90 PER LOT.

\$4 Down, \$4 a Month; NO INTEREST, NO TAXES.

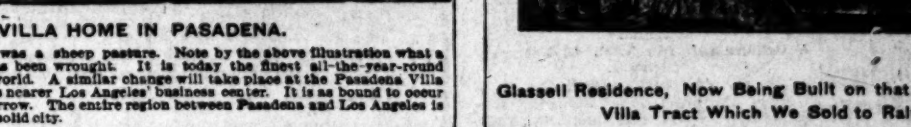


\$25,000 Free Methodist College Now Being Built on That Part of the Pasadena Villa Tract Sold by Us to Ralph Rogers.



A VILLA HOME IN PASADENA.

25 years ago Pasadena was a sheep pasture. Note by the above illustration what a grand transformation has been wrought. It is today the finest all-the-year-round residence section in the world. A similar change will take place at the Pasadena Villa Tract, which is five miles nearer Los Angeles business center. It is as bound to occur as the sun will rise tomorrow. The entire region between Pasadena and Los Angeles is bound to build up into a solid city.



Glenn Residence, Now Being Built on that Part of the Pasadena Villa Tract Which We Sold to Ralph Rogers.

ONLY \$90 PER LOT, \$4 Down and \$4 Per Month.

We are selling quarter-acre Pasadena Villa Tract lots for \$4 down and \$4 per month until paid for; no interest, no taxes. Our lots are unquestionably a good investment. We are now selling at \$90, but the price will soon be raised to \$150. The new Pasadena Short Line, the Monrovia and Alhambra electric railways now run from our tract to the business center of Los Angeles in only 15 minutes. Such rapid transit is bound to keep the price of our lots up. We guarantee 25 per cent. increase. For \$4 down and \$4 a month until paid for we will sell a regular Pasadena Villa Tract lot, full size 50x150 feet, facing on 80 ft. avenue, subject to the following guarantee from us: If at the expiration of one year from purchase this \$90 lot is not worth \$112.50—or 25 per cent. increase—based on the price at which our corps of salesmen will then be selling similar lots, we will refund all the money paid us with six per

Sale



Each
more. While they
25c



\$1.75
\$3.75
\$2.25
\$3.50
\$30.00
\$18.50
\$28.00

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THE DAYLIGHT STORE. Phone—Main or Home 132.
Jacoby Bros.
331-333-335 South Broadway.

Mail Orders Filled

Out of town patrons may take advantage of our special sales and order goods by mail. For articles not mentioned in our advertisement simply inclose the amount you wish to pay, and if your order cannot be filled your money will be immediately returned.

Demorest Patterns, 10c

These patterns come in the latest European and American styles, seams allowed. Superior in many respects to any other patterns on the market. Sold only at Jacoby Bros.

Skirts Made Free

We make tailor-made dress skirts and tailor-made silk petticoats for our patrons free of charge. We employ an expert man tailor who will give you his services without charge of any kind. Enquire at dress-goods department.

THE DAYLIGHT STORE. Phone—Main or Home 132.
Jacoby Bros.
331-333-335 South Broadway.

Gigantic Sample Line of Fancy Hosiery

9000 Pairs at Sensational Prices

Lot 1 Men's Hose	Lot 2 Men's Hose	Largest Hosiery Deal on Record	Lot 3 Women's Hose	Lot 4 Women's Hose
25c	50c		25c	50c
Values to \$1.00	Values to \$2.00		Values to \$1.50	Values to \$2.50

Hundreds of rich and beautiful effects, all samples—see general heading.

Immense Sale of Women's Sample Spring Suits

\$5.00 to \$10.00 Below Their Worth

Secured through our buyer (now in New York) a full sample line from one of the best known manufacturers in New York City. The samples include all the prettiest and most exclusive women's tailor-made suits that will be shown this Spring. They come in the new violet shades, the new brown effects, the new gray tones, and all other proper colorings. Some are made of Scotch mixtures, and swell fancy novelties never before shown.

Every suit affords a saving of \$5.00 to \$10.00 below its actual value, but in addition to the low prices there is the advantage of selecting from so large a variety of the very latest correct fashions.

<p>Entire Stock Women's Coats. Prices Cut Almost in Half.</p> <p>Now offer our patrons the remarkable opportunity of supplying themselves with stylish coats at almost half their worth. The stock includes hosts of exclusive and fashionable styles in cloth, and velour—styles that are sure to include just the one that you seek.</p>	<p>\$10.00 Women's Coats... \$6.00 \$12.50 Women's Coats... \$7.50 \$15.00 Women's Coats... \$9.00 \$18.50 Women's Coats... \$11.00 \$20.00 Women's Coats... \$12.00 \$25.00 Women's Coats... \$15.00 \$30.00 Women's Coats... \$18.00 \$35.00 Women's Coats... \$21.00 \$40.00 Women's Coats... \$24.00 \$50.00 Women's Coats... \$30.00</p>
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Great Special Offerings in Dress Materials

<p>All Wool Etamine \$1.00 Yard Comes in all the new spring shades, in the popular new weaves. Opening price \$1.00 per yard.</p> <p>Wool Panamas \$1.00 Yard Wool panamas in striped and plain effects, 40 inches wide. Comes in the popular crepe weaves, very light weight. All the new spring shades are here. Per yard \$1.00.</p> <p>Wool Panamas \$1.25 Yard Striped wool panamas with nob effects, 40 inches wide, in self colors. One of the most popular spring fabrics. Opening price \$1.25 the yard.</p>	<p>New Nob Effects \$1.50 Yard This comes in the season's most popular weaves, in nob effects and figures. Comes 40 inches wide. Makes up into the most stylish suits. Opening price \$1.50 the yard.</p> <p>\$1.15 Wool Suitings 60c Yard 40-inch wool suitings, in plain 21stribes, very desirable for skirts and suits. A regular \$1.15 value. Monday 60c per yard.</p> <p>\$1.00 Black Peau De Soie 79c Yard All silk black peau de soie, double faced, extra weight and has a beautiful luster. 30 inches wide. Opening price 79c the yard.</p>	<p>\$1.25 Black Peau De Soie 95c Yard All silk, black peau de soie, rich quality double faced. Comes 22 inches wide. Regular \$1.25 grade, special 95c the yard.</p> <p>\$1.35 Black Peau De Soie \$1.10 27-inch black peau de soie with a rich luster, very soft and pliable. \$1.35 value, special \$1.10 the yard.</p> <p>\$1.50 Black Peau De Soie \$1.29 24-inch all silk black peau de soie, in a pure dye, double faced. Regular \$1.50 grade, special at \$1.29 the yard.</p>
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Odd Skirts \$5

Worth up to \$10

We have taken a separate table and filled it with odd lines of our dress and walking skirts for sale at \$5.00. There are but few of a kind, yet such a wide variety and such pretty styles that every woman will be able to find a skirt that will give her great pleasure. They come in all the latest styles, made of imported French and English, both dress and walking lengths. Some are trimmed with lace and ribbon, with silk piping, others are strictly tailor made.

75c Shirt Waists at 25c

This lot comprises short lines that have been selling at 75c. Some are made of flannelette, others of all wool materials. They come in Persian stripes and other pretty effects. Every waist is stylish and becoming. Your pick while they last. Each.

We Shall Buy a Million

50c Bottles of Likozone and Give Them to a Million Sick Ones.

We have purchased for \$100,000 the American rights to Likozone—the product which does what medicine cannot do. We thus control the only way to kill germs in the body and end a germ disease. We want the sick to know this product, and at once. So we make this remarkable offer. We will buy a million bottles and give them to a million sick. Will you—if you need it—let us buy one for you.

We will pay your druggist for a full-size bottle of Likozone and the coupon below and we will send you the order, good at your local drug store. This is our free gift and its acceptance places you under no obligations whatever. We make it because this seems to be the quickest way to convince you—that Likozone is and what it can do. Then our only request will be that you tell your friends what it does. When we, at our expense have shown you a way to get well, help us let your friends know it, too. Do this for the good of humanity. In this way we have seen one cure lead to hundreds of cures. And that is why we make this offer.

ACTS LIKE OXYGEN
Likozone is the result of a process which, for more than 20 years, has been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. The process consists in generating gases, made in large part from the best oxygen producers. These gases are confined under pressure and, by the employment of immense apparatus and 14 days' time, are made part of the liquid product.

The result is a product which does what oxygen does. Oxygen, as you know, is the vital part of air. It is the very source of vitality, the most essential element of life. It is oxygen that turns the blue blood into red in the lungs. It is oxygen that eliminates the waste tissues and builds up the new. And no germ disease can live in the presence of an excess of oxygen.

But oxygen is a gas, and unstable. Likozone is a liquid which is not even volatile. It carries its virtues into the stomach, into the bowels and into the blood, to go wherever the blood goes. It forms a vitalizing tonic with which no other known product can compare. It is life to the human body. But germs are vegetable; and Likozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetable matter. For this reason, Likozone destroys every germ in the body. And no man knows another way to do it without killing the tissues, too.

WE PAID \$100,000
For the American rights to this product. We first tested Likozone for two years, through physicians and hospitals in this country and others. In thousands of the most difficult cases obtainable—cases which medicine could not cure—we proved that Likozone was infallible. Then we made it for the sick, and we found that similar rights on any scientific discovery.

We publish this fact because it best shows the value of Likozone. Claims are easily made; but men don't pay a price like that save for a product of vital worth to humanity. Men of our class do not stake their fortunes and reputations on a product without knowing that it does what we claim. We paid that \$100,000 because Likozone does in germ trouble what no skill can accomplish without it. It will do more for the sick than all the drugs in the world combined. You must realize that we know this when, after paying that price, we offer you a bottle free.

MEDICINE CAN'T CURE
Your physician will tell you that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. The utmost it can do is to act as a tonic, aiding nature to overcome the germs. Such results are indirect and uncertain, depending on the patient's condition. A cure is always doubtful and often impossible. And the cure that do result are due to Nature, not to medicine. A cure can't come until those germs are killed, and medicine never kills inside germs.

These diseases were long attributed to other causes than germs, and medicine was used to doctor them. Up to the year 1860 germs were almost unknown. It is now known that certain diseases are due entirely to germs, and medicine in no way applies to them. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be given internally. And drugs that can't kill germs serve little purpose in a germ disease. Those are the diseases to which Likozone applies and which Likozone alone can cure.

WE OFFER \$1000
For a disease germ that Likozone cannot kill.
This offer is published on every bottle of Likozone; and nobody ever claimed the reward and nobody ever will. Likozone always kills germs. Please note what that fact means. All that is necessary to cure a germ disease is to kill the germs. That is certain; and it is just as certain that the disease will never end while those germs exist. Likozone taken internally goes wherever the blood goes—into every cell of every tissue. No germ can escape it, and none can resist it. Can you not see that the results are inevitable?

GERM DISEASES
The diseases in this list are known to be due to germs or their toxins. Every modern physician knows that medicine does not apply to them, for medicine cannot kill germs. It is true that for centuries medicine has been employed for these troubles, but germs were unknown then. More than half these diseases have been traced to germs within the past five years. The germ cause of Rheumatism, for instance, was not discovered until August, 1902. Medicine is not for germ troubles. We must either rely on Nature to overcome the germs, or you must kill them with Likozone. You can never kill them with drugs. Likozone will cure it.

These diseases yield at once to Likozone. We have seen thousands of these troubles ended in a week, though they had resisted medicine for years. And the results are so certain that in any disease in this list—no matter how difficult, no matter how incurable it seems—we will gladly send to any patient who asks it an absolute guarantee that Likozone will cure it.

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all acute—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisonous blood. In nervous debility Likozone acts as a stimulant, accomplishing what no drugs can.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON
For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blank and mail it to the Liquid Oxygen Co., 650-660 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....
I have never tried Likozone, but if you will supply me a 50c bottle free I will take it.
Name.....
Address.....
City..... State.....
Give full address—write plainly.
Any physician or hospital not yet using Likozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

NOTHING IN BURNING OIL.

Misfortune of an Electrician.

Down Lamp and Fire to Himself.

Helplessly Struggling With Flames.

Helplessly Struggling With Flames.

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Helplessly Struggling With Flames.

Ladies' Chatelaine Enameled Watch for \$15

A guaranteed time-piece that would be appreciated by any lady. The case is finely enameled and the color effects are really beautiful. There are a number of dainty designs. The pin is in popular fleur de lis shape.

BROCK & FEAGANS,
Gold and Silversmiths,
Fourth and Broadway.

THAT WAVE OF GENEROSITY.

BETHLEHEM INSTITUTION WOULD LIKE TO SEE IT GO ON.

Plan for Building Modern Men's Hotel Meets Approval of Generous Citizens—Bethlehem Benevolent Board Appeals for Completion of the Fund.

Following the exposition published in The Times, some days since, of the connection between the ownership of the property now occupied by the Bethlehem men's hotel, in the Eighth Ward, and certain demi-monde building schemes in some of the Los Angeles suburbs, there arose a wave of generosity toward the Bethlehem Institution.

To escape from the clutches of the owner of the leased hotel, who doubled the rent in order to oust them from the property, it is desired by the Bethlehem Benevolent Board to build a modern and suitable hotel, where men may find a respectable home at the minimum rate. It is to be modeled after the Mills Hotel of New York City, which for years have successfully cared for the homeless and needy.

To live cheaply, yet need and appreciate moral and decent surroundings. For the purpose of such a building the board owns the ground, free of any encumbrance, and the corporation has the confidence and cooperation of leading citizens of Los Angeles. The erection of such a building will require a fund of \$8000, but the proposition is to build just according as the people contribute. If sufficient is not given to build an \$8000 hotel, they will build still more cheaply, limiting the plans to meet the size of the funds, but such action will also limit the usefulness of the hotel and make it inadequate to the great and ever-increasing demands.

A benevolent lady of this city, so imbued with the beauty of true charity that she does not care to have her name mentioned, and so convinced of the good accomplished by the Bethlehem Institution, under the management

of Rev. Dana W. Bartlett, recently handed that gentleman \$2000 as a start for the hotel, to this have been added during the past week the following subscriptions:

Charles M. Stimson, \$500; Niles Pease, \$100; Clara R. Shatter, \$100; W. S. Bartlett, pastor, \$100; George W. Stimson, \$100; R. A. Rowan, \$50; W. Holmes Kennedy, \$15. The following persons gave \$10 each: Leo Fonta, W. H. Gofford, N. S. House, J. G. Ogilvie, Marshall Stimson, J. J. Slicker, W. F. Montgomery, J. L. Pavlovich, T. N. Ritchie, C. M. Wood. The following named persons gave \$5 each: Henry Klages, Alfred Wilson, O. P. Olsen, N. H. Collins, Total, 1086.

Benevolent persons are urged to contribute to the fund as liberally as possible.

Those persons who have made pledges, but have not paid the money, are requested to send it this week to the Union Bank of Savings, custodian of the fund, in order that the work may be commenced at once, or pay it directly to Rev. Dana W. Bartlett.

It is suggested by a friend of the

Institution that recent events in the city may make necessary a women's club as a part of Bethlehem's equipment.

Every branch of regular Christian work is conducted by Rev. Dana W. Bartlett, pastor, Mrs. A. I. Bradley, deaconess, and O. D. Conroy, evangelist; in addition there are the men's hotel, public plunge bath, free dispensary, free employment bureau, Japanese and Mexican night schools, and a Good Samaritan department for clothing the poor.

GONE TO HIGHER COURT.
French Prosecutor Under Indictment in United States Court Dies of Consumption.

Jules Daglovanova, the French prosecutor, died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning after weeks of suffering. His death closes for all time one of the hardest-fought cases ever before the United States District Court in this section of the country. It was a case

in which, through the State Department at Washington, the French government interested itself and it has attracted much attention.

Daglovanova was indicted by the Federal grand jury for having brought to this country a young French woman named Babut for immoral purposes. With a female companion he started this girl upon a life of shame and lived off her earnings. She was rescued by the police and at the expense of the French government was returned to Paris. The first indictment against the man who caused her ruin was defective and another was returned later, but the physical condition of the defendant was such that he could not be tried. Last Monday when his case was called in the United States District Court the attorneys for the defendant stated that their client would not live a week. They told the truth, for at 4 o'clock yesterday morning in the house of a friend, he died in agony. Tomorrow official notification of his death will be given to the court and the proper record entered upon the docket.

Buy Your.....

MATTRESSES AT WHOLESALE
40 lb. Hair Mattress, regular \$10.00, for \$10.00
30 lb. Pure Silk Floss, regular \$12.00, for \$7.75

BOSTON BEDDING CO.
524 S. Broadway.

AUCTION
Oriental Rugs
Yuzuk & CO., 211 SOUTH BROADWAY

"F. B. Q."
CLOTHING SOLD ONLY BY CHARLES W. ENNIS
222 SOUTH SPRING STREET

Fillers: L. E. Collins, "The Trade," C. W. Fenn, "The Printer."

Card Sales: Mr. A. J. San Francisco.

Card Sales: Mr. A. J. San Francisco.

Card Sales: Mr. A. J. San Francisco.

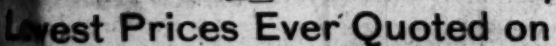
Card Sales: Mr. A. J. San Francisco.

III^d YEAR.

Easy Monthly Payments if Desired.

will be a fine Cabinet Grand Sterling Piano; new mahogany case, at \$245. This is positively below cost. Monday only and but one instrument.

345-347 South Spring Street.



Buys Any Article, Big or Small.

Brents Brents
580-532-534 South Spring.

Second St. 526 S. Spring St. 424 S. Los Angeles St.

437-39 SOUTH BROADWAY

strong man rows with it if it makes toward his port. He rows against it if it flows the other way. Fair or foul, flood or ebb, he rows. And the rowing man has very little time to waste on complaints that he should not turn out every day and to suit the course. (London Post.)

"So Josh didn't hold his position very long?"

"No," answered Mrs. Corntoss, "but it wasn't the boy's fault. He wasn't six weeks before he knew much about how to run the boat better than the man who owned it. He got so jealous and discharged him."

(Washington Star.)

The Drama—Plays, Players and Playhouses, Music and Musicians.

AT THE THEATERS.

COMING to the Mason Opera-house tomorrow night for an entire week's run, with Wednesday and Saturday matinees, is Benjam Thompson's drama, "The Old Homestead." The attraction which this play has for audiences seems to last from year to year. It is not in plot, for it has little:



It is not in the love scenes, for there are none, except in the way of humorous suggestion; it is not in the villainy exposed and punished, for there is no villainy in the play worth mentioning. It is probably in the hearty portrayal of the domestic felicity of country life. There are no sensations in the drama; it merely tells over again the old stories which everybody knows.

"The Old Homestead" was developed from a little sketch, and has grown into large proportions gradually. Interest, of course, centers around Mr. Thompson, the author-actor, who plays with homely ruggedness. The scenic effects are promised to be complete in detail, and many of the old favorites are still with the company.

Burbank. James Nell and his company present one of their strongest offerings for the week starting this evening in "A Parisian Romance." The play was written originally for Octave Feuillet, and was presented to the public about twenty years ago at the Gymnase Theatre of Paris. It was translated from the French and played in English for the first time by Richard Mansfield, who took the part of "Baron Chevalier," making a great success in the role.

For the coming production will play the "Baron," a part he has studied and acted a great many times. This is the second time the Burbank is presenting the play here, with Nell in the leading role. It is regarded as one of his best efforts.

Casino. Several new and pretty faces will be seen at the Casino Monday evening. Manager Waldeck has been to San Francisco on a beauty quest, and among the captures are Miss Blanche Savoy, Miss Lillian Levy and Miss Frances Middleton.

The Casino attraction for tomorrow evening is a double bill—"Hurly Burly," and "Zaza." Rice and Cady, Barney Bernard, Thomas Perse, Edith Mason, Florest Hope, William Inman, Agnes Williams, Dorothy Vernon, Made Still and the chorus of twenty-five will all be on deck to set the amusement craft upon its merry sail.

Orpheum. Great things are on the Orpheum bill which goes into effect tomorrow night. At the head of the list are the names of Johnny and Emma Ray, well known to all vaudevilleans. Next, there are Cordus and Maud, not known here from the fact that they come direct from Berlin. They are said to be remarkable hand-balancers on the double wire. Duffy, Sawtelle and Duffy present a sketch entitled, "Papa's Sweetheart." Holden and Florence are singers, not heard in Los Angeles as yet; they have a daintily-mounted sketch called "The Fairy of Killarney." The holdovers are Kelly and Violetta.

Stanley and Wilson, Irving Jones, and the Stein-Bretto family. Motion pictures complete the programme.

Grand Opera-house.

Visions of the Orient, with all its mysteries are pictured in the second act of "A Little Outcast," in which a view of New York's famous Chinese restaurant on Pell street, are shown. Chinese splendor in all its grandness is set off by evening costumes of a party of society leaders who are out "strolling" after the theater.

"A Little Outcast" comes to the part of the throng which derives profit and sustenance from the amusement-loving public. For one thing, theatrical advertising has reached enormous proportions, and "stands" of posters are to be seen upon almost every vacant lot and leading corner in the well-settled districts of the town. The programme men make their money, too, and the playhouses have within the past few years been directly responsible for the existence of several small periodicals, weekly or monthly.

The restaurant men also come in for a benefit performance every night after the show. There are eaters upon Spring street and Broadway who would actually be compelled to go out of business were it not for the enormous trade from matinee and night entertainments.

Besides having playhouses of their own, local managers are reaching out to manage the leading houses of all Southern California, and in at least one instance, a manager is preparing to launch companies which will play the entire West. Among the figures known outside of this city, no one is more familiar than H. C. Wyatt.

Here are the employees of the Mason Opera-house: One treasurer and two assistants; chief usher and fourteen assistants; chief programmer and eight assistants; three janitors and two ladies' maids; stage carpenter with three assistants; electrician and four assistants; flyman and six assistants; property man and eight assistants; six scene shifters; musical director and ten orchestra members; manager's stenographer. Extra people are used at almost every performance.

The Burbank Theater employs fifty people regularly—twice or three times that number on special occasions. The house is one of the oldest in Los Angeles, and was taken by its present manager, Oliver Morosco, when it was really a hoo-doo. Previous to his assumption of its duties and responsibilities, thirteen men had failed in it. September 3, 1895, T. Daniel Frayley and his well-remembered company began the first engagement under Morosco's management, presenting "Madame Sans Gene." From that time the future of the playhouse seemed assured, and now the companies upon its boards play to an average audience of about 1000 persons.

The newest theater is the Casino—opened December 21, and playing steadily, with nine performances a week, to an average audience of more than 1000 people. The Casino occupies a unique place among dramatic affairs here, as do the Weber-Felds shows everywhere. Ten years ago the theater-going population was limited to the support of two houses of entertainment, and it is extremely doubtful if they would have entered into the spirit of the Casino's musical burlesque. The same is to be accepted in the spirit in which it is tendered—otherwise the enjoyment of the frothy amusement is lost. Weber and Field's musical travesties won the greatest success in New York, and at

the same time were the sketchiest of affairs. Weber and Field, however, judiciously padded them with a great cast, plenty of show girls, costumes and scenery.

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At the various amusement houses, nearly 6000 people are entertained every evening. To care for them requires the regular services of 225 employees—the five leading theaters being alone considered on this count—and on

KAISER AND PRINCE.

A Breach Between Father and Son. Escapades of Heir Cause Worry. Prince Imprisoned Twice For Disobeying Paternal Orders.

BY L. R. HAWKINS.
[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE TIMES.]

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Germany's Crown Prince has been brought prominently into public notice through the recent illness of his father, the Kaiser, for when it became known that William II had been operated on for a growth in the throat, which might be cancerous, all the world began speculating seriously about the character of his successor. The Kaiser has now recovered, but it is nevertheless known that his health is poor, and that he has small chance of reaching a ripe old



THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

age. There are many who are convinced that in spite of official assurances to the contrary, the Kaiser already carries within him the seeds of the terrible disease that killed his grandfather, father and mother, and that a not very distant future will reveal this to the world.

The result is that the Crown Prince is being watched with an intensity which nobody felt in him so long as his versatile father seemed young and healthy. The Kaiser has invariably taken care that his eldest son, like all the other men of the Hohenzollern family, should remain in the background. The Kaiser is an imperious man, extremely jealous of rivals for public interest in his own country, and the prince of all the branches of the house of Hohenzollern have been made to feel this keenly.

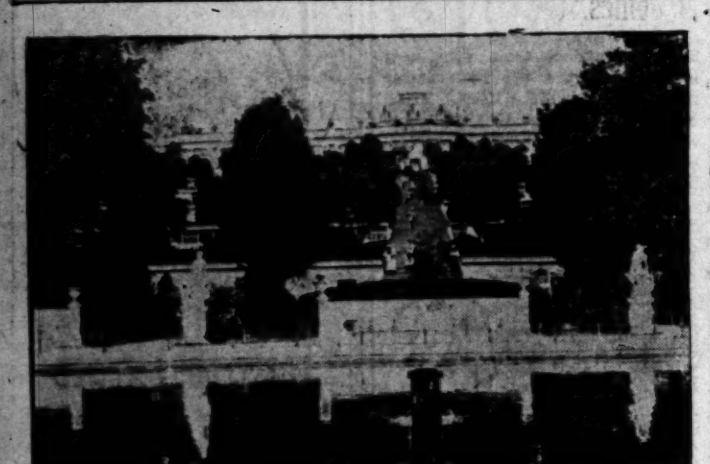
Consequently, when public chroniclers began to rumormongers the illness of the German Crown Prince at his disposal, they find that this youthful

exceptionally bright and brainy, could succeed him on the throne instead of his eldest son, or that the Crown Prince could borrow his younger brother's mental qualities.

On the other hand, the Crown Prince excels in all sorts of manly pastimes, in which strength and athletic training are of more account than brain power. He can box, wrestle, jump and run uncommonly well; he is an expert swimmer with both rifle and revolver. His favorite pastimes are riding and shooting, and all his time is devoted to the pursuit of these two pleasures. When he is not riding, he is shooting, and when he is not shooting, he is riding.

BREACH BETWEEN FATHER AND SON.

Combined with his physical prowess, athletic skill and sporting propensities, the Crown Prince possesses a certain harshness which has characterized many of the Hohenzollern men,



THE SANS SOUCI PALACE.

royal highness is, to use a sporting term, a very dark horse indeed. Considering his importance to the German empire and to the world in general, it is surprising how little has been ascertained and published about the character, tastes, pursuits and passions of Crown Prince Frederick William, and disappointing that such details as have leaked out concerning his sayings and doings show a somewhat unfavorable light on his august person.

It is not well for residents in Germany to write quite frankly about personal qualities of the royal family, and thus it is that the Crown Prince has had credit for more than he deserved, as can be judged from the following facts obtained from responsible sources and fully verified. The tendencies of the Crown Prince are a subject of uneasiness in high official circles in Berlin—and have been for nearly two years—but only vague hints have been permitted to creep into the papers.

A DISAPPOINTED FATHER.
In personal appearance, the German Crown Prince is very tall—he stands over six feet in his stockings—and of slender build, though extremely muscular. From his earliest boyhood he showed more aptitude for outdoor sports than for studious pursuits, and it is an open secret that the Kaiser is bitterly disappointed with his first-born's intellectual development. The

as well as a stubbornness which causes him to insist on having his own way with unsurpassed obstinacy. In these circumstances, it is not surprising that the Kaiser and the Crown Prince have often come into sharp collision with each other, and that their personal relations are often extremely cool. The Crown Prince inherits his own little residence at Potsdam, and father and son do not see more of each other than is absolutely necessary.

The breach between the Kaiser and the Crown Prince was widened by an operation on the day on which the operation on the Kaiser's throat took place. A short time previously, the Kaiser had strictly forbidden his eldest son to ride in any steeplechase races, pointing out that he had no right to risk his life in such foolhardy amusements. Before the operation on the Kaiser's throat took place, no one had the slightest knowledge of what was going to happen except the Emperor, the Crown Prince and the doctors. On such an occasion when a surgical error could have easily cost the Emperor his life, and, failing this, when the result of the operation was half expected to reveal the presence of cancer in the Kaiser's throat, the son might have been expected to remain in close attendance on his father, eager at any rate to hear the doctors' verdict if not to encourage the patient. The German Crown

Prince acted otherwise. Scarcely half an hour before the operation was performed, he had his horse saddled and rode across to a place twenty miles distant where a club of cavalry officers were holding steeplechase races.

TWICE IMPRISONED.

Disregarding his father's wishes and commands, the Crown Prince rode in several races winning several prizes and earning the enthusiastic applause of the spectators by his reckless daring in spurring his horse over the obstacles at lightning speed. On returning home late at night, he did not trouble to ride to the imperial residence to see how the operation had turned out, but contented himself with sending a servant to inquire after the Kaiser's condition of health. This escapade resulted in the punishment of the Crown Prince, not for lack of filial feeling, which the Kaiser generously overlooked, but for his open and defiant disobedience to the Emperor's orders regarding

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THE NEW PALACE AT POTSDAM.

steeplechase races. The Kaiser, in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the army, sentenced the Crown Prince, who has the rank of lieutenant, to three days' detention in barracks for disobeying the orders of his superior officers; and the Crown Prince was accordingly imprisoned in the Potsdam barracks for seven-and-a-half hours.

This affair embittered the Crown Prince against his father and soon afterward he committed another indiscreet act to revenge himself on the Kaiser. The sensation of the theatrical season in Berlin this winter has been the production of "Tattoo," a play revealing all the dark sides of militarism in Germany. The play is regarded as seditious and dangerous by the German powers-that-be, and in many garrison towns, the officers have been prohibited from visiting theaters in which it is performed. Although aware of these facts, the Crown Prince ostentatiously paid a visit to the Lessing Theater in Berlin, where "Tattoo" is being played nightly to crowded and enthusiastic audiences, and sat prominently in the front row of the general public.

This was a deliberate demonstration against the Kaiser and against the prevailing régime in Germany, and the newspapers interpreted it as such, suggesting as openly as they dared that the Crown Prince might flit to the United States.

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AN OBSTREPEROUS STUDENT.

A resident of England, who is in close touch with high court circles in Berlin, gave me an incident of the Crown Prince's student life at Bonn, which had happened to come under my friend's personal observation. His Royal Highness was in the habit of carrying about the town in a tandem cart at far beyond the speed limit. The Town Fathers were duly informed, who did not intend to see their laws set at naught by anyone, and in consequence the Prince was waited upon by the committee who politely hoped that he would take notice of the town regulations. The Prince received them freely, listened to what they had to say without manifestation of interest, and then turned his back on them with the same expressive word, "Bah!" The Town Fathers fled out, but instead of permitting the matter to rest they caused it to reach the ears of the Emperor, who thereafter the Prince proved more slowly.

His Royal Highness got more credit than he deserved, I am afraid, for his reported refusal to drink the drinking customs of his university corps.

Temperance organizations in the United States passed resolutions, praising him for protesting to his father against the drinking habit, and he should drink huge bumpers of beer at the orders of a fraternity president. But the trouble was not with the drinking, but with the idea of having to follow the orders of an untitled student.

Now it mustn't be supposed from all this that the Crown Prince is what the Kaiser would call a "bad boy." The escapades quoted above are those of a young man who is a bit spoilt and headstrong. His courage is undoubted, and except when the devil spirit gets the upper hand of him, or when his dignity is affronted, he is far sounder in mind and body than the average continental royal highness. His father's strong hand has rested heavily upon him at times, and some of the rash proceedings of the Crown Prince are undoubtedly due to the fact that he resents being governed as if he were yet a child. He is not popular with the official classes in Germany, but there is reason to believe that when the weighty responsibility of Emperor falls on his shoulders his common sense will be more apparent.

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Words and Ideas.
Definite words are necessary for the expression of definite ideas. Hence, definite terms have to be employed. A term has one definite meaning, which does not change with time. The rush and confusion of the world, with its many meanings, as ships drag their anchors in a gale, but terms sheltered from the wind of change, and fixed forever. The word "let," for example, has drifted in 200 years from meaning "hinder" until now it means "allow." The word "let" has remained unaltered in significance for centuries. [Engineering Record.]

An elaborate system of electrical coal roads in Indiana is projected. The filing of a \$5,000,000 mortgage marked the first step.

not play on the piano, butt humped on the keys with his heavy boots, smashed the woodwork, and destroyed the strings inside, so that when he had finished, the piano was a mass of wreckage!

This, accomplished, the Crown Prince went on his way to the residence of the Duke, his host, offering no apology, nor explanation to the proprietor of the hotel, and the startled guests, many of whom were ladies. There was a big scandal in consequence of the incident, and Duke Slegfried promptly paid the proprietor heavy compensation, besides visiting him in person to apologize for the behavior of his royal guest. On this occasion, the Crown Prince was not as was at first supposed, intoxicated, but was under the influence of pure love of rowdiness and destructiveness.

REBUFFED BY ACTRESS.

The Crown Prince's latest folly is his infatuation for Miss Geraldine Farrar, the beautiful and talented ac-

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MISS GERALDINE FARRAR.

trix of the Royal Theater in Berlin. The Crown Prince first pursued Miss Farrar with proposals of marriage, but she was so proud of her position as one of the staid old States of the East. He made his appearance in a sack coat and a pair of trousers that would have made a star outfit for a beggar and a cane fink at a county fair. The checks of that suit simply shouted, and he wore the first fire-red necktie, so I was told, that ever invaded the Senate chamber on the night of the incident in particular that drove this home to me hard. The same winter that gave me a seat in the Senate also elevated to that dignity—and it is a dignity too—a dapper and dandy gentleman who came from one of the staid old States of the East. He made his appearance in a sack coat and a pair of trousers that would have made a star outfit for a beggar and a cane fink at a county fair. 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WON'T MIX IN POLITICS.

Papal Delegate Comes to End Discord in Church.

Binetism Disfigured, But Still Shows Fight.

Activity in Mines, Ranches and Railroads.

THE MEXICAN ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 4.—The

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There are ten members who favor the minority report, viz.: that the reform be undertaken after securing a gold reserve of at least \$25,000,000, in gold, and that the mint be thrown open to the free coinage of gold. While the single standard has friends in the committee, it is notable that nine members are in favor of preserving the status quo, and among these is Thomas Braniff, the private banker and the only American in the committee. The rest, six in number, have not as yet voted or are absent from the republic; among the latter is H. C. Waters, private banker, and the only Englishman in the committee. In Cuba, commercial circles are in favor of maintaining the status quo, in spite of its defects, recalling that through Spain was bimetallic, Cuba was enabled to preserve the gold standard, or maintain, rather, the gold circulation, thanks to the fact that it was a creditor nation. Brazil, due to economy, has maintained a comparatively even exchange, while the exports have exceeded by 269,109 contos de reis the imports, the steady decline in coffee and rubber being somewhat compensated by the rise in cacao and other exportable products. The Argentine Republic has now accumulated about \$25,000,000 in gold towards its conversion fund, and believes in maintaining the percentage of 22.72 in favor of gold. Peru, which since 1897, has been drifting towards a gold standard, has just made another strike in that direction. After inhibiting the free coinage of silver, it gave legal course to the pound sterling, giving to the Peruvian sol or dollar a value of 24 pennies (ten soles being equivalent to a pound). Made payable in gold all the customs imposts, and domesticated silver, containing the Peruvian pound, of same weight and fineness as the English, making it the monetary unit of the country.

MINES AND RANCHES.

The Berrenda ranch of 217,000

acres, which has been sold to Joseph

P. Chamberlain of San Francisco, for

\$100,000, adjoins the Santo Domingo

ranch in the northern part of Chihuahua, about thirty miles west of the

Mexican Central Railway. It is a stock

ranch and represented to be a good one, and the owner proposes to raise

improved breeds of cattle. The Santo Domingo property is also owned by

Chamberlain.

The United States and Mexican

Land and Cattle Company, organized

in Los Angeles, with a capital of \$500,

000, gold, fully paid, was organized for the purpose of dealing in Mexican

land propositions. The officers of the company are: S. Townsend, president, F. E. Robinson, vice-president, B. F. Dayman, secretary and treasurer, F. E. Healey, manager and W. L. Vall, Mexican director.

C. H. Johnson, of Cananea, Sonora, who is in the city, says the great copper mines of that locality are enjoying wonderful prosperity. Col. W. C. Greene was selected president of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company. The company is running day and night. Within the past few years the camp has become one of the largest producers of copper in the world, ranking fourth in its production. It is also said Col. Greene was recently offered \$5,000,000 gold by the Rockefeller, but would his property at \$5,000,000.

John F. Dowling, the original discoverer and owner of the copper mine known as La Dicha, located in the State of Guerrero, and owned by George Mitchell and other Angelenos, is in the city. Recently Mr. Dowling spent a brief vacation in his home in the United States which he had not visited for many years. The company has just been putting in its separate telephone line to connect its little town with the big outside world, and that via Chilpancingo, capital of the State of Guerrero. The last fifteen months has seen great changes in the camp. At that time less than a score of men were clustered about the foot of the mountain crest where now there is a town of fully 1000 people with stores and shops. The mining company entered a virgin country and had to make its own trails. The road has been made from the mines to the railroad. Modern machinery has been taken into La Dicha, including two steam hoisting machines. Houses have been built for the employees, and the Americans, also offices, blacksmith shops, shaft-houses and hospital. There are on the place twenty-two Americans, including engineers, assayers, bookkeeper, stenographer and doctor, all comfortably housed. The yield of the mines, according to Mr. Dowling, has far exceeded the original prospect.

John A. Miller, of this city, who invented the Miller concentrator, and successfully used in the United States and in Mexico, since 1902, has applied for letters-patent on a new irrigation pump.

TRANSPORTATION MATTERS.

The Colorado capitalists who were in Mexico City some weeks since, headed by David Moffatt, the Denver mining man, propose to ask the Mexican government for a concession, to build a railroad from the frontier of the State of Sonora to Guadalupe, making connection in that city with the Mexican Central. It is proposed to start the line at Douglas, Ariz., passing through the mining district of Cananea and through the rich Yaqui valleys, at Topolobampo, connecting with the Orient. The road, which will be 1500 miles long, is to be known as the Mexican Pacific Coast Railroad. If built, it will materially shorten the distance between the cities of California and the City of Mexico.

The Mexican government has just signed a contract with the Pacific Navigation Company, Limited, represented here by Senator Sebastian Camacho, whereby at least seven steamers are to be put on the coast trade of the Gulf of California, to ply between Guaymas, and San Benito, the former in Sonora, and the latter in Chihuahua, stopping at La Paz, Altata, San José del Cabo, Mazatlan, San Blas, Manzanillo, Acapulco, Salina Cruz, etc. The minimum of the vessels to be 400 tons, the fleet is to arrange its trips so that each round trip from one extremity of the republic to the other will not exceed sixty days.

John N. A. Steadman, chief counsel for the International and Great Northern Railway, with headquarters at Palestine, Texas, with his wife and family, departed northward yesterday.

Engineer F. E. Butterfield is en route to the head of the railroad from Culiacan, State of Sinaloa, to the mining and agricultural districts of which Topia is the chief town. After finishing the survey and location of

the line he will go to San Francisco to report to his syndicate.

Russell Harding, general manager of the Missouri Pacific system, and his party, who have been touring the republic for the past ten days, left for Wichita this morning.

A. E. Stillwell, president of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway, is expected here next week, with a party of English capitalists, intent on investments in Mexico.

FOUR COMETS THIS YEAR.

The Mexican Astronomical Society makes the announcement that in this year four comets will visit the skies of Mexico, although only one can be satisfactorily viewed from the observatory. This is the famous and brilliant comet discovered by Encke and which is approaching the earth with a velocity that thrice thought. It was first discovered by Encke in the year 1785, and afterward glimpses were caught in 1786 and in 1805. At its last appearance it was viewed by Napoleon as an augury of triumph. The Mexican society has offered a prize to the discoverer and locate the long-winded traveler. The other comets scheduled to traverse the Mexican skies, and which will not be clearly discernible are the Wincke, the D'Arrest and the Tempel.

The Salon of the Viceroy in the National Museum has just been enriched with the addition of objects of great historical and archaeological value. One of these is a large table of hardwood, handsomely carved and the top of which is of solid silver. It was made in the year 1718 by an Augustinian friar, Father Miguel Ruiz. Several chairs of solid mahogany, centuries old, have also been placed in this curious salon. It has now been opened to the public and Americans visiting Mexico should by all means visit this antique and interesting corner of the museum.

The first Japanese babe of distinction born in this city arrived last Wednesday, a son born to Hon. Kolchi Soughimura, the Japanese Minister. The little one was at once christened Tenshi, which is the Japanese name for Mexico, and which translated into English means "Son of the Moon." The baby is doing well, and the mother and father are being showered with the usual compliments of the city. In Mexico whenever the traditional stork arrives. This includes the making of visits of congratulation and the sending of numerous packages of dulces or candies along with the stork. Even at this time of the year, the mock winter of Mexico, the flowers are gorgeous.

The Methodist Annual Conference, which was presided over by Bishop J. H. Fitzgerald, of Los Angeles, and which just closed its sessions, reported steadily advanced all along the line. There are fifty regular preachers, native and foreign, and thirty "supplies." The total membership of the church in the republic is 6000 members, and there are 4000 children in the schools. In extent of territory the church runs from Leon on the north to Oaxaca on the south. Among the visitors from the United States, was Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, Missionary Secretary of the Methodist Church, from New York, whose eloquent addresses have won the heart of the church in Mexico. Dr. John W. Butler was elected delegate from this conference to the General Conference to be held at Los Angeles next May.

NEWS NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Fresh oysters in Guaymas are now so plentiful that they are selling at 25 cents a hundred, and are brought in by schooner-loads from the Gulf of California. In this city the delicious fruit are scarce and bring 90 cents and a peso per can, each can holding about three dozen.

Due to the presence of a number of visiting lumbermen from the United States, an order unique in the annals of fraternalism in Mexico was instituted by the timber and lumbermen resident in the city and some of those now here on visit. This was the establishment of the Order of the Hoos-Hoos. The meeting denominated a "concatenation" was held in the Masonic Hall and the fraternal bonds were solidified by great formalities. Eight members composed the City of Mexico Hoos-Hoos Order. Capt. J. E. Meginn, a veteran lumberman of Mexico, who is a charter member of the organization, the only one resident in Mexico, called the order into being.

The company engaged at Gomez Palacio, Durango, in the manufacture of dynamite and other explosives, has just petitioned the government for a concession for the manufacture of smokeless powder and cartridges. The government at its powder factory at Santa Fe, near this city, had already manufactured a small quantity of smokeless powder.

P. M. Maber, editor of the Miner and Prospector, published at San Francisco, is in the city. He has come to study mining conditions, and the methods employed. Mr. Maber has visited the Parra and Chihuahua mining districts, and was much surprised at their advanced condition of prosperity.

E. H. Holland and W. R. Holland of Higgsville, Mo., are here on the purpose of investing in mines, and expect to start for Oaxaca in a few days to look over the situation there.

John S. Thomas, William Smith, and E. B. Russell of Fort Worth, Tex., have been in the country for several weeks, departed for their northern homes this week, after visiting some ranch properties which they will take up as soon as they make necessary arrangements in the Hoosier State.

Dr. Joseph Littell and wife of Indianapolis are in the city. Next week they go to inspect the Santa Lucetia sugar plantation, located on the line of the Vera Cruz and Pacific Railroad, and will then go to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to visit the two Ubero plantations owned by Dr. Littell and his associates.

C. C. Sheller, a grain dealer of Peoria, Ill., is here and will remain several weeks to look into wheat and grain conditions.

William E. Bowers of Fort Worth, Tex., is in Mexico, to investigate conditions relating to the business of stock raising, and if successful in locating paying ventures will bring considerable capital into Mexico and, what is just as much needed, experience in the development of the cattle industry.

In 1897 the wheat crop of Mexico was 580,771,500 pounds, while in 1901 it was 741,400,850 pounds, with a value of \$23,800,122.

G. C. Morton, representing the Transoceanic Immigration Company of Tokyo, Japan, is here on his way to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, where large numbers of Japanese laborers are being introduced. He says that so far the Japanese have given satisfaction.

Where John Marshall failed the gentleman from Birmingham is not likely to be successful. But, by all means, let him try.—[New York Tribune.]

In 1850 the average New Yorker took 128 rides in street cars; last year he took 415.

REMARKABLE NATURE FREAK. A Pine Tree Stump Completely Overgrown With Bark. (SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

STRANGEST and rarest of all strange nature freaks are stumps whose tops are overgrown with bark. You may tramp through the forests for hundreds of miles, and though you search diligently, may never see one, for they are about as scarce as gooseberries on apple trees. T. P. Lukens of Pasadena has one of these bark-topped stumps in his private collection, and it is one of very few in existence. Prominent scientists and botanists have looked with amazement on this unique specimen of outdoor malformation, and declared it to be the first thing of the kind they

have ever seen. Such men as Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forester of the United States, who has, perhaps, the most extensive practical knowledge of tree habits of any man in America, has examined the stump and marvelled at it. A certain species of coniferous tree, notably the redwood, is temporarily a sprout grower. These trees, when cut, send out new branches, but there have been no known instances of their growing a coat of bark over the stump wounds. Other species of trees not supplied by Nature with rejuvenation possibilities simply pass into a state of non-existence when their tops are cut, just as does a man who is headless. They lose all life and power of motion, and refuse absolutely to respond to arduous cultivation, attention and medical treatment.

Forests are punctuated with thousands of these denuded stumps, that give conspicuous evidence of forest devastation. These old stumps may linger for years and contain a faint flicker of life, but they are incapable of activity. Moss creeps over them and clings to them. Ferns grow thick about them and leave them so deep in shadow the sun can find no entrance. In course of time, they decay and crumble into a mass of humus that is blown by the winds, gathered in by the rain floods, and scattered over the forest floor.

This wonderful bark-covered stump was discovered in an obscure part of the Sierra Madre by Mr. Lukens when one of his mountain rambles. Being a lover of trees, he welcomed it as a specimen of unusual worth. He had it packed to the railroad station and conveyed to his home. The stump was full of sap, when found, and as near as can be estimated, the bark had been seventy-five years in growing over the top. All about were other tree stumps which had been cut in the early eighties by the mission Indians. The work was usually carried on in the spring time, when the San Gabriel River was high enough to float the timber to the scene of building operations, several miles below in the valley. The stump is of the variety Pinus jeffreyi, or black pine, and was found at an elevation of 6000 feet. The place where the stump was found has since been visited by some forestry experts, and the only explanation of the freak prodigy was that its roots must have been connected with the roots of a growing tree in such a way that it received enough nourishment from its thriving neighbor to continue growth in a modest way, and when the tree died, the stump was left to branch production. It humbly covered its uncrowned head with thick brown bark.

Fortune in Maine Skunks.

It will no doubt surprise many people learn that the despised skunk is the much-admired honey bee, but such is the fact; and, counting things at their actual worth, the skunk is worth about as much as all the deer killed in Maine in season. The skunk is worth both for his fur and for the oil that is in him, and both the oil and the fur are in ever-increasing demand. It is estimated that the price of skunk skins, four years ago the cost of a dark skunk was worth from \$3.50 to \$4.00, and the demand exceeded the supply. Since then the muskrat has come into favor, and the price of skunk skins has fallen to about \$2 for the best. When, however, there are a dozen fat skunks to be had on every acre of meadow land, when a hardwood chip is the only weapon needed for killing them, and when every fat skunk contains at least a quart of oil, worth \$5 a gallon at wholesale, there is money in the business.

Most of the skunk pelts are shipped to Philadelphia, where they are made up into furs for export to France and Germany, in which countries they are worn as monkey skins. It is estimated that Maine's revenue from skunks amounts to \$150,000 or \$175,000 annually, which is double the revenue from all the honey bees in the State, and certainly more than all the 8000 deer shot are worth to the men who kill them. From 1900 to 1903, skunks are killed in Maine every fall.

The demand for oil is steadily increasing, and the price has advanced 50 cents to \$1 a gallon within a year. The natives prize the oil for its virtues as a cure for rheumatism and stiff joints, and large quantities of it are bought by country traders and sent to druggists out of the State.

It is estimated that the annual production of skunk oil in Maine exceeds 25,000 gallons, and the quantity is increased by adulteration with the fatty oils obtained from hens and woodchucks, a deception which has proved most profitable to the skunk marginers.—[Bangor Letter to Philadelphia Record.]

"Have any buzzing in your ears?" asked the doctor, who was trying to diagnose the case.

"No," replied Mr. Henpeck, "not except when I have to stay in the house."—[Chicago Record-Herald.]

Yglesias Helminthological Institute, 700 S. E. corner Seventh and Grand Ave.

The institute has all other diseases that infest the human body can be easily removed by the Yglesias treatment under direct charge of Dr. C. J. Schmidt.

Office Hours—9 to 6. Consultation Free.

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Office Hours—9 to 6. Consultation Free.

J. & P. Coats' Spool Cotton 2c

Monday morning 8 to 9 o'clock. No telephone or mail orders. Coats' cotton is controlled by a foreign trust that says to every dealer in the land great and small: "You must sell our cotton at a certain price or you can't play in our back yard." The Broadway Department Store has steadily refused to be dictated to by any such outside. Monday morning we offer Coats' cotton in black, white and all numbers that sell all over the United States at 2c, four regular price however, is 4c, as per spool 2c.

The Broadway Department Store

BROADWAY COR. FOURTH, LOS ANGELES ARTHUR LETTS, PROPRIETOR

7c Calico 4c Yard

Monday Morning 8 to 9 O'Clock
For one hour we offer a fine quality of calico of the famous William Simpson's silk finished brand; worth 7c; no better calico on the market; good patterns for wrappers, combinations, etc.; well worth 7c; not more than 15 yards to a customer; telephone or mail orders will be filled; Monday morning 8 to 9 only per yd. 4c.



Suits of This Season

At a Reduction of One-third

High Grade Garments Splendidly Styled

Monday we begin a sale of women's high grade suits by which quite a number of thrifty women may profit. The very best styles of the present season, in the most popular colors will be offered at about one-third off our regular low prices, and you know that ordinarily Broadway prices on women's garments are fully a third less than those charged by other stores about town, so with the present reduction it means an opportunity to secure seasonable suits at just about one-half the regular selling price. The keenest buyers will come early as first choosing will be the most advantageous.

Stylish Suits

Long or Short Coats

SALE PRICE \$25.00

NOT ONE WORTH LESS THAN \$40.00

Fashionable suits for women, made from high grade materials, such as sabelines, broadcloths, chevrons, serges, granite cloths and Scotch tweeds; these suits represent the very highest type of tailoring; some with long coats and others with the short coats that will be used for the coming season; most of them are lined with silk; many of the skirts have handsome silk drops; some of the skirts, however, are unlined; there is a broad range of the best styles of the season to choose from; some with the extremely fashionable military trimmings, large cape collars, etc.; a suit in this lot is of the new spring styles, with Eton jackets and silk or cloth girdles; all good colors; a broad range of sizes. Not a suit in the collection worth less than \$40.00. Monday, each, \$25.00.

Women's \$30.00 Suits \$20.00

A handsome collection of this season's suits, in stylish mixed cloths, velvets, black broadcloths and chevrons; a few made from fancy mixed materials in dark and light grays, some with long skirted jackets others with short Eton jackets; a few Norfolk coats in the lot; all handsomely trimmed in the most fashionable ways; good range of sizes; excellent values up to \$30.00; Monday, per suit \$20.00.

Handsomeness \$25 Suits \$14.98 Excellent \$15.00 Suits \$9.98

A collection of stylish suits made from bright mixed suitings in the popular overshoot effects; long coats in blouse style, silk lined to the waist; some suits of black broadcloth with tight fitting coats; a few suits of light gray with short coats with the new girdle effect; all of these suits are handsomely and appropriately trimmed; a good range of sizes; excellent \$25.00 values; Monday, per suit \$14.98.

Gentle suits of black broadcloth and gray Scotch tweeds short coats with cloth girdles; cape collar trimmed with silk braid; large sleeves with pretty cuffs; these are lined throughout with heavy satin; stylishly modeled skirts possessing all the lines of the highest priced garments; there are plenty of sizes to choose from but on account of the price they will sell with a rush, so come early; splendid value at \$15.00; Monday per suit \$9.98.

Outer Garments for Evening Wear \$15.00

Silks, Velvets and Broadcloths Worth \$27.50

Coats and jackets for dress and evening wear; some of black silk others of black broadcloth and some of rich velvets; a few all white garments; some of the black garments are lined with white satin; others with black satin; half and three-quarter lengths; both tight and loose fitting backs; a few blouse styles in the lot; all of these are handsomely trimmed; new, stylish up-to-date garments, not one but is worth \$27.50. Monday ea. \$15.

Good \$15.00 Coats \$10.00 WOMEN'S \$10 Jackets \$4.48

A large assortment of women's coats made from sabelines, covert cloths, serges, velvets and kerseys; blacks, tans, modes and castors; a few reds and blues; both half and three-quarter length garments; all of them handsomely trimmed; good styles and plenty of sizes; splendid fitting garments, well finished; excellent \$15.00 values; Monday, each \$10.00.

Neat, comfortable jackets made from meltons, kerseys and heavy diagonals; a few three quarter length coats in the lot that are silk lined to the waist; the others are half length and have tight fitting backs; there are a few Norfolk jackets in the collection; all good colors and seasonable styles; good range of sizes; splendid values up to \$10.00; Monday each \$4.48.

\$5 Walking Skirts \$3.48

On Sale Monday at

Walking skirts made from fine all wool materials in pretty shade of brown; plain tailor made; finished at the bottom with numerous rows of stitching; every seam bound; excellent value at \$5.00; Monday each \$3.48.

Stylish walking skirts made from all wool fancy mixed suitings; seven gore; yoke effect; hip trimmings of straps and cloth buttons; values up to \$5.00; Monday each \$3.48.

\$18.50 Dress Skirts \$10

Special Monday at

Dress skirts of cheviot, etamine, serge and broadcloth; blue and black only; trimmings of silk applique, cloth straps and silk cuffs; some of these are plaited; recent styles; values up to \$18.50; Monday each \$10.00.

Silk dress skirts of black taffeta and peau de soie; handsomely trimmed; good styles; values up to \$18.50; Monday each \$10.00.

\$18.50 Dress Skirts \$10

Special Monday at

Dress skirts of cheviot, etamine, serge and broadcloth; blue and black only; trimmings of silk applique, cloth straps and silk cuffs; some of these are plaited; recent styles; values up to \$18.50; Monday each \$10.00.

Silk dress skirts of black taffeta and peau de soie; handsomely trimmed; good styles; values up to \$18.50; Monday each \$10.00.

New Shirt Waists

A beautiful collection of

spring waists, lawn, muslin, cloths, basket weaves in fact all of the popular waisting materials; fancy sleeves, pointed cuffs, French collars, tucked fronts, French backs; all the popular colors as well as an almost endless variety of white waists; specially good line which is the popular style; well priced each \$1.48.

Extremely Stylish \$9.00 Trimmed Hats \$2.98

INCLUDING SOME FOR EVENING WEAR

A small, but choice collection of trimmed hats made from chenille braids, velvets and felts; a few black plush and silk; there's also a few evening hats in delicate shades of pink and blue in the collection; materials and trimmings are all high grade; best of models, attractively styled; regular prices up to \$9.00; Monday, while they last, each \$2.98.

Trimmed Hats \$1.00

A small lot of neat, seasonable

trimmed hats, turbans, flats and flares; prettily trimmed with bows, ribbons, feathers and ornaments; all good styles; not a hat in the collection worth less than \$1.00; Monday each \$1.00.

Beaver hats for misses and children

untrimmed shapes; easily

trimmed; both flat and roll brim models in red, blue and brown; splendid values up to \$3.00; Monday each \$1.00.

Greatest Embroidery Sale OF THE YEAR

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS IT:

SOME EMBROIDERIES AT 1-5 THEIR WORTH.

There have been embroidery sales and embroidery sales, almost every store in the country has been forcing out embroidery since the beginning of the year, but it remains for The Broadway Department Store to announce the embroidery sale that caps the climax. Our fancy goods buyer is now in New York and has just shipped up by express a lot of embroideries that for beauty of design, fineness of material and lowness of price have never been equalled in Los Angeles. Some of these handsome goods go on sale at prices that will not cover the cost of the cambric on which they are embroidered. There will be crowds and crowds, some one will be disappointed, so come early and make sure that you are not among the disappointed ones who come later in the day. You know Broadway advertising is always truthful and though the following prices may seem like exaggeration, they are absolutely true.

25c Embroideries 5c Yd

Some 8 in. wide

Handsome embroideries on swiss and fine cambric; handsome pattern; beautifully embroidered; both edges and insertion; some of the edges are fully 8 inches wide; there are lots of embroideries in this assortment that are actually worth 5c; now these will go first, so come early; sale price Monday per yard 5c.

35c Embroideries 15c

Pretty serviceable embroideries both edges and insertions on fine cambrics and sheer swisses; some showy designs others in neat dainty patterns; widths up to 6 inches; specially good values up to 35c; Monday per yd. 15c.

75c Wide Embroideries 35c

Wide embroideries suitable for corset covers, on fine swiss and cambric; some with beading edges; widths up to 16 inches; excellent values from 50c to 75c; Monday per yd. 35c.

49c Allovers 25c.

Allover embroideries and trimming bands up to 22 inches wide; close and open designs; rich patterns; quantities well worth 49c; Monday per yard, 25c.

98c Flouncings 49c.

Allover embroideries and flouncings, some on fine swiss others on sheer cloth; widths up to 30 inches; 98c values; Monday per yard, 49c.

\$4.00 Embroidered Skirt Lengths \$1.98

Embroidered skirt patterns finished at the bottom with hemstitched or scalloped ruffs, a seam and a band makes them ready to wear; very rich patterns; a decided bargain at \$4.00; Monday while they last, ea. \$1.98.



Bargain Tabloids

On Sale Monday

From 8 to 9 A.M.

No Telephone or Mail Orders.

COME EARLY FOR THESE

Londale and Berker's cambric, in mill

end; lengths from 1 to 10 yards; sold all

over the United States at 12 1/2c a yard; not

counting the 18 yards per roll; Monday

morning from 8 to 9 a.m., per yd. 6c

Hurlbut's old parchment bond envelopes

to match above paper; our regular

price 15c; Monday from 8 to 9 a.m.,

per 100, 15c

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per 100, 15c

Domestic and Wash Goods Sections

Everyone of These Items a Special Bargain

Dress gingham, bookfold in the

new spring styles; desirable

patterns; fast colors; excellent

value at 10c; Monday per

yard 8c

White dimity, in 1, 2, 3 and 4

cord effects; pretty dainty

patterns; good value; Monday

per yd. 4c

Crepone waisting pretty fleece

back fabric crepe finish, neat

figures and stripes; especially

for wrappers and

kimono; regular price 12c;

Monday per yd. 9c

Fancy batiste; good firm quality;

30 inch wide; in almost every

combination; pretty patterns;

sale price per yard 6c

Knicker voile a handsome wash

kerchief in exact imitation of the

high priced wool voiles; all the

popular colors; sale price, at 15c

Sharon suiting, good weight

color; all the most desirable

patterns; especially in a wool

fabric; specially priced for

Monday at per yard 11c

As a special trade winner from our white goods department we offer a lot of all white waistics in pongee

mercerized silk finish; beautiful patterns with woven figures that have the sheen of silk; small floral

fruit, roses, daisies, etc.; this material washes splendidly and is one of the most popular waisting

rics to be had; an actual 50c value; Monday per yard, 29c.

Mercerized Pongee Waisting 29c yard

An Actual 50c Value

Splendid Huck Towels 8c each.

Extra quality huck towels size 18x33 inches with red borders and hem

ends; nice soft finish; a towel that will give satisfactory wear; you often

find a towel for no better; sale price each 8c.

Huck towels, part linen; size 18x33, with

red borders; fringed ends; cheap at 12c

price each 12c

Bleached turkish towels, size 27x54

inches; fringed ends; cheap at 20c

price each 20c

\$1.00 Irish Linen Damask 75c Yard.

Fine Irish linen damask bleached; 72 inches wide; handsome designs; good serviceable

quality; excellent value at \$1.00; sale price per yard, 75c.

Bleached table napkins soft finish;

fast, self-dyeing; no dressing; worth

\$1.25; sale price

per dozen \$1.25

All linen dollies, cream color with

fringed borders; 6 inches square

cheap at 25c; sale price

each 25c

Penny Savers from the Notion Section.

Box assorted toilet pins; jet heads;

perfect points; worth 25c;

Monday per box 15c

Aluminum thimbles, all sizes; light

weight and strong; priced for

Monday each 2c

Beating thread, black or white;

medium finish; all numbers;

Monday per spool 1c

PRETTY PIECES OF JEWELRY Choice 19c

Regularly Worth 35c and 50c.

Monday we offer a complete assortment of desirable jewelry consisting of brooches, stick

pins, hat pins, necklaces, chains, belt pins, belt buckles, bracelets, watch fobs, cuff links

etc.; all excellent 35c and 50c values; good styles; dependable goods made of rolled gold

also gold plated; articles that will not tarnish and will give perfect satisfaction; choose

from the lot Monday each 19c.

REAL LITERARY "GHOSTS" ACTIVE.

WRITE GOOD STUFF FOR FAMOUS AUTHORS TO SELL.

Society of Authors in London Much Troubled by Recent Agitation of This Subject—"Ghost" Stories Are Believed—Literary Gossip.

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Readers on this side of the water are decidedly curious to know how much there really is behind all the suggestions made recently as to the existence of "literary ghosts," unknown scribes who are said to write novels and short stories to be signed by authors of reputation and published as their work. It was the remarkable letter signed, "Proxy," and published in The Author—the of-

cial organ of the Society of Authors—that started the discussion. Its writer, who described himself as "the real author of two stories that have appeared serially and in book form as the original work of a well-known literary ghost," declares the occupation of literary ghost is quite a common one. Moreover, this particular spirit defends his calling stoutly. "It may be allowed, perhaps," he began, "to draw attention to the advantages which the system of 'farming fiction' may be said to possess where the interests of the unknown writer—the ghost—the hack—the proxy—call him what you will—are at stake."

"Personally, I took upon the well-known writer who 'farms out' his work as a sort of heaven-sent being and apt a species of impostor. Any writer of popular fiction will tell you that every year the applications he receives for long stories as well as for short stories increases until it has come to this: (1) He must decline to undertake to get through more than a comparatively small amount of work; (2) he must 'scamp' a portion of the work he has agreed to do, and thus, in the long run, ruin his well-earned reputation for producing interesting stories;

(3) he must call in the aid of a proxy or, in other words, 'farm out' the surplus."

"GHOST" STORY BELIEVED. Since the appearance of this letter there have been attempts—notably on the part of the Society of Authors—to explain it away as a "feu d'esprit," but there is a general belief that the document was genuine. And, as a result of inquiries in the New Grub Street of today, the writer found no one prepared to deny the existence of literary "ghosts." It was declared, in fact, and the names of both parties to the transaction given, that one of the most famous writers in this country, who has been represented by rather a considerable amount of work in the past year, had been dependent for much of it upon the efforts of a paid hack—the undistinguished husband of a rather well-known woman writer. The thing seemed incredible, but my informants declared there was no doubt about it whatever.

An might, perhaps, be expected, the editor of a popular magazine declared, when interviewed on the subject, that the "ghost stories" were absurd. If

had work appears under a popular writer's name," said this editor, "he will soon decline in public favor; and, in London, the day, if a 'ghost' can turn out consistent good work, there is every reason for him to write under his own name and get paid more."

GET CASH FROM AUTHORS. Notwithstanding, there appeared in a London newspaper yesterday a statement by one who described himself as a "ghost" that, if he had the money immediately, instead of hawking his work around or begging out impatient days awaiting a check, he took it to a popular writer, whose work is in constant demand, and obtained cash down for it. "Well it is true," he said, "and he can do what he likes with it. There is no fraud on the public, for the popular writer I refer to knows what his editors want; he edits for editors. The editors know, or are presumed to know, what the public want, and they edit for the public. There is satisfaction all round."

A MODEL VILLAGE. Readers of Rider Haggard's novels

and of "The Yellow Van" would have enjoyed being present at the meeting of trustees of the so-called "Garden City" in London, which was held for the author of "She" and Mr. Whitteing were present and spoke.

This scheme of founding a model village for working people near London on lines of those started in the country by the philanthropists Cadbury & Lever is one that chimes in exactly with the views which Mr. Haggard has expressed so often of late, and which inspired Whitteing's most recent book, and the authors gave it their blessing heartily.

Rider Haggard's remarks were devoted chiefly to the financial outlook for the "Garden City" which he found favorable, but Mr. Whitteing's text was the disbeliever, which he said he found everywhere, that any good thing could be the result of creative effort. "People believe," said "The Yellow Van" author, "that everything must grow, not only in a good historic sense, but in a sense that was neither good nor historic—that it must run a certain preappointed course or else a kind of bugger-mugger in which Providence does good by stealth."

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who is

"standing" as a Parliamentary candidate in the Conservative interest for Border Burghs, the Scotch constituency, beginning to have his troubles. His supporters, who include many prominent Hawick twined manufacturers, are impressing him with dreadful tales of hard times and bankruptcy in the district, but "unfortunately," the annual statement of the Hawick Savings Bank, just published, show that the record of deposits for the last year was the largest since the institution's establishment in 1844.

This has inspired a Liberal newspaper to remark, rather cruelly, "Sir Conan may have a greater task to explain away this fact to the Hawick electors than to explain away the death of Sherlock Holmes."

Does the Compass Point North? We commonly say that the pole of the needle points toward the north. The poets tell us how the needle is true to the pole. Every reader, however, is now familiar with the general fact of a variation of the compass. On our eastern seaboard, and all the way across the Atlantic, the north pointing of the compass varies so far to the

FOR SALE—
City Lots and Land

[illegible]

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FOR SALE—
Business Property

FOR SALE—ON E. THIRD ST., 2-story house, east of Los Angeles st., bringing in income of between \$115 and \$125 monthly; contains furniture valued at \$500; price complete, \$11,500; this is a bargain as the lot is worth the money without an improvement. **THOS. J. HAMILTON, 204 Mason Opera-house, Members L. A. Realty Board.**

four or five times that amount; price for this fine property only \$12,000.
M'GARVIN & BRONSON CO.,
220 1/2 S. Spring st.

FOR SALE—
HIGGEST BARGAIN IN TOWN.
15-room house or flats, close in, new.
\$2500 cash, balance 3 years, 6 per cent.; will
pay 20 per cent. net on investment; has a

sell.
LEUSCHNER & BARTHEL
 Home 5327. 443 E. Broadway.

FOR SALE—HILL ST., 65 FEET FRONT
 age, west side, bet. Third and Fourth sts.
 675 FEET FRONT FOOT.

I believe this is the cheapest place on the
 block. Address at once, owner, G. H. &
TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—LARGEST and BEST LOT FOR flats in city, 30 feet front, with good surroundings, and fine view, close in, and desirable, worth \$500, owner away, orders to sell at \$4750. Best thing in city.
SNOVER & CHAFFER, 119 E. Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT \$700 A FOOT, HALF FRONT ON HILL ST., BETWEEN THIRD AND FIFTH, IS THE BEST INVESTMENT ON THE MARKET TODAY. IN

NOT ANSWER UNLESS YOU ARE
BONA FIDE BUYER. ADDRESS N. HOL
ST. TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD INVESTMENT; ONE
of the best corners on W. Pine st., well
improved and vacant ground enough for a
large store building; improvements also all
ready on the property; will pay 12 per cent
net on \$5000, with a possible increase in
value. **J. W. YOUNGBLOOD, 204 S. 2ND**

FOR SALE—CHICKEN, IMPROVED, OW MALE
st., near First st., income \$120 a year
\$22,000; CHICKEN, Main st., near Third st., im-
proved, income \$2000 a year; price \$25,000.
CHICKEN, with 10-room house, on Hill st.,
near 11th st., \$11,000.
P. A. HUTCHINSON, room 423, Byrne Bldg.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE TWO BONA-FIDE
bargains, one on San Pedro, between Third
and Seventh, and one on Maple ave., near
Ninth. Big runner in either.

F. G. CALKINS & CO.
Both phones Main 362. 364 Laughlin Bldg.

FOR SALE—SOME VERY FINE BUSINESS
corners, improved and on the principal
streets of this great city; also some glass-
houses that are money makers. See owner
N. CORDARY, 117 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE - \$7000: A LARGE CORNER
southwest, close in; a very fine corner
improva.

McGARVIN & HICKSON CO.
7 204 E. Spring st.

FOR SALE - A CHOICE INVESTMENT.
\$27,500.
FINE PIECE OF W. SEVENTH ST.
PROPERTY, PAYING \$200 A MONTH.
STRONG & DICKINSON.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BIRMINGHAM
EAST FRONT LOT ON OLIVE ST., CLOSE
IN. CHOICE SITE FOR A LARGE APART-
MENT HOUSE; WILL TAKE A MODERATE
RESIDENCE IN PARADISE FOR PART
ADDRESS H. BOX 34, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE — PAYS 10 PER CENT. ON
price asked; block of 8 stores and 5 and 6
Central ave., all new and first-class; six
10-room homes furnished and barn on the

lots; a corner; lawn, trees and shrubs. A
dress BUILDER, 1740 Hoover st. 7

FOR SALE-BUILDER WITH AMPLE CA
lital will buy lot and erect for business
man, factory, hotel, barn or other building
on payments or lease. **HEINEMAN**,
Grat Bldg. Phone Home 1941. 7

FOR SALE-A FINE LOT ON 27TH, CORN
Magnolia ave., 6x150; price \$1000, or w
exchange for house and lot or flat and

FOR SALE—GOOD FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS
property; will pay 12 per cent. on invest-
ment of \$50,000; about \$25,000 cash required;
also good rooming-house. J. N. RICHARDS

214 Potomac Bldg.
FOR SALE—SNAP, APARTMENT HOUSE
new and modern; walking distance; rent
for \$75 month, which is 25 per cent. on
building and lot only, \$7190. LEE & SMITH
108 W. Third.
FOR SALE—FINE CORNER ON FIGUEROA
st., 200 feet square, at a bargain. J. S.
RICHARDS HOTEL BROKERS CO.,
Laughlin Bldg.
FOR SALE—CHANCE ON S. MAIN ST.,

front foot, adjoining property held at 315
FRANK A. WEITZEL & CO., 225 Cass
Bldg.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUSINESS CORNER
large lot, on 18th near Union ave., and
\$2400. R. S. SAUNDERS, 123 E. Broadway

FOR SALE—4 PIERCE LOW ANGLE
property; 15 per cent. income. DR. D. A.
PER Pasadena.

FOR SALE—
Flats.
FOR SALE—FLATS—
For Investment.
For sale, a few excellent investments in
flats.
Four 4-room flats, rented for \$21.50 per
month, on the corner; lot 108x506, with room
for another 2-story flat.

PRICE \$900.
THOMAS J. HAMPTON & CO.,
204-7 Mason Opera-house.
Members L. A. Realty Board.

FOR SALE—
Hotels and Lodging-houses.

FOR SALE—
HOTELS AND ROOMING-HOUSES

56 rooms, rent \$200; 2 years' lease; good location, \$4000.
46 rooms, good lease at reasonable rate, clears \$150 a month; \$4500.
44 rooms, rent \$200, long lease; price only \$2400.
25 rooms, rent only \$50, 3 years' lease, good location on Spring st.; a money maker; lease on worth \$5500.
32 rooms on Hill st., rent \$125; it will only take \$2400 to buy this.

36 rooms, elegantly furnished on W. 8th, close in, a bargain.
If you want to buy, and buy right, see
RUNDELGE & WARNER,
264 Laughlin Bldg.

FOR SALE - "WE SELL PROPERTY WORTH THE PRICE."

33800 - On Spring st., close in, 41 rooms.
33000 - Near Broadway, close in, 33 rooms.
23200 - On Spring st., close in, 17 rooms.

82106—On Los Angeles, close in, 20 rooms.
 81400—On Bunker Hill, 13 rooms, 2 years.
 81500—On Maple, close in, 18 rooms, and
 81500—On Los Angeles, close in, 13 rooms.
 81300—Near Main, close in, 20 rooms.
 81200—On Main, close in, 14 rooms, and
 81050—On W. 14th, close in, 18 rooms.
 80900—On Hill, close in, 11 rooms, and
 80800—On E. 4th, close in, 14 rooms, and
 84500—On Main st., close in, 7 rooms.
 "SEE US FOR OTHER BARGAINS"
 "If your price is right"

list your property with
FREDERICK A. HOLMES & CO.
417 MASON OPERAHOUSE, HOME ST.

FOR SALE—A SUNNY 6-ROOM HOUSE
furniture new, quarter-sawn oak and mahogany; rooms rented; \$25 if sold this week
no agents; am going East. Address
box 61. TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE, 20 ROOM
newly furnished, a snap; must sell; only

FOR SALE — 6-ROOM COTTAGE AND
rooms in the rear, at the beach, furnished.
\$500. BRICE BRIMES, 244½ E. Broadway
room 9.

FOR SALE—UNEXPIRED LEASE OF 18
months beginning February 18 of a lovely
10-room house, completely furnished, with
all new furniture, linen, crockery, and

FOR SALE—GREAT SNAPS—
15 rooms. Main st., close in, good furniture, profit \$500 month; price \$1000.
15 rooms, strictly modern, fancy beds, velvet and wool carpets, stylish furniture.

5101 37th Avenue, #2106. FRANK KIRBY
1817 Hyman Bldg., Third and Broadway.

FOR SALE—PRETTY 3-ROOM ROOMING
house, very cheap; also one of 12 rooms
near Sixth and Hill. For particulars, call
4374 SAN PEDRO ST.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF 12-ROOM
rooming-house, choice location; parties
going away; will sell cheap if sold at once.
house for rent, 3254 TEMPLE.

UNION DOPE IS BITTER.

Laborites Don't Like Their Own Medicine.

Founders' Association Rules Rigidly Enforced.

Labor Council Makes War on Rival Restaurant.

Rules governing the Founders' and Employers' Association, causing union emissaries no end of worry and anxiety. The medicine administered by the employing founders is of the same bitter brand as that with which the bosses were "doped" before declaring their independence; and the rigid administration of it has almost caused a revolt among employers.

One rule of the association is that a man seeking employment must clear himself of all union affiliation and influence before being given a job. One man with excellent and numerous promises was recently given employment with a member of the association. When the fact was made known to the organization a vigorous kick was registered. The member was willing to vouch for the man, but the tender was rejected. It must be non-union or nothing.

The association's insistence caused the member to revolt, and he gave the requisite thirty days' notice of withdrawal. Next day he retired his act, forced his employees to free himself from union affiliation and is now making overtures for reinstatement.

Union founders, who wish to remain in Los Angeles are meeting the requirements of the association. No guarantee of employment is given, however, as every foundry is full-handed.

WAR ON WOMEN.

The attitude expressed by Mrs. N. Clarke and Mrs. B. Rader, proprietors of the Rival Restaurant, No. 119 West Second street, has so exasperated the laborites they threaten a declaration of war.

Every day since the removal of the union card the Rival proprietors have received overtures looking to their return to union domination. Failing in their pleas officers of the Labor Council declare that at their meeting Wednesday evening a boycott against the restaurant will be declared, the establishment picketed and a "sandwich man" posted in front of the restaurant. The business of the restaurant has greatly increased and an extra force has been employed.

Even Mrs. Rader was forced by a rush of patronage to don an apron and into the kitchen.

"Go back to the union," she exclaimed in amused surprise. "Not while I retain my senses. I too fully appreciate my freedom to do as I please without consulting or being influenced by a walking delegate. The best thing that ever happened was the removal of that union card. Stay with it—we admire your girl—we'll stand by you is a message received from every quarter. And the way the alliance men have come to our assistance is most gratifying. Let the laborites howl. Their threats fall on deaf ears. We have found where our interests lie, and our real friends."

**FRIENDS COME
IN BATTALIONS.**

**INVENTOR HANCOCK'S FORTUNE
ATTRACTS THEM.**

He Makes Public a Proposition to Professionals Who Wish to Cure Him of His Belligerent Ills—Treats That Money Brings.

Doctors, real and counterfeit; widows, orphans, invalids, promoters, "friends in need" and would-be friends are a few that are laying siege to a Los Angeles man who had an income that amounts to a fortune assured to him last Wednesday.

It is a fine thing to win a law point that means to you \$50,000 a year—but when you do, keep quiet about it, or look out!

Wednesday M. T. Hancock, inventor of the Hancock disc plow, received news from Cincinnati that he had won a legal decision that meant that intriguers on his patent were put at naught, thereby making safe to him an income of \$50,000 a year. A statement of his good fortune was published in The Times, and now Mr. Hancock is beset with the most voluminous and varied correspondence and largest calling list of any man in town. Both his sympathy and his business susceptibilities are being appealed to with an insistence that bids fair soon to wear out the carpet in front of his door and break the arm of the Van Ness street lamp.

But this is not so bad. The plow man has a large heart, not easily provoked, and he is not yet so rich that he is unwilling to look over a bunch of business chances.

But the doctors, and the quacks—that's the tough part. For Mr. Hancock is an invalid—a man who has to struggle with nature day by day to live. And now that the amount of his income has become known, every quack who has heard the news is knocking at his door with the only sure cure in the world.

So yesterday Mr. Hancock made public a proposition that he has faith will be an effective cure to these many medicine bottles.

He said: "I will deposit \$10,000 in a bank, that any doctor can have who will make me a well man in six months, I agreeing to follow the doctor's instructions; provided that he also agree to put up \$10,000 to pay my widow in case he kills me."

He further provides that if the cure-all professionals work on him six months and neither cure nor kill, he wants \$5000. Yesterday afternoon he was just inclosing a handsome check to a schoolgirl in the country, and who asked how things were getting along, he made the following characteristic remarks:

"This fortune, as you call it, is really more of a misfortune to me. Nobody would accept this income if I knew that the pulling down of his health from a stout, hearty

THE MANUFACTURING SUBURB OF LOS ANGELES

ONLY 22 MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE CENTER OF THE CITY.

Mr. Henry E. Huntington and associates have decided to place this fine property on the market at exceedingly low price.

It is sub-divided into BUSINESS and fine RESIDENCE LOTS fronting on EIGHTY-FOOT STREETS AND AVENUES.

The Choice Manufacturing sites are of any size desired, with a spur track from the main line to each lot.

500 employees will soon be at work in the manufacturing plants now being constructed on the property.

A fine opportunity for good hotel men and builders. Several parties waiting for cottages.

INSIDE LOTS ONLY \$300.00, CORNERS \$350.00

EASY TERMS

Reserving the right to raise the price without notice.

EASY TERMS

MAPS CAN BE HAD AND INFORMATION GIVEN AT OUR DOLGEVILLE OFFICE ON THE PROPERTY OR AT THE MAIN OFFICE IN THE CITY. TAKE THE ALHAMBRA OR SAN GABRIEL CAR ON MAIN STREET, TO DOLGEVILLE, AND INVESTIGATE THIS COMBINED RESIDENCE AND MANUFACTURING SUBURB.

S. J. WHITE & CO., Sole Agents

Tel. Main 1940.
Home 278.

313-314 Johnson Building, Los Angeles

NO CURE, NO PAY!



I want to talk to men who have pains and aches; who feel run down physically, who realize that the old "fire" and energy which was so evident in youth is absent now; men who can't stand the amount of exertion they could years ago. I want you—if that means you—to come to me, and if I say that I can cure you I don't ask you to pay me until I DO so. That is fair, surely. You take no chances, as I know what I can do, and I'll run the risk.

If it were not for the prejudice due to the great number of fakes in the land I would not be able to handle the business that would come to me. The "Free Bolt" fraud and the "Free Drug" scheme, which are not free at all, have made every one skeptical, but I know that I have a good thing, and I'll hammer away until you know it.

Mr. W. Hoover, Golias, Cal., says: "My rheumatism has entirely disappeared, my digestion is perfect. I have gained eight pounds in weight and all the ailments of my youth are gone, which is remarkable, considering my age."

I have a cure in every town. Tell me where you live and I will give you the name of a man I've cured.

Tell me your trouble and I will tell you honestly whether I can cure you or not. If I can't cure you I don't want your money. I have been in this business 22 years, and I am the biggest man in it today by long odds, and I am growing yet, because I give every man all he pays for.

If you will come and see me I'll explain it to you. If you can't call let me send you my book, full of the things a man finds inspiring to strength and courage. Free if you send this ad.

DR. M. B. McLAUGHLIN

129 South Spring St. Los Angeles, Cal.
OFFICE HOURS—9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sundays, 10 to 1.

Removal.

W. H. Routzahn

Announces the removal of his Gentlemen's Tailoring establishment to

No. 314 West Third Street,

Between Broadway and Hill.

Mr. Routzahn will continue to give his personal attention to the wants of his patrons and invites you to call and inspect his new store.

I WILL GIVE \$1000

IF I FAIL TO CURE ANY CANCER OR TUMOR

I treat before it is too late. No knife on pain, no ray until cured. A Pacific island shrub or plant makes the cure—the most wonderful discovery on earth to-day. 3000 CANCERS cured on people you can see and talk with. ANY TUMOR, LUMP OR SORE on the lip, face or anywhere six months is, nearly always, Cancer.

Poor cured free if cancer is very small on face.

ANY LUMP IN WOMAN'S BREAST IS CANCER

It does not pain until almost past cure, and if neglected it ALWAYS kills. In 20 years I have cured more cancers than any other doctor living. INVESTIGATE MY ASSURED CURE. BE SURE TO GET MY 100-PAGE BOOK, sent free, with symptoms, addresses and testimonials of thousands cured, and write to them.

DR. & MRS. DR. CHAMLEY & CO., ("Strictly Reliable.")
515 1/2 S. MAIN STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

PLEASE SEND THIS TO SOME ONE WITH CANCER.

Treatment

For The
Exact
Cause

My Methods Are
Not Secret
Methods

They are right and obtained the right way. This is why I never treat by mail or any means of guessing. I must see and know, and you may know what you can depend upon. I make definite claims for my treatment and manner of application, which are not in common use and are the most effective known.

Varicocele
4 to 6 Days

To all who have treated for this condition and failed to obtain satisfactory results, I wish to say offer an absolute cure in 4 to 6 days, devoid of any painful, harsh measures. The cure I offer is especially thorough and permanent. There are no "oil" effects to undermine the health and power. My treatment shows an improvement from the first application. All pain ceases, soreness subsides and a normal physiological condition is brought about without surgery, caustic or pain. The circulation is complete, with increased strength and renewed vitality.



I Wait for My Fee Until
You Are Cured.

Statement of Interest to
Many Men

With the greater number of men seeking relief for the early decline of strength, I wish to say my treatment accomplishes more in two to four weeks' time than we could ever hope to accomplish in six months by usual methods. The man who has suffered disappointment at the hands of many of the men I am most anxious to meet. I am especially soliciting those who have been disappointed. I will show them a rational method of treatment that will appeal to their better judgment, and one that is for the betterment of their physical condition.

Not By Mail

A Practice Built on
Merit Will
Stand.

Contracted Diseases

I cure these ailments more quickly, with less pain and inconvenience than any one claiming to treat successfully these conditions. Has your case become chronic through improper treatment or by the use of caustic remedies? Has it caused deep-seated inflammation and irritation of the urinary tract, the result of which you now suffer from stricture? My treatment cures these conditions quickly, and the cure is permanent.

I do not treat by mail. In this I avoid all guesswork. Mail treatment is a failure, no matter what others may say to the contrary. You have tried it and others have done likewise, only to meet with failure, which is sure to follow such methods. I am able to say this through the many who have been cured that were disappointed by a such unreliable methods. Certainty of a cure is what you want.

DR. MORTON

Fourth
and
Broadway

OUR GIANT LINE OF Pianos

SOLD ONLY ON THE ONE PRICE PRINCIPLE THAT THE Lowest.

Knabe, Fischer, Steck, Banmeister, Ludwig, Crown, Packard, Smith & Barnes, Foster, Price, Teple.

Largest line of PIANOS offered by any house in Los Angeles.

COME AND SEE US.

PACIFIC MUSIC CO. 437 S. BROADWAY.

A Treatment

Par excellence, the most potent, rational, direct and effective cure of

Men

By my methods of examination the conditions are made plain; there is no guesswork. Half the failures are due to misunderstanding of cause. In this experience and training of the right kind counts for much, and enables me to treat the exact cause with a certainty of effecting a cure.

Stricture

I cure some of the most aggravated cases in 10 to 15 days. By a thorough and combined method I am able to remove all urethral obstruction, all inflammation and soreness, thus rendering the canal healthy and free from any obstruction whatever. My treatment is the most cleanly, thorough and effective known.

Trade Sale

serviceable at all seasons which can be worn the year round. For this sale but as we must decide to out prices for our February Trade Sale leader Monday

1.00 New Shirt V

es of these new handsome silks f en, black and brown with small dots, hairline stripes and others—all in 20 inches wide and are not to be matched. Our February Trade Sale leader Monday

Imported Silks—an assortment of fifty

ing of printed warp Taffetas, figured fancy embroidered stripe and polka dot ground silks with satin and corded stripes; crests, black brocades, black Taffetas with dots and others; widths 20 to 24 inches sold up to now at \$1.00 and \$2.00.

ide Sale 95c

ilk Crepe de Chine—a lot of possibly this popular soft cling silk especially for street, evening and reception gowns. Popular shades of the most wanted color, cream and black; are 28 inches wide same quality as sold elsewhere in the lot. February Trade Sale price per yd. \$1.00

February Trade Sale price per yd. \$1.00

Worth up to \$2.00 at

portunity to literally load your dress

of jewelry for personal adornment at prices lower than it cost in most of them. They are a special lot from an Eastern factory by our New and out here a few days ago by express.

Worth up to \$2.00 at

seamless gold shell rings set with diamonds; also studs and eart ornaments; women's rings; brooches and brooches set with rhinestones, circular and sunburst

new opera glasses in the lot. February Trade Sale price

Up to \$1.00—consist-

sters and gold plated; children's rolled gold jewelry, gun metal coins and other pieces. Sale price, 25c

Mantel Clocks—large and small; guaranteed; Feb. 7. price...\$4.98

Sterling Silver C

plain or chased 925-1000 fine; value \$1.50. February Trade Sale price, choice.

Sold Gold Brooches—brooches in crested and other designs; gold and not a piece of glass; many of them specially featured for Sale at choice

Up to \$1.00—consist-

Madras cloth—entirely new range of patterns, and include the popular smoke, black and white stripe effects; have bands; finished with pearl buttons; are perfect in fit and are in sizes 14 to 17. 50c

leader for Monday at choice

Trade Sale House

Goods and Croch

A choice list of items in daily

household and articles for home as every housewife is a good judge leave it to your own unbiased opinion following prices are lower than the goods can be purchased elsewhere in

\$7 Jardiniere and Ped

A highly glazed green and brown jardiniere with pedestal; stands 27 inches over all and the jardiniere is 10-inch size. The regular price is \$7.00. Specially featured for a February Trade Sale leader Monday only

fruits—or vinegar are of fine imported cuttings are either tall and the cuttings are in diamond pattern. Upright. Priced as a

\$1.49

Pan or Baker—polished sheet steel; choice of ventilator sizes, at... 75c

Gas Heaters—stun have perforated sheet cast iron top and base trimmings; large enough three rooms. February Trade Sale price...

Marion Harland ice Pot—heavily nickel the kind which makes delicious coffee by the These pots are 7-cu for the February Trade Sale...

ES' RIDE FROM
NTER OF THE CITY.

0.00

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NG SUBURB.

A
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cellence, the most po-
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Men

methods of examina-
conditions are made
there is no guesswork.
failures are due to
understanding of cause.
experience and train-
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exact cause with a
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Stricture

one of the most ap-
cases in 10 to 15
By a thorough and
method I am able
all urethral ob-
all inflammation
ness, thus rendering
healthy and free
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only, thorough and
known.

Piles
I cure without any op-
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unsuccessfully for
cure by direct contact
restoring tone to the
orbital veins. The
absolutely, and no re-
occur. Also
Rectal Troubles, Co-
Nervous Disorders,
der and Urethral In-
and Pro-

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Can Be Cu-
Prof. F. A. N.
No Medical Op-
Injection, or
from business.
LADY ATTEN-
642 So. Main St.

AMONDS...
H. J. WHITLEY CO.
311 N. SPRING

Trade Sale

Trade Sale of Silks and Dress Goods

serviceable at all seasons and the dress goods most in favor this year are, except the heavy suitings, which can be worn the year round. Naturally most of the present offerings are classed as winter goods, but for this sale but as we must reduce stocks to make room for the regular incoming spring and summer goods decided to cut prices for our February Trade Sales and it is certainly to your best interests to purchase one or two patterns and lay aside for next season's wear if not wanted for immediate uses.

40 New Shirt Waist Suit Silks at per yard

these new handsome silks for waists and suits. The grounds are in colorings of blue, purple, black and brown with small dots, little overshot figures; seeded effects, small figures, shep- hairline stripes and others—all in Taffeta and Louisene weaves; strictly pure dyes wide and are not to be matched anywhere under \$1. Intro- February Trade Sale leader Monday at per yard.....

68c

Hearted Silks—an assortment of fifty of printed warp Taffetas, figured embroidered stripes and polka dots; silks with satin and corded stripes; black brocades, black Taffetas with dots and others; widths 20 to 24 inches up to now at \$1.00 and \$2.00. Sale price.....

95c

Crepe de Chine—a lot of possibly popular soft clinging silk especially evening and reception gowns. Similar shades of the most wanted cream and black; are 23 inches wide and quality as solid elsewhere in \$1.00. February Trade Sale price per yd.....

85c Guaranteed Taffeta—in every wanted shade of the newest colors as also black. This silk is heavy crisp quality, mellow finish; every yard guaranteed for satisfactory wear and is one of the most fashion- able shirt waist silks of the season as well as used for drops and linings; is 19 inches wide; has sold up to now at 85c. February Trade Sale price per yard.....

75c

\$1.00 All Wool Waistings—an almost limitless assort- ment in popular colors of blue, garnet, old rose, tan; also white with polka dots, black with white dots. Per- sian stripes and checks and weaves are Granites, Serges and Prunellas. They are strictly all wool and widths are 24 to 30 inches and they have sold up to now at \$1.00. February Trade Sale price for Monday only, per yard.....

50c

\$2.00 All Wool Suitings—including Zibelines in stripes and nub yarn effects, heather and Scotch mixtures which are very popular for the long coat suits and separate skirts and colorings are blue and brown grounds with green nubs; are weights which require no lining; widths range 50 to 56 inches and they have sold up to now at \$2.00. Specially priced for our February Trade Sale at per yard.....

\$1.00

\$1.00 Cream Granite Cloth—a popular weave for suits, shirts and waists in a delicate shade of cream; is made of wiry Mohair wool; is 44 inches wide and would be considered reasonably priced anywhere at any time at \$1.00. We specially feature it as a Feb- ruary Trade Sale leader at per yard.....

75c

\$13.00 Reclining Go-cart \$10.00.

All rattan reclining go-cart—upholstered seat and back; lace covered parasol; green enameled gear ing; newest auto tired wheels; patent footbreak; large rattan dashboard. A regular \$13.00 value priced as a February Trade Sale leader.....

\$10.00

\$7.50 Warranted Cowhide Suit Case \$4.98.

A good cowhide suit case—Irish linen lined through with shirt fold; steel frame and rim; solid leather corners; riveted patent brass lock and catches; leather straps in body and lid of case; and are either 22 or 24 inch size. Sold elsewhere at \$6.50 to \$7.50. February Trade Sale price Monday only.....

\$4.98

BASEMENT.

Sale of Fine Jewelry

ability to literally load your dressing tables down with jewelry for personal adornment that you will find lower than it cost in most places. They are a special lot from an Eastern factory by our New York store a few days ago by express.

Worth up to \$2.00 at

50c

to \$1.00—consist- ing of gold plated and gold plated jewelry; also studs and scarf rings; women's rings and chains; also wom- en's brooches set with rhin- stone, circular and sunburst opera glasses in the lot. February Trade Sale price

25c

to \$4.98

75c Golf Shirts at

entirely new range of pat- terns, and include the popular smoke, black and white stripe effects; have buttons; enlaid with pearl buttons; are in sizes 14 to 17. February Trade Sale price for Monday at choice.....

50c

Trade Sale Household Goods and Crockery.

A choice list of items in daily uses in every household and articles for home ornament, but as every housewife is a good judge of values we leave it to your own unbiased opinion that the following prices are lower than the same class of goods can be purchased elsewhere in the city.

\$7 Jardinere and Pedestal at

A highly glazed green and brown jar- dinere with pedestal; stands 23 inches over all and the jardiniere is 10-inch size. The regular price is \$7.00. Specially featured for a Feb- ruary Trade Sale leader Monday only

\$3.95

Gas Heaters—stand 23 in. high; have perforated sheet steel cylinder and cast iron top and base with nickel-plated trimmings; large enough to heat two or three rooms. February Trade Sale price.....

\$3.50

"Marion Harland" Tea or Coffee Pot—heavily nickel plated and are the kind which make a very clear and delicious coffee by the filtering process. These pots are 7-cup size. Priced for the February Trade Sale.....

\$1.69

Trade Sale of Notions.

Black Lisle Hose Supporters—rub- ber button; 3 sizes; regular price 15c. Sale price.....

10c

Hose Supporters—hook-on-kind; frill- ed web with sateen pad; all colors; regular price 20c. Sale price.....

10c

Fancy Frilled Elastic—all colors; regular price 10c. Sale price.....

5c

Dress Shields—light weight; wash- able; three sizes; regular price 10c. Sale price.....

5c

Mending Cotton—black and brown only; regular 24c. Sale price.....

1c

10c Finishing Braid—6 yard pieces; white and colors. Trade Sale price per piece.....

5c

20c Pearl Buttons—plain or carved; assorted sizes; 2 dozen on card. Trade Sale price.....

10c

4c Wire Hair Pins—36 to paper. Trade Sale price.....

2c

5c "Hump" Hooks and Eyes—2 doz. on card; four sizes, white or black. Trade Sale price.....

2c

School Supplies.

As school opens Monday the fol- lowing list will be useful to you. "What others advertise we sell for less."

100-page Composi- tion Book—extra quality, ruled or plain. 5c

School Pencil Tab- lets—232 pages, ruled or plain. 4c

Globes of the World —those for children, pre. 39c

Slate Pencils—paper covered; twelve in a box at, per box.....

1c

Net Bags—for school books or shop- ping purposes; extra quality. Price.....

25c

Prang's Water Colors—school paints, in tin boxes. Sale price.....

25c

Drawing Pads—Manila or white; regulation size. Sale price.....

5c

School Erasers—Faber's finest quality. Sale price.....

5c

Ink Writing Tablets—note, packet or letter sizes, ruled or plain. Price.....

5c

School Crayons—7 colors in a box. Sale price, per box.....

3c

Manufacturers' Sale High Grade Shoes

Footwear that is well made and stylish, yet at the same time perfect comfortable foot-form shapes, are the only kind of shoes which you care to buy. If you can save on the purchase price you are just that much money ahead, and recognizing as we do that the shoe bill of a family is a considerable item of household ex- penses inside of a year, you should not neglect the opportunity afforded just now by this sale to anticipate future wants in so far as possible. As previously stated they are all new, fresh goods and the very best of their respective lines, and be- cause the prices are low are not to be confounded with the cheap paper soled shoes advertised elsewhere at catch-penny prices.

Foster & Co.'s Women's \$5.00 and \$6.00 Shoes at

Every woman knows this world famous ma- and that there are absolutely no better shoes to be procured. This lot comprises Lot No. 395, Vici kid hand turned, lace style; Lot No. 316, fine Vici kid, welt extension soles, kid tips, military heels, lace style, all sizes; Lot 376, Paris kid, lace style, Louis XV heel, hand turned soles, kid tips, all sizes; and \$6.00 patent calf hand turned lace shoes with Louis XV heels, plain toes for full dress. Manu- facturer's Sale price Monday, choice per pair.....

\$3.65

Women's \$3.50 Shoes—possibly 2000 pairs in the lot; vici kid or patent leather with turned or welted soles; new shapely lasts. On sale in basement, per pair.....

\$2.95

Women's \$2.50 and \$3.00 Shoes—a lot of 1600 pairs; all sizes and all fashionable shapes; a number of popular leathers. Manufacturers' sale price, per pair.....

\$1.95

Womens' \$2.50 Kid Oxfords—3-button style; patent tips, comfortable shapely lasts, and are cheap enough to lay away a pair for summer uses. Sale price.....

\$1.65

Women's \$4.00 Patent Kid Shoes—lace style; hand turned soles, plain toes, very neat and dressy and a special bargain. Manufacturer's Sale price.....

\$2.45

Girls' \$2.00 School Shoes—good grade of leather; lace style; low heels and spring heels; sizes 11 to 2. On sale in our basement at per pair.....

\$1.45

Old Ladies' "Comfort" Shoes—lace or button style; have common sense heels, are well made and the most comfortable shoe for elderly people. Reg- ular \$2.00 values. On sale in our basement, per pair.....

\$1.50

Children's \$2.00 and \$2.50 Shoes—patent kid in lace and button style; made with hand turned soles and dull mat kid tops; sizes 8 to 11. A dress shoe fine enough for any one. Man- ufacturers' sale price, a pair.....

\$1.65

Children's \$1.25 and \$1.50 Shoes—a good grade of Vici kid; have hand turned soles, patent tips and are in sizes 5 to 8. They are very well made, will wear nicely and are cheaply priced at per pair.....

95c

Men's \$3.50 Goodyear Welt Shoes—either Vici kid or Velour calf; all sizes from 6 to 11. They are comfortable shapely lasts and are an exceptional bargain at per pair.....

\$2.95

30c China and Japanese Matting per yard

Just 3,000 yards in the assortment consisting of extra fine hand palmed China matting; some of the very heaviest grades of selected straw; closely woven; perfectly reversible. Also extra fine Imperial Japanese linen warp matting in solid white or wanted colors in pretty carpet patterns. This is an assortment of regular 80c values. Priced as a February Trade Sale leader Monday per yard.....

20c

The Haulburger Store

The Haulburger Store

Explorations

I. LEWIS AND CLARK.

IMMEDIATELY following the purchase of Louisiana in 1803 came two explorations into the new territory. One, Pike's expedition, was a direct result of the purchase and was made under the auspices of the Department of War to secure a knowledge of the recently-acquired country. The other, the Lewis and Clark expedition, was the execution of a long-cherished plan of Jefferson's and would still have filled the world with wonder had the Louisiana purchase never been consummated; but, in that case, it is doubtful if the American people would have felt so great an interest in its achievement.

In the infancy of the United States, European nations were keen to scientific research in the Pacific; but our country had to concentrate all its strength upon the first establishment of its power as an independent sovereignty and had, of necessity, to confine its expenditures to our own immediate affairs. So while Great Britain, Spain, France, Russia and Holland undertook the possibilities of the western coast of our continent, the United States stayed at home and developed a tradition of non-exploration, from which it broke only in the direction of the Pole.

FIRST ATTEMPT OF A TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRIP.

It was while Jefferson was in Paris in 1783 that he first had his attention called to the value of the Northwest. John Ledyard, an American who had sailed with Capt. Cook on his third voyage and who had been impressed with the commercial opportunities of western America, was trying to secure a branch company in the trade of that region. When he failed to get the desired financial support, Jefferson proposed that he make an expedition to learn if the Pacific fur trade could not be secured to the United States by way of the Missouri River, which he thought should prove a less expensive route than the voyage around the Horn. He suggested that Ledyard cross Russia to Kamchatka and there take a Russian-American Company's vessel to Nootka Sound. From here, he should wander down the coast to the supposed latitude of the Missouri; and, by aid of the compass, pierce the wilderness until he reached the headwaters of that river. Then he should float homeward down its current.

When it is remembered that at that time the Columbia River was not yet discovered, that little was known of the Missouri except that it was a powerful stream coming from the west, and that the country between had never been trodden by white foot, Ledyard's boldness in his enthusiastic proposal of the plan is impressive.

Jefferson secured the permission of the Russian government for Ledyard to journey across Russia, and the adventurous spirit started alone, with little money and enduring many hardships, he traveled across Russia until within six hundred miles of his seaport destination. By the time, the Empress had changed her mind, and ordered his removal from the country. He was seized and driven in a rough carriage back to the western borderlands. So numerous and rapid was the journey that they made the six thousand miles in six weeks, and when Ledyard set foot in Poland, he was a wreck of his former self.

However, his intrepid spirit conquered the flesh; and having to abandon the Northwest expedition for the time being, he immediately set out to find the source of the Nile. In Cairo, a man named Mami, who had been a slave of the Emperor, told him of the source of the Nile. He was a man of great intelligence and had been a slave of the Emperor. He was a man of great intelligence and had been a slave of the Emperor.

SECOND EFFORT TO TRAVERSE THE NORTHWEST.

Jefferson's interest in the Northwest increased after his return home; and in 1792, he proposed to the American Philosophical Society that it start a subscription to engage some competent person to explore the Northwest region "by ascending the Missouri, crossing the Rocky (Rocky) Mountains, and descending the nearest river to the Pacific." The scientific possibilities of such a trip appealed to the society and it proceeded to draw up definite plans to accomplish it. The explorer was to be but one companion in order not to alarm the Indians.

Captain Meriwether Lewis, then in early twenties, heard of the proposed expedition and solicited the membership; but Andre Michaux, a botanist, had already been noted, who had been in the United States since 1785, offered his services and the society accepted them. The scientist received his instructions and in 1793 proceeded as far as Kentucky, when he was overtaken by an order from the Minister of France "to pursue elsewhere the botanical inquiries." The botanist of being a spy in the employ of the French government had secured his recall. This same order had secured his recall. This same order had secured his recall.

THE GOVERNMENT EXPEDITION.

After Jefferson assumed the Presidency, he seized an early opportunity to turn into a government expedition what he had formerly planned as a private enterprise. New knowledge had been acquired since his interest in the Northwest had been aroused. The month of the Columbia River had been discovered, and Alexander Mackenzie, who had crossed the Rocky Mountains the north and passed down the Fraser River to the Pacific. The Spaniards had trails from New Mexico to the California coast, but all the territory from their settlements to the south to British Columbia on the north was sealed region which was wished to open to his nation. On January 18, 1803, as the act of establishing trading houses with the Indians was about to expire, he sent a confidential message to Congress urging its renewal with such modifications as would secure the commerce with the nations of the Missouri River. As a preparatory step

Barker Brothers Green Tag Sale

20 Per Cent To 50 Per Cent Reductions

The reductions average between 20 and 50 per cent on all articles. There are many prices which are cut in half. The quotations which follow are taken at random and can be taken as indicative of all the other reductions.

TERMS CASH.

Owing to the very low prices we are justified in stipulating that all sales be for cash.

Largest Stock on the Coast Six Floors

Every piece of furniture in our store and immense warehouses has been reduced from 20 to 50 per cent. for this GREEN TAG SALE. These general reductions are never known in Los Angeles except at the notable sales. These great reductions are made for the purpose of reducing our stock just previous to inventory, and to enable us to make room for new furniture which will be delivered for Spring trade.

The Old and the New Price

You who have recently priced pieces of furniture will now find green tags attached to them which name a lower price than we previously asked. All of the old regular price tickets remain on the goods and every price was marked in plain figures. The new tickets are with both the regular price and the Green Tag Sale price. You can be your own salesman if you prefer. It makes no difference what furniture you want you will find it and all others of its kind reduced for this sale.



Chairs—All Kinds

One entire floor is devoted to chairs and rockers. The rockers are listed elsewhere, but if any chair is needed you can judge the list from the following. Among these are: dining, reception, chairs, parlor chairs, hall chairs and common, every-day comfortable reading chairs.

\$1.50 Case Seat Oak Chairs \$1.50
\$1.50 Solid Oak Chairs \$1.50
\$1.50 Case Seat Dining \$1.50
\$1.50 Leather Seat Oak Dining \$1.50
\$1.50 Carved Turkish Chairs \$1.50
\$1.50 Rush Seat Mahogany Chairs \$1.50



Rockers—All Kinds

We cannot quote more than 1 in 20 from our variety of rockers. There are all kinds and descriptions and at prices from the lowest to the highest.

\$1.75 Case Seat Oak Rocker \$1.75
\$1.75 Cobble Rocker \$1.75
\$1.75 Case Seat Bird's-eye Maple Rocker \$1.75
\$1.75 Weathered Oak Rocker \$1.75
\$1.75 Mahogany Rocker \$1.75
\$1.75 Quartered Oak Rocker \$1.75



Turkish Chairs.

All our regular Turkish Chairs are reduced 50 per cent. for the Green Tag Sale. These prices do not apply to leather upholstered chairs in which the frames are not covered, but the regular Turkish goods which are upholstered and covered entirely with leather. The reductions are as follows:

\$22.50 Turkish Chair reduced to \$11.25
\$22.50 Turkish Chair reduced to \$11.25
\$22.50 Turkish Chair reduced to \$11.25



Bookcases

We have a good assortment of sectional bookcases and also of regular movable shelf bookcases with glass doors and with rods for curtains. The four quotations reflect the reductions on the whole line:

\$18.00 Sectional Mahogany \$18.00
\$18.00 Oak with Glass Doors \$18.00
\$18.00 Colonial Mahogany Bookcase \$18.00



Bedroom Sets

It would require this whole page to describe each of our bedroom sets. We have an almost endless variety of styles and prices. The prices range as follows:

\$40.00 Mahogany Finish Bedroom Set \$40.00
\$40.00 Colonial Mahogany Bedroom Set \$40.00
\$40.00 Golden Oak Bedroom Set \$40.00
\$40.00 Colonial Bedroom Set \$40.00
\$40.00 3-piece Quartered Oak Bedroom Set \$40.00

Odd Wooden Beds

We have a large variety of styles in odd wooden beds, which are just as desirable as though we had the dressers and chiffoniers to match. If you need an odd bed you can select from these at exactly half price.

\$2.50 Golden Finish Single Bed \$2.50
\$2.50 Golden Oak Full Size Bed \$2.50
\$2.50 White Maple Bed for \$2.50

Iron Beds.

In the basement is an immense variety of dainty iron beds. Some in white and ivory, and plenty of others in dainty tinted enamels; some elaborately trimmed with brass.

\$2.50 White Enamelled Iron Bed \$2.50
\$2.50 White Enamelled Iron Bed \$2.50
\$2.50 White Enamelled Iron Bed \$2.50



Ladies' Desks

Our assortment of these is varied and includes some very attractive and "totally different" pieces. Among them are colonials which are exact copies. The reductions on these average as follows:

\$6.00 Weathered Oak Lady's Desk for \$3.00
\$6.00 Bird's-eye Maple Desk for \$3.00
\$6.00 Colonial Mahogany Desk for \$3.00

Office Desks

We have an immense stock of fine office desks. Among them are the celebrated Leopold and Grand Rapids desks. We have all styles, from an ordinary flat top to a massive mahogany roll top. Also standing desks, type-writer desks and directors' tables.

\$11.00 Golden Oak Flat Top Desk \$11.00
\$11.00 Golden Oak Roll Top Desk for \$11.00
\$11.00 Oak Roll Top Desk for \$11.00
\$11.00 Weathered Oak Roll Top Desk for \$11.00

Hall Trees and Seats

Many inexpensive, yet artistic combination hat trees and hall seats are shown. All these are reduced in proportion to the following:

\$11.25 Quartered Oak Hall Tree for \$5.62
\$11.25 Quartered Oak Hall Tree for \$5.62
\$11.25 Quartered Oak Hall Tree for \$5.62

Extension Tables.

There is an almost endless variety of extension tables offered at this sale. Many of them are unique and different. All of them are desirable. The reductions average as follows:

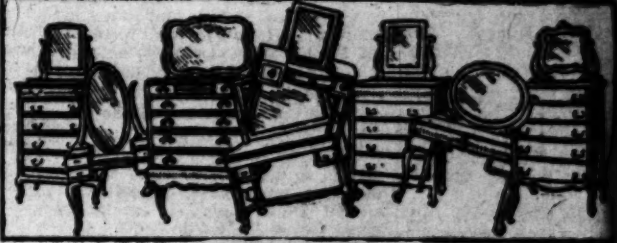
\$6.00 Oak Square Table \$6.00
\$6.00 Oak Round Extension Table \$6.00
\$6.00 Weathered Oak Extension Table \$6.00
\$6.00 Weathered Oak Mission Dining Table \$6.00



Sideboards

Our line of sideboards, side tables, collarettes, etc., includes a great many choices. These are seldom seen upon the Coast. They are from the best furniture makers in the country. The quotations on these goods average as follows:

\$4.00 Weathered Oak Dutch Sideboard \$4.00
\$4.00 Quartered Oak Sideboard \$4.00
\$4.00 Quartered Oak Sideboard \$4.00
\$4.00 Colonial Mahogany Sideboard \$4.00



Chiffoniers

We sell a great many odd chiffoniers, therefore our stock is unusually large. This is an opportunity to add a piece of furniture at a very moderate price.

\$4.00 Golden Oak 5-drawer Chiffonier \$4.00
\$4.00 Golden Oak Chiffonier with Mirror \$4.00
\$4.00 Golden Oak Chiffonier with Mirror \$4.00
\$4.00 Golden Oak Chiffonier with Mirror \$4.00



China Closets

For those who desire a small yet very attractive china closet we offer an attractive line. Those who desire large imposing pieces we offer a doubly attractive assortment.

\$25.00 Old Mission China Closet \$25.00
\$25.00 Old Mission China Closet \$25.00
\$25.00 Old Mission China Closet \$25.00



Complete Dining Set

One of our most attractive dining sets is reduced from \$80.00 to \$40.00. It contains a table, china closet and side table. It is a handsomely carved mahogany set, massive in design and outline. One of the biggest bargains of this whole sale.



Parlor and Library Tables

On the first floor is an almost endless variety of small tables, parlor tables, library and study tables. There are too many to be listed at the following quotations. You can surely find one suitable for any room.

\$2.00 Oak Table for \$1.00
\$2.00 Oak Table for \$1.00
\$2.00 Oak Table for \$1.00
\$2.00 Oak Table for \$1.00

Barker Brothers 420-424 S. Spring Los Angeles, California.

GOOD STORIES FOR CHILDREN---By Walt McDougall.

"Herman the Bookworm," or How Reading Brought a Fortune

Although a Poor Fisherboy,
Obliged to Work All Day, He
Studied at Night and Learn-
ed the Secret of Ambergris
and its Great Worth

THE boys in Bayport called Herman Manson "Dutchy," partly because his name was Herman and partly because he wore trousers that once had been his Uncle Charles's and were cut down by his mother to fit him. They fitted him so loosely that he seemed to be walking in bags.

His poor mother was not a tailor, and couldn't be blamed for making over a pair of trousers in that manner, and Herman did not mind what the boys called him very much, as he had far more serious matters to attend to all the time. The Mansons were very poor; so poor that had not Uncle Charles, who was a doctor, helped them frequently, food would often have been scarce in the house while Herman was a small boy.

Doctor Charles was as poor, almost, for his patients were simple fishing folk, boatmen and the like along shore, who rarely had more than enough money to supply their wants. In fact, it was a rather poverty-stricken little seashore village in which Herman lived.

When he grew older and was able to earn some money by helping the boatmen and fishermen, times were easier for the family, and Uncle Charles was not called upon so often. Herman's sister, Aline, was a cripple, suffering from a dislocated hip bone and almost constantly in pain, so that his old mother had all the housework to do. Herman was frequently seen busy over a washbasin or scrubbing the floor of the little cabin. This made the village boys envious in contempt. The Mansons had once been rich, and lived here at Bayport only in the summer.

Herman's father had built a curious cabin almost entirely of parts of wrecked ships that had come ashore on the beach at various times. It was an interesting little hut and attracted the attention of every visitor to the village, having gilded figureheads of ships standing at its four corners, a boat swung on davits under the window, an immense anchor resting beside the door and a capstan beside the walk. The windows were from the sterns of ships, lanterns hung in doors; even the floors were of wood that had once been a ship's deck.

When Herman's father failed in business and he died the family lost all their possessions and were left with nothing but this little hut by the sea, and into it they moved at once.

Here Herman and his sister grew up with the sound of the billows in their ears from morning until night, learning all the lore of the sea, but little room books, for their mother had no money to pay or schooling, and all that Herman knew of books was got from Uncle Charles, who lived down the road.

It was strange that the boy became a lover of reading, although, perhaps, it was simply because books were so hard to get. He was so fond of them that the sight of one filled him with longing to open it and dive into it at once, and then when a very small boy he had read far more than his friends. The fact that he could not go to school, which would have filled most boys with grief, made him fiercer and gloomier. As he saw the other children running along the sandy road toward the little town-beaten schoolhouse, with their books and lunch-boxes, he wondered why they walked so slowly instead of running, as he would have done.

That he knew far more than any of them about the mystery of the sea, and could name every shell, every seaweed, each fish, each bird, along the whole stretch of white sand from Bayport to Beach-End was nothing to him. He wished to study grammar, arithmetic, history and geography, also. But he now had really no time to go to school, for upon his shoulders was placed the whole burden of finding food for his mother and sister.

Uncle Charles was poor, as I have said; and, besides, what little money he could procure went to buying materials for some important experiments that he was making in the hope of discovering cures for diseases. All day long he busied himself in his office at these experiments, and Herman saw little of him except when he was hurrying on his bicycle to a patient.

Sometimes when the boy was far out from shore he would see Uncle Charles crossing the bay in a sail-boat to visit some poor patient on the other shore and wave his hand to him, after which he would attend to his work, so that he rarely had chance to talk to him.

This work of Herman's, I suppose, most boys would call great fun. One day it would be fishing or crabbing, on another clammimg or oystering out in the sparkling sunlit waters, and again it would be duck or snipe or goose shooting, sometimes on the bay, sometimes out beyond the breaking rollers of the sea shore. Or he would search the beach for shells looking for things that had drifted ashore, or that is how he obtained the firewood they burned at home, and many a time on these quests came upon a barrel or box that had formed part of the cargo of some wrecked vessel, which he conveyed home in triumph.

He was happy, generally, for he was always busy, and at times a fearful feeling of hopelessness took hold of him as he thought that he would never be anything but a beach-comber or a fisherman. Perhaps he might even become a lifesaver, and patrol the dreary, wintry beach and rescue people from shipwreck, but as he knew many of the life guard



HERMAN HAULS THE 'AMBERGRIS ABOARD HIS FISHING BOAT

He Put the Wonderful Metal, Radium, to New Use; Cured His Sister and Astonished All the Doctors

he neither envied them their occupation nor their learning; and, above all, he wished to get an education. Perhaps he had been alone in the world he might have gone away and become a sailor, but there was his old mother and crippled sister looking to him for protection and support, and, after all, he didn't want to become a sailor at all.

One day Uncle Charles asked him to row him across the bay. It was a mild spring morning, the water lay like a floor on the bay, and as Herman dipped his oars slowly Uncle Charles, who had been up all night, almost dozed as he sat back against a pile of fish-nets in the stern. Suddenly Herman said:

"I've gotter get an education!"

"How old are you?" asked his uncle.

"Thirteen years old," that's old enough, ain't it?" answered Herman. "I want to go to school 'fore it's too late," he added.

"It's never too late," replied the man. "We learn constantly all through life, and going to school is only opening the door to education. Some very learned men scarcely went to school at all, for that matter."

"How did they learn anything?" asked Herman, in great wonder, for he had never heard anything like that before.

"They read," said Charles. "Read all the time, and remember what they read. That's the main thing. Some people read all their lives long and remember nothing at all; it goes through their heads like water through a sieve. You can become learned if you follow one simple rule."

"What is it?" asked the boy, eagerly.

"Try to remember, and when you have read anything repeat it to yourself afterward until you are sure you have it in your mind. That is all."

"Can I learn arithmetic and geography, and all that way?" inquired Herman.

"Certainly. They are not difficult studies. I'll lend you my old school books. I'd have given them to you long ago had I thought about it. You can study while you are fishing, just as well as in school."

"Can I?" asked Herman, in surprise.

"Surely. I used to work in a shop," continued the doctor, "when I was a boy, with a young man who was a chair-maker. He always had a book near him and occasionally took a peep into it. I didn't know that he was studying, but later when he passed the examination and was admitted into the Naval Academy at Annapolis I remembered it all. Now he is a commander of a big battleship. So you see what one boy did can be done by another. In fact, it will be much easier for you, for there is nobody to reproach you for it, as there was in his case, for had our boss seen him he would have considered that he was loafing, although he is very proud now of his acquaintance."

"I'll do it!" cried Herman. "In fact, I do read a lot, but it's mostly stories and such stuff."

So now there began another existence for Herman Manson. He was never without a book. Sometimes, I must confess, he was so absorbed in the

volume that he didn't notice that a fish was biting or that a duck was swimming right before his eyes among the decoys. These were wooden ducks, that he had carved himself during the odd moments, which he anchored out from shore while he himself had his little boat among the tall rushes of the bank. The wild ducks see them from afar and sweep into them, thinking they are comrades feeding there, and as they are about to settle among them, bang! goes the gun, and down comes a duck or two!

He read everything he could buy or borrow, until at last he was acquainted with every book in Bayport. Of course he soon was far ahead of all the scholars in the village, and instead of being nicknamed "Dutchy," the boys called him "Herman the Bookworm." The wonderful part of it is that he remembered everything he read, as his uncle had advised, and he became a perfect gold mine of valuable information, even the postmaster coming to him frequently to learn things. You could walk right up to Herman and ask him the most difficult question and be answered at once.

The Squire was astonished one day, when he was telling about seeing the first iron-clad ship ever built, by Herman informing him that the ancient Norsemen covered the sides of their vessels with iron plates, and once Judge Endman was so shocked by the boy's statement that "wolf teeth" in a horse's jaw were perfectly natural and not injurious at all, that he actually wrote to the Weekly Tribune's Horse Doctor column to get a decision, which was as Herman had stated.

After a while Bayport people began to point the boy out to visitors, and he was called the "Bayport Prodigy" behind his back. It was predicted that he would some day reflect great credit on his birthplace, but I fear that it would have taken many years for this to occur had not a fortunate accident happened that made Herman wealthy in a twinkling.

Returning one hot day at noon with a few weak fish in his boat, very much discouraged over his bad luck, he drove his boat up on the white sand with a push and jumped out to find two little children poking sticks into a fishy-looking mass of white waxy substance that lay half covered by the water. It was an unpleasing lump of stuff, suggesting something dead and decayed, and the children's noses were wrinkled in disgust as they walked away. Herman went to it, and his eyes opened in astonished glee. Then he saw another fragment of the same substance floating a few feet from shore.

Hastily he lifted the repellent looking mass into his boat, sprang in and hastily secured the floating lump, and with all speed he rowed off again to land in front of his own home. Here he carefully carried the two great lumps into the house and laid them on the dining room table. His mother shrieked as she beheld them, dripping wet and repulsive, but Herman laughed joyfully and said:

"Our fortune is made, mother. I won't even have to go clammimg again!"

"What do you mean?" she inquired.

"Just what I say."

"Do you mean that that nasty stuff is worth anything?" she asked.

"Yes. It's probably worth thousands of dollars."

"Oh, nonsense!" she cried, and then Aline said: "Mamma, if Herman says so it must be so."

"Yes," repeated the boy, "that is ambergris. It comes from the stomach of whales and is used in making perfumes. I guess it's worth about a thousand dollars a pound."

"Gracious! Go get the scales!" cried Mrs. Manson. "Let's weigh it, at once!"

Well, Herman, of course, was right. It was ambergris and exceedingly precious, even more valuable than usual, for none had been found for a long time and its price therefore was very high. Whalers who are lucky enough to come upon this rare substance consider that the voyage is well paid for already.

The funny part of it all was that a dozen people at least had seen the nasty-looking stuff lying on the sandy beach and instead of grabbing it chose to be disgusted. This shows what a little knowledge is worth at times to the possessor.

Old Pegram, who kept the tavern, actually tried to establish a claim upon part of it because he saw it first.

On the whole, everybody was pleased that Herman got it, but when it was learned that he had sold the ambergris for sixty-eight thousand dollars Bayport went crazy, and everybody went to hunting on the beach every blessed morning in the hope that another fortune would drift ashore.

When Herman got his money he bought the home on the hill in which he had once lived, and then he went to Uncle Charles and said:

"How are your experiments getting on?"

"They have stopped for lack of money," replied his uncle, rather glumly. "I had hoped to make an important discovery regarding the use of radium, for it costs a million dollars a pound, I have ceased altogether."

"How many pounds do you need?" asked Herman, laughing.

Uncle Charles looked at him for an instant, and then he smiled, for his ill-temper was gone. "You know that there are only a few grains in the world," said he. "It takes two tons of rock, or ore of pitchblende to make a few grains. All I need is a grain, perhaps."

"Could you get one or two grains?"

"No, I couldn't, but a man who was wealthy might," said Uncle Charles. "It costs about two thousand dollars a grain."

"Then I'll go to Paris," said Herman, "and see what I can do."

And that's what he did. When he found Mr. and Mrs. Curie, who got out all that rare metal, he induced them to sell him four grains for six thousand dollars, as they happened to need some money just then, and he returned in great triumph. Uncle Charles was so tickled that he had to have the U-

So When Others Passed Great
Lumps Washed Ashore, He
Picked Them Up and Sold
Them Until He Was Won-
derfully Rich

the glass tubes containing the shining stuff right out to play with. Herman gave him two grains.

"Why do you keep the other two?" asked his uncle.

"I want to do some experimenting myself," replied the boy.

"I wish to see if I can cure diseases by it," said Uncle Charles, rather suspiciously.

"I've got even a better idea," replied Herman. "You just wait and see."

Then with his two little grains of radium, that blazed away, day and night, like tiny glow-worms, giving out heat and light, yet never growing a bit less, like some magic lamp, Herman went to work.

Whatever radium shines upon becomes radiant also for a long time, and shines like the magic stuff itself, lighting up all around it. Water, metals, bread, wood, even glass becomes brilliantly illuminating, and it was this wonderful fact that gave Herman his grand idea.

And this was the idea:

He intended to make a kind of pill or capsule of radiant stuff, which, when swallowed, would light up one's insides as if he had swallowed a lamp. He tried various substances before he arrived at the conclusion that ordinary bread was the best, as it became most brilliant, was the easiest to swallow and did no harm at all.

He swallowed one of his radiant pellets himself just as soon as they were completed, and in a few minutes found his whole body sending out bright rays as if he were a walking lighthouse. He could see all his ribs, his stomach, lungs and other organs as distinctly as if he were made of glass!

Delighted with the splendid result of his experiment, he rushed at once to his uncle, who fell out of his chair with astonishment at seeing him so beautifully transparent.

"Why! If it works you will be famous and richer than Croesus!" cried Uncle Charles.

"If it works!" exclaimed Herman. "Can't you see it's working?"

"There's always some doubt, you know," replied his uncle. "We will give one of the pellets to Aline and see if we can discover her trouble."

After Aline had taken a pill the doctor saw once that her hip-bone was out of place, but slightly that it was a very simple matter to replace it to its socket, and after that Aline was no longer a cripple.

Then they tried another pellet on a little boy, who in coughing had drawn a tack into his lungs, and they saw it as plainly as if it were in one's hand. The doctor got it out in a jiffy.

As it grew dark they returned home, and were amazed to see Herman's dog, Sandy, sitting by the door with all of his inside work quite visible, and in the center of him, amid fragments of broken leather, book-covers, worsted and other things that dog swallow, was shining a radiant pellet. He looked guilty and ashamed, and of course they saw that he had stolen one of the pills.

"It's fine stuff to study how our insides are made," said Herman. "I guess I, too, will become a doctor. Won't have to cut people open any more!"

It was a little unpleasant for Herman that night to find himself so bright and shining, and he remained indoors, but they put out the lamp just to see him blaze, for he had taken a very large pellet.

There was no keeping the secret, however, for Sandy, whom they had forgotten, ran out and roamed around the village, scaring people, as well as the other dogs, into spasms. Every cat he met turned a somersault, flew up in the air and scolded. Twenty men, seeing what they thought was a spotted dog, or else a demon, hurried home and signed the pledge never to drink another drop.

Oh! they were the maddest men next day, when all the village was ringing with Herman's wonderful discovery.

But that night Sandy had the streets to himself for the spectacle of an illuminated dog wandering abroad was too much for the good people, and he hid behind locked and barred doors until the morning.

In the morning there came to Herman many people who were afflicted with diseases. One had trouble with his stomach, another with his heart, and so on through all the list, and each one wished to be lighted up and examined at once.

When Herman illuminated Mr. Pegram, the hotel keeper, and showed that he had contracted his appendix verminiformis a pearl which he had probably swallowed in an oyster, there was great excitement and everybody wanted to be examined in the hope of finding other valuables, perhaps.

Herman's finding the ambergris had attracted some attention in the papers, but now he became famous indeed, and reporters from far and near flocked to him to find out all about the great discovery. Soon he was selling his illuminated pills to every doctor in the land, and making immense sums of money, so that at last he became a millionaire.

Thus we see that a boy who had no chance to go to school managed to learn enough, all by himself, to become both rich and famous, and I am sure you wonder when I think what he would have become had he had all the early opportunities of most boys.

He is already Mayor of Bayport, and I don't see how he is surprised to see him Governor of the State some day.

WALT McDUGALL.

THE TRAINING OF

TALKS WITH PARENTS.

BY WM. J. SHEARER, A.M.

QUESTIONS AND REQUESTS.

It is perfectly natural for every healthy child to ask frequent questions. Every parent reaches out to the child. Before he can speak he is always ready to ask them. The parent who undertakes to answer the questions which a child may ask is therefore, very happy. It is, therefore, very happy to see what it is best for a parent to do with reference to the many questions which a child receives to his knowledge. His progress ends when he no longer receives answers to books or from other sources. The parent whose child does not desire to ask questions is to be pitied. The child should be made of great use in the training of children. It opens the door to the child's mind, and to the heart as well. For this reason, it is very important that they should be understood. They may prove the blessing in disguise to the child but to the parents as well.

IMPORTANCE OF QUESTIONS. The answer to a question is the basis of knowledge. But for the answer which a child receives to his questions he could make no start in knowledge. The parent who can answer the questions of his child is a parent whose child does not desire to ask questions is to be pitied. The child should be made of great use in the training of children. It opens the door to the child's mind, and to the heart as well. For this reason, it is very important that they should be understood. They may prove the blessing in disguise to the child but to the parents as well.

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THE TRAINING OF CHILDREN.

TALKS WITH PARENTS.

BY WM. J. SHEARER, A.M.

QUESTIONS AND REQUESTS.
It is perfectly natural for every healthy child to ask frequent questions. Every sense reaches out at knowledge. Before he can speak he asks his questions. After he can speak he is always ready to ask them. The parent who undertakes to answer the questions which a child may ask will have but little time for anything else. It is, therefore, very hard to say what is best for a parent to do with reference to the many questions.

IMPORTANCE OF QUESTIONS.
The answer to a question is the beginning of knowledge. But for the answer which a child receives to his questions he could make no start in knowledge. His progress ends when he no longer receives answers. The parent whose child does not ask questions is to be pitied. He should consult a doctor in the hope of discovering the cause of the trouble. Such a child is in danger of death from intellectual starvation. The tendency of children to ask questions should be made of great use in the training of children. It opens the door to the child's mind, and to his heart as well. For this reason, if he is understood, he may prove himself a child in disguise, not only to the child but to the parents as well.

CHILDREN EXPECT TOO MUCH.
Most children of the present time expect far more than they should. Their parents were glad for the wagon made from an old box, with wheels of wheels. The child of today is satisfied with nothing less than automobiles of various sizes and colors. The parent was glad, perhaps, for a rag doll which was loved for its hideousness. The child of today expects to have a whole family of expensive dolls, made as life-like as possible. The parents considered themselves fortunate if they were given the privilege of looking at a book, even though not at all suited to their age. Now the child is given many books prepared expressly for children. Is it any wonder that children expect much more than it is necessary or best that they should have?

ADOLESCENCE.
By adolescence is meant that extended period from the beginning of puberty until the individual has reached the period of fullest physical development. It usually begins at about the age of 12 in girls and continues until about the age of 20 or more. With boys the beginning and end is a couple of years later. Some think the period is of much shorter duration. Others hold that it is more extended. All agree that it is one of nature's most marked progressive periods. All in all, it is the most wonderful period in human life. It is the time of nature's regeneration. It is a second birth, no less wonderful than the first. Out of the boy or girl it makes the man or the woman. At this time boys and girls are apt to stop playing with each other and begin to consider their social relations in an entirely different light. The boys wish to put on long pants and the girls plead for longer dresses.

IMPORTANCE OF THE PERIOD.
Much of future sorrow has its beginning in the mistakes and false teachings of this time. Now is the time to teach the necessity of saving one's strength and self-respect. Too many have learned instead, the means of destroying vitality and of wasting time and energy. Of all times, this is the time for teaching the most careful economy of all the forces of life. The savages of this and other countries appreciate the importance of this time in the life of their children. They, therefore, bring the most solemn influences to bear upon their young men during these critical years. The Greeks gave special attention to these years. The Romans developed, during this period the natural desire

QUESTIONS.
In answering a child's questions the parent should remember that, in most cases, the child is not seeking for knowledge. He generally only wishes to know the facts. He does not want an extended discourse on any subject. Therefore most answers should be given in a few words. He should be made to feel that he is free to ask questions about those things which interest him, but that he has no sure means of getting information if he has a question. The important matter is that of finding the answer by reference to books, to some other book or some other way, he should be encouraged to answer his own question.

WHAT TO DO ABOUT SOME QUESTIONS.
Many times parents will be asked questions which they cannot answer. In the case of a parent should be reluctant to say, "I do not know." If you are anxious to understand the child's mind and to explain it to you, many parents refuse to do this. They think less of them. They think that the child is making a mistake. Even the child knows that the field of knowledge is vast. He soon comes to know that it is impossible for any person to know even a small part of what is known. While to some parents the world is a field, to others it is a world. Why then should we be frank with their children? As in other things? There are questions which it is better or best that parents should answer. Such questions may be answered with the statement that they cannot be explained now, or that they will be explained for them to understand at this time. They may be answered when the time comes all things will be made clear to the child.

A CHILD'S REQUESTS.
There are many things which it is wise for a child to have. Some things are injurious, if not fatal. There are other things which it is wise for a child to possess. As a parent it is the parent's business to see that the child does not have what is injurious. These things are the bottle of poison, the revolver, would be denied a child almost impossible to refuse things which the child should have, even though they are not harmful. It is for a loving parent to give what a child cries for. It gives pleasure to make the child happy. He enjoys it so much that it is very hard to refuse where it is possible to grant the request. Yet it is unkind to refuse everything. Such a course means almost certain ruin. How many children do not appreciate to its fullest the truth of this statement?

A CHILD SHOULD BE DENIED.
Every child should be denied what will injure him all must deny. Yet it is not a fact that children are not denied

to fight. At this time the Greeks, Catholics, Lutherans and other churches confide. During these years the most conversions are made. It is the time when all-powerful sympathy, warmed by the rich transforming blood, asserts its strongest influence. The child becomes more susceptible to the influence of those older than himself, if the influence is properly exerted without antagonizing him. He becomes interested in the future in a way he has never been before.

PHYSICAL, MENTAL AND MORAL CHANGES.
At the beginning of adolescence there are many marked changes which may be noticed by even the less observant. The boy's muscles become larger and firmer. The voice changes to a deeper tone. The stature increases rapidly. The hair on the face becomes apparent. The changes taking place in the girl are equally important; the enlargement of the figure being the most marked. She is also apt to become nervous and irritable. The internal changes are equally important. The brain ceases to grow, though it continues to increase in weight. The arteries increase in size one-third. The temperature rises one degree. The reproductive organs are functioned.

Great as are the changes in the body during these years, the mental changes are, perhaps, even greater. The child, no longer satisfied with learning through the senses, begins to reflect upon what is seen and heard. For the first time objects and events are seen in their proper relation. New and old emotions spring forth full grown, and enthusiasm holds sway. The individual becomes more apparent. Indeed, the whole mental life seems lighted by a new flame. The parent or teacher who can discover this creative spark at the right time may be able to fan it into such a flame as will make gloriously bright a great life as poet, artist, musician or statesman. This is the time to study carefully each boy and help each determine for what trade or profession he is best suited. This is the best time to learn a foreign language, as the verbal memory is now strongest. Now is the time to learn memory, which may influence the whole life.

CHANGE IN IDEALS.
During this important period there is also a great change in ideals. As before stated, the boy or girl lives, for a time, the life of a great poet, musician or statesman. Never again may such a grand level be reached during the lifetime of the individual. These ideals must be used for the proper development and discipline of the individual. More than at any time in the past or the future, these ideals are of transcendental importance. They lie at the base of all improvement during this period. The effort should be made to train toward the beautiful ideals to be found in literature, history and biography. It is the time of hero worship. If we can but teach them to admire these ideals it will not be hard to lead them to try to imitate them, for it is a very short step from admiration to imitation. If it is not to be regretted that so many boys pass through this period without having any male teacher who meets their ideal?

We have seen that adolescence is bounded by puberty and manhood. During this time someone has said, "The boy is not only a Persian in his love for war, a Hindu in his dreams and a Hebrew in his business sense, but he rapidly comes down through the millenniums and reaches the days of Bayard, Siegfried and Launcelot. Of more vital importance than the changes are those affecting the moral nature of the child passing through this trying stage. At this time all temptations exert their strongest influences. While this is the case, if care is taken, even the most selfish may be developed into self-sacrificing boys or girls. If properly understood their worst tendencies may now be replaced by those which will work for the happiness of themselves and others.

DANGERS OF ADOLESCENCE.
What shall be said of the dangers of this period? Every learned person, though not a physician, knows that there are grave dangers here. In a vague way many know that about this time all the fiercest passions of the soul strive for mastery. Now is the time that boys discover the changes taking place and learn awful habits. Too often the parent has no idea of the truth until it is necessary to place a dear child in the asylum, there to remain a mental, physical and moral wreck. This is it that, to a large extent, peoples these institutions with a hopeless, helpless multitude. In very many cases this habit is found most frequently in those in whom it is least expected. Not so often in those of rough manners, or in the ignorant and profane, or in those fond of manly sports and of the company of others, as in the opposite of all these.

If ever a child needs an intelligent, interested parent it is at this time. God pity the boy or girl who, at this time has none such! There may be some excuse for the parent who, through ignorance, fails to provide that counsel and instruction which, if it is withheld, is apt to result in most ruinous habits. For the parent who can call his duty there is none.

FALSE MODESTY IN PARENTS.
Many who read this article may question the propriety of speaking of these matters. But are they not of great importance? Is there not too much ignorance of these important matters? Are the parents not the ones whose duty it is to speak? Have we any right to remain quiet upon the dangers of this period, while because of ignorance our children are ruining their happiness for the life that is, as well as for the life that is to come?

IGNORANCE WILL NOT SAVE.
Many parents who think of these matters hope that ignorance of them may save the child from the terrible results. But it is a vain hope and one of the greatest mistakes of the present generation. Almost everyone is able to mind sufficient proof that such is the case.

Is it proper modesty which prevents our speaking of these matters or is it the most disastrous kind of folly? If we do not see that they have a proper knowledge of these things, is it not certain that the vulgar, false ideas of impure associates will be absorbed by them and do great harm? Then let us teach them the truth that dissipation during adolescence means results which are certainly terrible in their effects upon the moral, mental and physical nature.

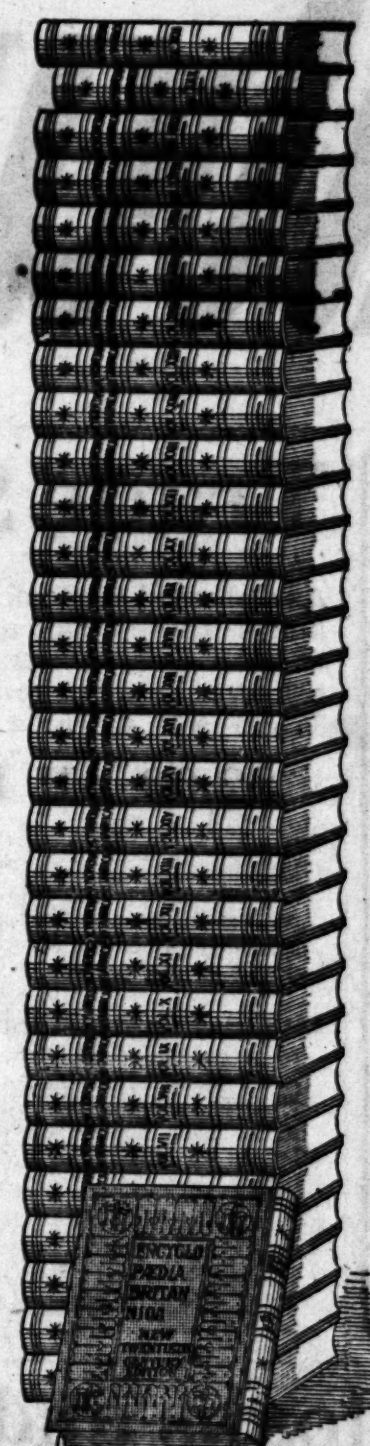
MANAGEMENT OF THE ADOLESCENT.
What about the management of the adolescent? It is indeed a hard question, doubly hard because no general rule can be given. What will apply to one may be of little use in other cases. Many have asked the writer for explicit directions. The last mother who came from Newark, where she had read the talks as published in the Evening News, asked help. This mother was so deeply grieved by the actions of her boy that she was not willing to give her name. She had done what most of us are apt to do. She had magnified her boy's mistakes, and if the boy's temperament was what her description indicated her method of management was the opposite of what it should have been. During this period a parent should not hesitate to greatly change the method of management. More than at any other time there is great need of much patience and the deepest sympathy. More than at any other time should the parent endeavor to have the child make a confidant of both parents. By consulting children on some subjects they may be led to talk more freely to their parents. At this time there may be good reason for relinquishing absolute authority. If the training has been anything like what it should have been this will be perfectly safe. If it has not been of the right kind, harshness will do but little good. It will only tend to estrange and drive out of home

into the cold world. There comes a time in the life of nearly every boy when he is tempted to run away from home. Many are tempted, and not a few do commit suicide. While hard to manage they will generally respond to the treatment prompted by love. Trying to repress adolescents by any

other means is like sitting on a safety valve. The first years of adolescence are those of ferment. From sixteen to eighteen the crisis is reached. After that comes a period of reconstruction. The greatest trouble comes during the crisis. Happy the parent who can help the child over this time. Safety past the crisis, there will be continual improvement. Storm clouds will pass away, and the peaceful sunshine will take their place.

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Look it up at once. **EDWARD D. SILENT & CO., Owners.**

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They are the greatest merchandising proposition ever put before the Los Angeles public. When you can buy high grade articles—such as you have daily uses for—at prices equal to about cost of production only; you are going to not only think but anticipate future wants, and purchase. Our word has always proven good to you, and by accepting our assurance that these February Trade Sales are just as represented, you are advancing your own interests.

February is one of the so-called "dull" months. But we don't intend that trading shall be dull here. Our New York buying organization, assisted by our local buyers Murphy, Johnson, Heffelfinger, Offutt and Berselman, who are now in the Eastern markets are buying special "drives" and sending to us by every freight and express. The inclement weather in the East has interfered greatly with retail trading, and wholesalers and manufacturers have looked to other cities to take the surplus manufactured stocks and will take any fair price to unload. We saw the opportunity and grasped it. With our delightful California climate we can do business any day and have an unequalled outlet for merchandise. This is the story; you know it is true. Why hesitate to buy?

Trade Sale Table and Household Line

As a shrewd economical housewife you are interested in being able to purchase necessary table linens—those which are of good quality—at as low prices as possible. On our part we are exceptionally fortunate in being able to present to our patrons such fine assortment of linens as specified below at retail prices about the actual cost of making. This is one of the best of our February Trade Sale features.

\$2.00 All Linen Pattern Sets at

One of the prettiest table sets imaginable. They are white with 2-inch blue borders in floral and geometrical patterns; are nicely fringed all around; are 2 yds. long by 54 inches wide; together with one dozen 16-in. napkins to match. They are pure linen and would be very cheap at \$2. Specially priced for Monday only on the bargain table; no mail or telephone orders, per set.

All Linen Pattern Cloths—62 inches long by 54 inches wide; are loom dice patterns; have finished edges; are silver bleached and are serviceable for restaurant and boarding houses or for ordinary home uses. Regular \$1.00 values. Priced for Monday only on the bargain table. **69c**

Loom Dice Napkins—18 inches square; nicely finished edges; will wash and wear nicely and are regular \$1.00 values. A lot of about fifty dozen priced for Monday only on bargain table at **49c**

Half Bleached Table Damask—full 60 inches wide; pure Irish linen; extra heavy weave in new pretty patterns and the regular price is 69c. Specially featured as a February Trade Sale leader at per yard. **50c**

Bleached Damask Napkins—strictly pure linen; of good size and in desirable patterns; are as good as necessary for ordinary home uses and are regular \$1.25 values. February Trade Sale price per dozen **90c**

All Linen Crash—either brown or good width and of a good quality satisfactory wear and just the thing for towels; regular price \$4c. February Trade Sale price per yard.

25c Bureau Scarfing—fringed edges; strictly pure linen and equal to for runners and bureau scarfs under 25c. Specially featured as a February Trade Sale leader at per yard.

\$1.59

Trade Sale of Cloaks and Suits.



The same logical reason for reducing stocks all over the house prevails—that is that the new spring goods are beginning to arrive and must take precedence over winter goods in display, and we do not at any time carry over goods from one season to another. A few of the advance lines of spring goods which were purchased by our local buyer, Mr. Murphy, who is now in New York, to be used as bargains are also incorporated with this cleanup of winter garments in our February Trade Sales. It is an opportunity for you and good business for us to exchange the ownership of these garments regardless of profit making.

\$15.00 and \$20.00 Suits at

A choice assortment of nicely made, stylish suits in popular mixed materials in the novelty colorings as also plain chevrons in blue or black. They are either plain or self-plaited and are 27 to 36 inch jacket lengths. Specially featured as a big leader for our February Trade Sale at.

\$9.95

\$35.00 Tailored Suits—in a number of the popular mixed suitings or plain cloths in blue or black. The jackets are either silk or satin lined; the skirts are nicely tailored throughout and perfect in fit and finish. February Trade Sale Price. **\$14.95**

\$45.00 and \$50.00 Tailored Suits—consisting of Cheviots and Broadcloths in blue or black; also a few novelty mixtures in the popular cake walk colorings. The jackets are either blouse or tight fitting style; the skirts in modish shape. February Trade Sale price. **\$24.95**

\$50.00 and \$65.00 Tailored Costumes—consisting of Zibelines and Broadcloths. The jackets bloused or tight fitting styles; elegantly trimmed with self, silk or velvet. They are in colorings of blue or black. In the lot are also tan covert cloth suits. All prices for our February Trade Sale at choice. **\$34.95**

\$100.00 Demi Tailored Costume—an imported Broadcloth costume in biscuit shade, handsomely garnished and made by the foremost Parisian modiste. Priced up to now at \$100.00. February Trade Sale price. **\$49.00**

\$20.00 and \$25.00 Kersey Cloth Coats—in military and loose fitting styles. The colorings are tan, modes, blue; also black. They have nice satin linings, are correctly tailored and are in good range of sizes. February Trade Sale price. **\$15.00**

\$50 Military Coats—In the popular army gray or plain red, finished with brass buttons; are made with deep capes. In the lot are some loose fitting styles; all of them \$50.00 values. February Trade Sale price, choice. **\$24.95**

Fine Evening Coats—A choice line of garments from Paris, Berlin and New York; are in the 30-inch to the three-quarter lengths, and the materials are broadcloths, Esquimaux and zibelines. Prices as follows: \$50 coats reduced to \$39.00, \$75.00 and \$125.00 coats reduced to \$49; and \$165.00 Coats reduced to. **\$75.00**

\$3.98 Wool Shirt Waists—granite or albatross in the wanted shades of solid colors also striped effects; prettily trimmed with tucks and finished with buttons. February Trade Sale price **\$1.98**

\$6.50 Wool Shirt Waists—fine Botany flannels or Prunella cloths; light, medium and dark colorings; prettily trimmed with stitched silk or tucks; also made in plain styles. February Trade Sale price, choice. **\$2.98**

Women's \$1.25 Embroidered Kid Gloves per pair

An assortment of just 100 dozen women's kid gloves; prettily embroidered in black, white or self. The gloves are green, blue, gray, red, beaver, mode, black and white. Every pair warranted. They are absolutely worth \$1.25. Specially featured as a Monday February Trade Sale leader at per pair.

75c

The Hamburger Store

The Hamburger Store

Trade Sale of Drugs.

Epsom Salts—put up in 6 oz. cartons. Trade Sale price. **5c**

Almond Meal—an indispensable toilet article. Large size package. **9c**

Bicarbonate Soda—strictly pure for cooking purposes. 6 oz. package. **5c**

Glycerin and Rose Water—for chapped and rough skin. 3 oz. bottle. **10c**

Koch's Cough Cure—a palatable and sure cure; regular price 25c. Trade Sale price. **21c**

Ess. Jamaica Ginger—strictly pure; 4 oz. bottle; regular price 25c. Trade Sale price. **21c**

Best Paregoric—3 oz. bottle. Trade Sale price. **9c**

Ess. Vanilla—pure flavoring; extracted from Mexican bean; 4 oz. bottle. Trade Sale price. **19c**

Best Sewing Machine Oil—will not gum. Trade Sale price per bottle. **9c**

Hair Goods.

We have the best manicuring and hair-dressing parlor in the city and our prices are most reasonable. We have specially itemized a full line of ready-made hair goods.

Women's Manicuring—work done by experts. Price. **25c**

Men's Manicuring—why pay others 50c when our price is **40c**

\$1.50 Switches—20 inches long; shades of brown and blond. Sale price. **98c**

\$2.50 Switches—22 inches long assorted colors; no red nor gray. Price. **\$1.49**

\$3.50 Switches—24 inches long; all wanted colors; no red or gray. Price. **\$1.98**

\$4.00 Jaynes—All shades of blond and brown. No gray. Price. **\$2.50**

\$6.00 Jaynes—very best made; all shades of blond, brown and gray. Price. **\$4.00**

\$5.00 Art Squares—9x13 ft.; large enough for an entire room; are a very heavy grade; closely woven; are perfectly reversible and have borders all around to match centers. Removal Sale price. **\$3.95**

Reversible Satin—heavy grade; 6x9 ft. and Oriental patterns. Were made up for trade. Are available for removal sale. Removal Sale price. **\$1.50**

Axminster Rugs—27x30-inch sizes. In other rugs; regular price \$2.00. Removal Sale price. **\$1.50**

Trade Sale of Ribbons

A woman always finds uses for ribbons—a pretty piece in another piece for fancy work, another for the hair—but you see the woman who had more ribbons than she could use. Therefore this Trade Sale should especially appeal to her. Prices are actually less than it cost to produce the material.

40c Fancy All Silk Ribbons

Widths range 4 to 6 inches and they consist of Taffetas with satin borders for cuffs, collars or neckwear and are in light colors; printed warp Taffeta ribbons with satin edges, prettily embroidered; also Taffeta ribbons with satin edges and polka dots between borders. All of them exceptionally high grade 40c values. February Trade Sale price, no telephone or mail orders.

25c All Silk Ribbons—consisting of satin faced all silk ribbons, shirvel stripe borders in white; blue and white Taffeta ribbons with corded stripes in colors and with white embroidered centers; also Taffeta ribbons with printed warp borders and with fancy stripes. All of them 4 inches wide. February Trade Sale price Monday only. No telephone or mail orders. Per yard. **15c**

35c Silk and Satin Ribbons—consisting of Liberty satin and Taffeta ribbons; double faced; all in choice colors; nicely finished; high luster; for neck, waist and trimming purposes; widths up to 4 inches and values up to 35c. February Trade Sale price per yard. **19c**

15c All Silk Ribbons—or fancy jacquard patterns are mostly light colors in 3 inches. The sale is less than the usual sale as they will be sold at a special price. February Trade Sale price Monday per yard. **15c**

30c Satin Taffeta Ribbons—large assortment of select from and range in widths. All of them values. February Trade Sale price Monday per yard. **19c**

\$3.50 "C. P." Corset, per

A choice line of imported French Couture corsets in the very newest "erect form" models; medium bust; long hip. They are either white or drab. They are regularly sold at \$3.00. Specially priced as a February Trade Sale leader Monday per pair. **\$1.**

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These are the well known Alexander Smith & Sons make and are absolutely the best Axminster rug in the market. They are 7x10 ft. size; are all perfect goods and suitable for parlor, bedroom and hall. Actual \$18.00 values. Removal Sale price. **\$10.**

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Axminster Rugs—27x30-inch sizes. In other rugs; regular price \$2.00. Removal Sale price. **\$1.50**

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